ANEWROYAL FRENCH GRAMMAR;

CONTAINING

les for the Pronouncing and Writing of the French Tongue, some familiar Phrases, Dialogues, Fables, and three Vocabularies:

By JOHN PALAIRET, /c

French-Master, &c. to Their Royal Hignesses, the DUKE, the PRINCESS MARY, and the PRINCESS LOUISA.

The Third Edition improved.



HAGUE,
inted for JOHN NEAULME,
MDCCXXXVIII.

MNEW ROYAL

MAMAS

CONTAL NING CONTACTOR And Writing of the Branch Tongues, formelian Phrases, Diatogues, Fables, and three Vocabularies;

Populo-Mafter, &c. to The Reval Higgseffer, the Parker, the Parker, and the Parker, the Parker and the



The Third E. E.

HAGUDE,

Thurst for FOHN NEGULALLE,

MINCONKEVILLE

qu

Pa

Vorgraf A Tes se se Rose A Tes de la consecution del consecution de la consecution del consecution de la consecution de

Lance Dona Richard Come

cueit des principale des la langue Françoile; & pour bien

CUMBERLAND

reconnoillance, je pouvois, MONSEI GNEUK, mériter, en queique forte, la continuation de vos bontés, & de votre protection.

La Phonneur d'être avec le plus profond

refnect .



MONSEIGNEUR,

ONSEIGNEUR,

I A métode que suivent les personnes qui ont l'honneur d'enseigner les langues à VOTRE ALTESSE ROYALE, m'a toujours paru si bonne, que je n'ai garde, Monseigneur, de vous en proposer une autre. Quand même un célèbre Anteur Anglois n'auroit pas démontré qu'on aprend mieux les langues par l'usage que par la Grammaire, les progrès surprenans que A 2

ARTICLE III.

Of the Combination of Sounds and LETTERS.

From some Letters singly pronounced, or join'd with others arise SYLLABLES; one, or more Syllables make WORDS; Words make SENTENCES; wich last make

up the whole Language or Speech.

A SYLLABLE is the Sound of one or more Letters pronounced at one Time; as for Example, there are two Syllables or two Sounds in a-me, the Soul; four Syllables or four Sounds in en-ten de-ment, the Understanding; and five in gé-né-ro st-té, Generosity.

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Ar

La

A Word consists of one or more Syllables; as Dieu,

God; par-ler, to speak; pro-me-ner, to walk, &c.

TAGAR TACLE IV. S. I SA

Of the PRONUNCIATION.

The Confonents are join'd to the Vowels in this Manner.

h ce, ic kaw, cil, cia, ch, or	be, ce, de, ga, et, ge, aud
Ba bé be bi bo bu	Ab eb ib ob ub
Ca cé ce ci co cu	Ac ec ic oc uc
Da dé de di do du	Ad ed id od ud
Fa fé fe fi fo fu	Af ef if of uf
	Ag leg ig og ug
Ha hé he hi ho hu	Ah eh ih oh uh
la jé je ji jo ju	Letters are
Ka ké ke ki ko ku	Ak ek ik ok uk
La le le li lo lu a	Al el il ol ul
Ma mé me mi mo mu	
Na héncie Siliogo mum	
Pa pé pe pitopo pul	
Qua qué que qui quo quu	hijo O sur E
Sa fé le fi fo fu	As es is os us
Ta te te ti to tu	At er it ot ut
Va vé ve vi vo vu	THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS O
Xa xe xe xi xo xu	Ax ex ix ox ux
Za zé ze zi zo zu	Az ez iz oz uz
	Company of the compan

Voilà. invo o there is. fo.

A before any or an imark'd Passives; as ent ment !!

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Pays, or country. accute Accentamond in ez; Paifan, tamana Countryman. as int ni . o de 10 . n de ban egater v . 2 - to rejoyce. Parlez , ni za ; aldeli Speak. Parer, to pay.
Balarer, to fweep.
Bégaier, to futter.
Vowel in a Syllable, followed Effaier, allowed to try. Vowel; Ex. 14-16-16 Tutaïer; 2000 to thou. Ré-unir, our to reunite.

Words, where a keeps its 4. In Words ending in er; primitive Sound; as 1 as in ??

Bayonne, a Town in France. Colier, sa a Collar St. Aieul, Grandfather; and Except 1/6. in

A is smother'd up in the in er; as Article la before a Vowel or Mer, Sea; Fier, proud; &c.

L'ame, the Soul. Niger, Jupiter, &c. L'héroïne, the Heroine. In all those Words e is

Cet and come a comm E is of three forts, viz.

Of the Sound of VOWELS. Masculine, Feminine, or Mu-te and Open.

A in French sounds like a E MASCULINE is so cal-

in English, in these Words, led because it has a strong War, all; Ex. Sound, and is pronounced

Pale. &c. 11. At the End of participle

with two Tittles, is foun- Parle, lawov adding spoken. ded é, that is, like the En- Donné, given. &c. glish a in make; Ex. Then it is mark'd with an

Fraier, to beat. by another Syllable in the faéfraïer, to frighten. me Word that begins with a

Métaïer; a Farmer. Ré-itéré, min repeated. Pé-ïs, pé-ï-fan, é-gué-ïer, &c. Pré ocupé, to prepossessed. Except in the following Dé-esse, Goddess &c.

Paien , Beathen. Parler , u b'andtomito fpeak.

those where a is follow'd by an i mark'd with two points; Hiver, Winter; Enfer, Hill as in Harr, to bate. Ec. 2. In Monosyllables ending

an b Mute; as Words; as 1

Yet we fay, and pronounced open, which I ha-La onzième, . the eleventh, ve mark'd with a grave Accent, to distinguish it from &

Masculine. E Feminine, or Mute, is so

A 4

cal-

called, because it is weakly l'Homme, the Man. pronounced, as in these En- In future Tenses of the In-

te; as in

2. E is mute betwixt a g &c. likewise in such substantime Syllable; as in

Logea, Mangeons, let us eat. maniment, dévoûment, &c.

E is also mute in these Words, like the ay in the Word Day.

Words, when preceded by a ets, ces, res; as in Vowel; but then that Vowel Projet. is pronounced long; as in | Projets,

Année, Marie, Mary. Progrès, Progress. &c. Street. &c. Rue,

de, ne, que, jusque, puisque, E is open whenever it is quoique, presque, lorsque, before mark'd with à circumflex Aca Vowel, or an b mute; Ex. cent; as in. l'Enfant, the Child. Même, felf; Tête, Head. j'Aime,

m'Aimez-vous? do you love me? but one, when the last Syllable t'En vas tu? art ibou going? of the Word has an e mute,

Qu'a-t-il? wbat ails bim?

d'Or, of Gold. il Difère, be differs. n'Allez pas, don't go. ils Lèvent, they rise. &c.

glish Words, love, give, gra- die. and 1. Imp. of the Conce; Ex. and si a shood be junct. of Verbs ending in ier, Ame, Soul; Grace, Grace; and ouer, as remercier, to thank; avouer, to own; &c. cut off E FEMININE is entirely mute, the e an write as you pro-1. When the next Word nounce: Ex. Instead of Je begins with a Vowel, or b mu- remercierai, remercierois, aboueI

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rai, avouerois, &c. write and Notre ami, our Friend. pronounce, Je remercîrai, re-Votre homme, your Man. &c. mercîrois, avoûrai, avoûrois,

and an a, or an o, in the fa- ves, as remerciement, maniement, dévouement, &c. write and lodged. pronounce, remerciment,

George, George. E OPEN, fo called , becau-Pron. jorge, manjons, &c. fe it is pronounced openly

Jean, John; Asseoir, to sit. 1. E is open in the last Syl-3. E is mute at the End of lable of Words ending in et,

Project. Projects. Year. Abces, Impostbume. 2. E is open in the Words

E is smother'd up in these of one Syllable; as in Words, le, je, me, te, se, ce, Mès, my; Sèl Salt; Fèr, Iron.

I love. 4. E is open in the last Syllable s'En va-t-il? is be going? preceded by a Confonant; c'Est fait, 'tis done. as in

Père, Fatber. jusqu'au soir, till Night. Cet and cette in a common

st and ste; Ex. Cett homme, | & | st homme. | an n, sounds ai; as in | Simple, simple; Vin, Wine, &c. Em and en are pronounced Pron. Saimple, vain, &c.

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an: Ex. Empêché, bindred. Vowel or b mute, keeps its comment, &c. bow. primitive Sound; as in Empêché, Pron. Commant, anpêché, &c.

mes and foreign words, are In-humain, inbuman. pronounced as in English; Ex. In-imitable, inimitable. Jérusalem. | Hy men.

Bethlehem. A-men. &c. or y before it, is pronoun- I numain, &c. ced weaker; as in

En followed by an n founds Vowel; Ex. harder; as in

Ennemi, Enemy. Garenne, Warren. &c. Annui.

En in the third Person plu-ced like two ii; as in 11/1 ral of Tenses, sounds like e Moren, Meuns; Parer, to mute: Ex.

Mangèrent, eat.

the Diphtong ie.

Lach I Vowel founds both before and after the Confonants U: The Sound of this Vowel

Discourse, are pronounced But i being join'd in the same Syllable to an m, or to

Yet i in in followed by a

In - animé , inanimate. Em, en final, in proper Na- In-égal, unequal. In-ondé, overflowed. In-utile, ufeless. &c. But en final, having e, i, Pron. I - nanimé, I - négal,

In keeps the fame Sound Cananéen, Canaanite. in fin and divin before a Sub-Pharisien, &c. Pharisee. Stantive that begins with a

> Fin Or; Divin Esprit. Pron. Fi-nor; Divi-nelprit.

When there is betwixt two Ennui, Weariness; Pronounce Vowels an i mark'd with two Tittles, it is then pronoun-

pay, &c. vent sloslive ano n

ils Parlent, they Speak. Pron. Moiien; Paiier, &c.

Donnassent, &c. might give, O is pronounced in French Pron. Parle, mangère, don- as o in the English Word more: Ex. ovio / corom to dwi

En after the Vowel i in the Trône, &c. Throne. same Syllable, sounds én; v. O is sounded ou in this Word Noël, Christmas: Pro-

like the English ee, as in can 't be well represented in leen; Ex. the English Tongue, being Il, be; Civil, civil; &c. no where to be found in it.

Um and un are pronounced as if it were written eum or eun; Ex. Ed.

Humble, bumble. Lundi, Monday. &c. Pron. Heumble, Leundi, &c. Note; That you are carefully to distinguish w and i Vowels, from v and j Confonants, because they differ both in Sound and Shape.

Y is pronounced like the Vowel i. It's now used only in Yvoire, Ivory. Yeux, Eyes. Yvre, drunk. And when it makes a Sound of itself; Ex. Il Ya, there is.

Of the Sound of DIPTHONGS & TRIPTHONGS.

When two Vowels meet. and form two different Sounds in one Syllable, they are call'd a Dipthong, and if three, a

Triptbong.

According to this Definition, it is plain, that when two or more Vowels make but one Sound, they cannot where ier is preceded by two properly be called DIP-Confonants; as in THONGS OF TRIPTHONGS. Therefore I shal divide them into

PROPER or TRUE, and IMPROPER OF FALSE. The PROPER Dipthongs are, ia, ié, ieu, io, oua, oué, oui, ui located of or produce

ia I AN DROW These two Vowels make a Dipthong in Diable , Devil. Fiacre, a backney Coach. Viande, Meat. Deacon.

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Diacre, Fiancer, to betroth. And their

Derivatives.

ié s

Ié. makes a proper Dipthong;

1, In Words ending in tie;

as in

Pitié, Pity; Moitié, balf; &c.

2, In Words of one Sylla-

ble; as in

Pie, Foot; Ciel, Heaven; Hier, Yesterday; Bien, well; Tiens, bold; Vien, come, &c. And their Derivatives; as in je Conviens, I become. Proviens, proceed. Soutiens, &c. maintain. &c. 3, In Words ending in ier; as in

Colier, a Collar. Métier, a Trade. &c. ift, Except those Words

Tablier, an Apron. Sanglier, a wild Boar. &c. 2dly, In the Infinitives end-

ing in ier; as in Varier, to deny, &c. 4. Ei makes a proper Dipthong in the second Person

of Verbs; as in

vous Aviez,

Auriez,

Parlassiez, might speak, &c.

lable only, tho there are two

Syllables; Ex.

Aversi-on,

Acti-on,

Acti-on,

Acti-on,

ieu .

This is a true Dipthong under the Appearance of a in

Tripthong; as in

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Dieu, God; Lieu, a Place; Pieu, a Stake; Milieu, middle; Yeux, Eyes; Cieux, Heavens; Vieux, old; Aieux, Grandf. Mieux, better; Mathieu, Matth. Effieu, Axel-tree; Monsieur, Sr. Adieu, farewell.

In all other Words ieu is pronounced in Profe like a proper Dipthong; as in

Malicieux, malicious. Précieux, precious. &c. But in Poetry ieu makes in

two Syllables; as in

Malici-eux, Préci-eux, &c. Foreigners meet with no imail Difficulty in the Pronunciation of this Dipthong; most Words; Ex. and the only Way to make it easy, is for them to profrom eu, thus, Di-eu, Li-eu, &c. which in a little Time will bring them to the true founding of it at once.

This Dipthong is only to be found in Verbs; as in now Avions, we bad. Aurions, should bave. Eussions, might bave. &c. 1, In most Monosyllables; Sion and tion final are pro- as in

plural of the Imperfect Tenfe nounced in Profe like a Syl-

This Dipthong is only found

Pouacre, a Sloven. Ouate, a Wad. Sbeep.

Sbeep.

oué Tiols H

This is a proper Dipthong only in

Fouet. Mouelle, a Whip. Marrow.

nego. oui

This is a proper Dipthong

Oui,

beard.

ui

Ui is a proper Dipthong in

Lui, be; Suis, am; &c. But ui is a falle Dipthong nounce at first the iseparately preceded by a g or a q; then the u is mute; as in

Guide, Guide. Qui, wbo. Aquis, acquired. &c.

Pron. ki, aki, &c.

Moi.

Moi, my, | moè. Roi, King, soe. boe, &c. 2, When oi is followed by an e mute; as in Prev. Soie, Silk. | Proie, Joie, Joy. | Foie, Liver, &c. Except Monoie, Money, which is pronounced monai. 3, In Verbs and Nouns ending in oir, and oire; as in 10 fee. Voir . to drink. Boire, Oratoire, Oratory. Razor. &c. Rasoir, 4. In the Present Tenfe of the Indicative of Verbs; as in Aa founds like an a long in je Vois, I fee. believe: this Croi, last Word is generally pronounc'd like an è. open in common Discourse; as crè. 5, Oi is a proper Dipthong in most Names of Nations and Countries; as Gaul. Gaulois, Génois, Genoele. Hongrois, Danois, Dane. Chinese. Chinois, Swede. Suédois, Artois. &c. Artois, 6, Oi founds oe before g and a Peacock. n; as in a Dagger. Poignard, Foin, Hay. &c. Oi before any Vowel is pro- makes two Syllables. nounc'd oai -i; as in seeing. Voiant, let us see. Voions, Toïeux, glad. &c. Pron. Voai-iant, voai-ions, joai - ieux, &c.

Except. Noier, to drown. believing. Croiant, Nétoier, to cleanse. &c. Pron. Néier, créiant, nétéier,

IMPROPER DIPTHONGS.

Aa, ae, ao, ai, aou, au, eau, ea, eai, ee, ei, eo, eoi, eoie, eu, eui, uei, oe, oei, oeu, oi, oo, ou, ue, ui, are Improper or false Dipthongs, as having but one Sound.

aa Aaron, Aaron. Aage, age. Ifaac, Ifaac. iller, to gape. &c.
Pronounce and spell. Baailler, Aron, âge, Ifâc, bâiller.

Ae founds like an a long in Caen, a City of France; and Hungarian. like an é in Cæfar, now spelt Céfar.

> Ao founds like an a in Paon, Laon, a City in France. Faon, a Fawn. In Faoner, to fawn, a o

ai or ay Ai founds like è open in Air, Air; Maître, Master; Laide, ugly; Mais, but. &c. Pron. er, metre, lède, me.

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Fa Fa Fa Fa

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Au Aute Beau

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masculine; as	in	inds like é
Mai, May je Sai, I kno	w.	mé. se fé.
Portai, carru Ferai, will	d,	porté.
obligation SY	et in	n bein ware
Essai ,	er.	true. Essay.
Délai, founds like an		Delay; ai
Ai before a	an l	in the fame
Syllable found the l has a liq	uid 8	Sound; as in
Mail, Travail,	0.00	a Mallet. Work.
Tailleur,		
Imperfect Te	nfe	of the Verb
faire, to do; Faifons,	00	fefons.
Faifois,	· 93	fefois.
Faisions,	noun	fesions.
Faisiez, Faisoient,	proi	fesiez. fesoient. fesant.
Faisant,		fesant.
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nd line and naou brown of the O A is mute in these three Words: Saoul, fatisfied. Saouler, to fill. Août, the Month of August. Pron. Sou, fouler, out.

Au and eau pron. 6; Ex. Auteur, Author. | S | Oteur.

thong; and it is only used to like an è open; as in

foften the Sound of g that goes before it; as in Changeant, changing. Mangea, eat, &c. Pron. chanjan, manja, &c.

none a sail cai muot si usi Eai founds like an é masculine; as in a set in fillion je Mangeai, Changeai, changed. un Geai, a Jackdaw, &c. Pron. Mangé, changé, gé,

ei Ei founds like ai; as in Plein, full. Reine, Queen. &c. When ei comes before an l, the i is mute; and the l has a liquid Sound; as in Soleil, Sun; Pareil, like; &c.

Receiving, 99 Assertion. Occ. Ee founds like a long é open; as in was the Seeller, to feal. | feller. Beeller, to bleat. | beller.

eo, eoi E is mute in these false Dipthongs, being only used to foften the g that goes before it; as in Pigeon. Pigeon,

George. George, je Mangeois, I did eat. Beau, bandsome. | bô,&c. Pron. Pijon, Jorge, manje, &c.

oie, eoie E is mute in this false Dip- These false Dipthongs found

ils

ils Avoient, Etoient, Pron. Avè, é	they bad. were. &c.] tè, &c.
eu Eu is founded le	ike u open, little one's
f it; as in Beurre, Pleurer, But u founds like 1. In the Partici	Butter.
f Verbs; Ex. u, had eu, feen eceu, receiv'd &c. 2. In the Preter	u. vu. reçu
nd the Imperfect iving from them je Seus. Seuffe, Receus,	I knew. might know. receiv'd.
Pronounce and us, fuffe, reçus, 3. In verbal No La Veue,	d spell, reguste.
Doreure, Pronounce Vue, d And in the follow d Jeun, Seur,	orure, &c. wing words;
Seureté, Asseurer, Europe, Eustache, Heureux,	fecurity. to affure. Europe. Euftacbius.
Meur,	ripe.

Meurir,

Meure,

to ripen.

a Mulberry

Meurier, a Mulberry-tree.

Murier, mure, hureux &c.

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These two Dipthongs are sounded like eu, the i being only used to make liquid the following l; as in

Deuil, Mourning. Orgaeil, Pride &c.

Oe is founded like an é masculine; as in

Oeconome, faving, Oecuménique, Oecuménique, Oedipus, Oedipus, The best Author's spell now, économe, écuménique, &c.

Oei founds like eu in
Oeil, Eye.
Oeillade, Look.
Oeillet, Pink.
The I founds liquid.

oeu

Oeu founds like eu, and has a confused found; as in

Vœu, Vow; Bœuf, an Ox Most People now spell the two following Words with out an o; beuf, neud.

This false Dipthong is pronounced è;

of Verbs; Ex.

j'Avois,

I bad

tu Chantois, thou didst sing elle Seroit, she should be, &c

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Eye. Look. ink.

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2. In national Nouns and Countries; as in François, French. Anglois, English. Ecostois, Scotch. Irlandois, Dutch. &c. 3. In the following Words,	When i could this i ferves liquid Sound l; as in Mouiller,	only to th	s after ou, y to give a le following Fennel. to wet, &c.
Croître, to know. Croître, to grow. Croire, to believe,	When ue, thongs, the u	ui an	e false Dip.
and their Compounds. Froid, cold. Foible, weak.	Of the Pr Cons	ONA	NTS.
Droit , ftrait. Adroit , dexterous. Endroit , Place. étroit narrow.	B Efore we Pronunc Confonant,	iatio	of every
il Soit, be be.	and Spelling.	o Pr	and Vowels
Roide, Stiffness. Roidir, to stiffen.	as in a grav	ve a	ind folemn
Rèdir, rèdeur, rède; se, seïons, seïez, &c. crère. &c.	2. We gen Confonants in they are not i	erall W	y leave out ords where ded; that is,
However note, that of is fometimes founded like of in Croître, Croi, Doit, Froid,	or Equivocati	any	Confusion
	Apprendre, Adbattre, Advis,	1040	aprendre, abatre; avis,
especially in a grave and so- lemn Specb.	Adjoufter, Aggraver, Tefte, Temps,	fpell 1	ajoûter, agraver, tête, tems,
Ou founds like the English	Eftre,		être, favoir, & a. But

But fometimes we keep Countries, Cities, &c. useless and mute Letters to Both the final Consonants diftinguish them from others are also pronounced in of the same Pronunciation; Parc, Porc, Cerf, Nerf, tho' as inotion and or brouge biand fome make the last indifferent Seur, fure. | Sur, upon. or dubious.

Poids, Weight. Pois, Pea. 5. Final Consonants are Count. Town.

Ville, Town.

3. Most final Consonants, David, Davus, Darius, Cécrops &c. especially d, g, p, f, t, x, z, are not pronounced, unless the following Word begins with a Vowel, or b mute.

three Confonants at the End of a Word, which is followed either by fome Stop, or ano- This Lettrer founds weak ther Word that begins with when it begins a Syllable; a Conformant, we only pro- Ex. nounce the first Consonant, Beurre, Butter; Cube, Cube; and fometimes none at all; &c. as in those Words that end But when b ends a Syllable in ft, us, and some few o- or a Word, it sounds hard thers; Ex. Speech.

Grand garçon, great Boy. Absous, absolved; Job. Arts mechaniques, mechanieinset; between cal Arts. Pron. Apfous, Jop.

Forêts, ob od das Forests. Les Ducs de Saxe, the Dukes Pronounce Plon. of Saxony.

Except from this Rule the board and Crob enford following Words, wherein Ca, ce, ci, co, cu, are the two last Confonants are founded ka, fe, fi, ko, ku Are, Correct, Muse, Direct, these three Vowels a, b, u, Tale, Christ, Est, like a k; Ex. Marc, Exact Zest, Car, for; Coq, Cok; Cube, Cube, Turc, Indirect, Ouest, Pron. kar, kok, kube.

Busc, Mars, God of War, C founds like a k at the and most foreign Names of End of Words; as in But

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krift, Cho

Chœur, Choir. Cœur, Heart. founded in most proper Na-Compte, Ac- Comte Count. mes derived from another Vile, vile. Language; as in wiceno

nd their Compounds.

4. When there are two or Of Consonants in particular.

like ap; as in

Abfous, abfolved; Job.,

It is mute in Plomb, Lead.

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Bouc, He-goat; roc, Rack, D is pronounced as in En-But it is mute in Banc, a Bench; Blanc, white; at the End of Words; as Clerc , Clerk; franc , free , Nud, naked, lone, Rulb; Almanac, Al-Verd, green, manak. Muid, Hogsbead, mui. Pron. Ban, blan, cler, fran, Bled, Corn. blé. ion, almana, and a few more. Foot , a pié. Pied. It is mute likewise before Those two last Words ar a Consonant in now ipelt without the d. Bec, Broc, Cotignac, Sac, Estomac, Tabac, &c. &c. D founds like a t in Grand, great; Second, Unfac de blé, a Sack of Corn, Second. When there follows a Vo. C is also mute in donc, then wel, or an b mute; Ex. (except it begins a Period) Grand, Orateur: Second and in contract, contract. Article: C before e, i, lounds like Pronounce, Gran-tOrateur, an f; as in Secon-tArticle. Certain, certain; civil, civil &c. D in quand when before Pron. Sertain, fivil, &c. a Vowel, and in the third C with a Dash under it thus Person fingular of the Indicaf, founds like an f before a, tive before il, elle, on, founds o. u; Ex. also like a t; Ex. on this side. Deça Quand on veut, Bay. Garçon, Que vend-il? Reçu, received, &c. Défend-elle? &c. Pron. Defa, garfon, refu. Pronounce. Cb founds like (b as in the Quan-ton veut; Que ven-til? English Word Shamoy; Ex. Defen-telle? Chagrin, Sbagreen, &c. Ch is pronounced like a k, F is generally founded at in some Words derived from the Beginning and End of the Greek; as in Words; but it is mute in Bacchus, Bacchus; Echo, Echo; Chaos Chaos; Christ, Christ; Clef, Key; Baillif, Bailiff; Eteuf, a Tennis-ball; Chef Chrétien, Christian; Chœur, d'œuvre, Masterpiece. Pron. Bakus, éko, kaos, Pron. Cle, bailli, eteu, ché d'œuyre. mit, krêtien, kœur. Chorographie, korographie, Fis mute alfoin the plural of .di Ocufs , cong fig. peu.

C. Erc

Bœufs,

founds like v; Ex.
Bœuf à la mode, neuf écus,
Pron. Beu-va la mode, neu- vécus.
G.
Ga, ge, gi, go, gu,
Ga, je, ji, go, gu, G before a, a, u, founds
hard; Ex.
Garde, Guard. Gum.
Gueule, Mouth, &c.
G before e, i, is founded weaker; Ex.
Gémir, to groan. Clove.
G is mute at the End of
Words; as in Long, long; étang, a Pond, & C.
G founds like a k in
Joug, Yoke; Bourg, a Market Town: and in Sang, Blood, in
this Phrase, Suër sang & eau. Pron. Sué sanké eau.
Gn. always belong to one
Syllable, and in fuch case, n becomes liquid; as in
Digne, worthy. Seigneur, Lord, &c.
G is mute in
Signer, to fign. Signifier, to fignify.
and their Derivatives.
Pron. Siner, fignifier, &c. Finally g is mute in
Doigt, Finger, doit.

Vingt, twenty, | §

Legs, Legacy, Alè.

Vowel
G before ea, ee, eu, founds
like j; as, in
Obligeant, obliging.
George, George,
Gageure, Wager, &c.
Pron. Obligant, Jorge, gajeure.
H

H is not properly a Letter, but only Mark of Aspiration.

H is mute in French Words

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derived from the Latin; as in Honneur, Honour, Honour, Man. Exhorter, to exhort, &c. Pron. Oneur, ome, exorter. You must except from this Rule the following Words, wherein b is aspirated, tho derived from the Latin.

Héros, Heroe, &c.
Hennir, to neigh, &c.
Haran, Herring,
Harpie, Harpy,
Halle, Hall.

A List of Words, wherein h is aspirated.

Haie, hennir, hameau, hair, haricot, Huguenot, hale, hors, hoqueton, haper, houx, halebarde, haran, huée, haneton, haras, huit, houblon, hardi, hanter, harceler, hâte, haillon, hérisser, havre, hideux, houlette, haut, hazard, hanche, héros, hure, heurter, hibou, hurler, heraut, hola, housse, hete, heurter, hibou, hurler, heraut, hola, housse, here, hute, heraut, hola, housse, here, honte, &c.

H is aspirated in la Holande, Holland. h Hongrie, Hungry, &c. Yet we fay in common Difcourfe.

Du fromage d'Holande, Du vin d'Hongrie, &c.

H is mute with in the pronounced.

Words; as in

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Exhalation, Exhalation. Christian, &c. Chrêtien, Pronounce, Cretien, &c.

H is also mute in

Héroine, Héroique, Héroisme; thoug it is aspirated in Héros.

This Confonant founds je, or like z in the English Word, Glazier; Ex.

Joli, pretty; Jour, Day, &c.

K

K is not a Letter of the French Tongue; yet we use it in proper Names borrow'd from other Tongues; Ex.

York, Pékod, Stockholm, &c.

L final is mute in Fufil, Gun; Perfil, Parfley; Outil, Tool; Filleul, Godson; quéconque, i, fi, Linceul, Sheet; Gentil; genteel; Nombril, Navel; Chenil, nounced iz; Ex. a Dog-kennel; Barril, Barrel; Sourcil, Eye brow.

Pron. Fusi, persi, outi, filieu, linceu, genti, &c.

lowing Words,

cou. Col, Neck, Licol, Halter, Soft, mou. Mol, Penny, Sol, mad, a fou. Fol,

Most People spell now the three last Words as they are

L final in fol and mol is founded before a Vowel; Ex.

Mol & spongieux, Jost and pongy.

Fol amour, foolish Love. We pronounce and write, Le col de la matrice. Le col de la vessie.

Le col de pertuis,

B mol.

L is mute in il, he, before a Consonant, and even before a Vowel, when there is an Interrogation; Ex.

Il fait, be does. Parle-t-il à vous? does be speak to you?

Pron . I fait , parle-ti à vous ? &c.

L is mute in Quelque, some. · Some body. Quelqu'un, Quelconque, what soever. Ils, they. Fils, Son.

Pron. Quéque, quequ'un,

Ils before a Vowel is pro-

Ils ont, Fils obeissans.

Pron. iz ont, fiz obéissans. A double "l has a liquid Sound (as in the English L founds like u in the fol- Word Collier) when there goes an i before it; as in

Piller, to plunder. Même, Self, &c. Aiguille, Needle, &c. A double mm after an a begin with ill; as

viz.

Argille, Distiller, Sillabe, &c. Imbécille.

We pron. and fpell now, gile, Distiler, Silabe, Camomile, Tranquile, Imbécile. Except.

Ville, Town. Mille, thou and. Which we spell with a double Il to diftinguish them from Vile, vile.; Mile, a Mile. L has a liquid Sound at the sterdam, Jerusalem, &c. end of Words, and Syllables, after, ai, ei, eni, oei, uei, oui: b, m, n, p, f, t; Ex. Ex.

Work. Travail, Soleil, Sun. Deuil, Mourning. Oeil, Eye. Cercueit, Coffin. Fenouil, Fennel, &c. And in these Words, Perfil, Parfley. elt et est Brésil, Brafil.

and gentit, in Gentil-bomme : of Gentils - bommes ;

Pronounce, Gentis-hommes:

M is founded ad the beginning of a Syllable; as in after an a, and o: Ex.

Except those Words that and an o, founds as a fingle m, Ex.

Illegitime, unlawful. Flamme, | flame, | flame, | come, & come And the following words, M keeps its primitive found in some few Words, Achille, Sybille, Pupille, and Names of Men, Cities,

Camomille, Tranquille, Hymne, Calomnie, Amnon, Indemnité, Infomnie, &c. M final founds like n, Achile, Sybile, Pupile, Ar- 1. In the following Words, Faim, Hunger, fain. Nom, Name, non. Parfum, Perfume, parfun. Daim, Deer , & dain. Siam. Siam, & Sian. Adam, Adam, Adan.

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Except in Stockholm, Abraham, Am-

2, M founds like n before

Combien, bow much. Emmener, to carry away. Colomne, Column. Exemple, Example. Samfon, Samfon. Comte, Earl, &c.

Pron. Conbien, enmener, & c.

N

N keeps its pronunciation But I is mute in the plural as long as it is initial; as in Nonante, ninety, &c. But is meets with alteration in some Places, and in others, it is entirely loft.

Nn is founded like a fingle

An-

Anneau, Ring, aneau.
Bonne, good, bone, &c.

N is founded weak at the end of Words; as in,
Mien, mine, fin, fine,
Bon, good, mon, my, &c.

Except in

Amén, amen.
Hymèn, Hymen.
Examèn. Examination.
N is founded weak before

Content, fatisfied, &c.

N is founded hard,

1, Before a Vowel; as in
Anonime, anonymous.

2, At the end of an Adjective, or Pronoun, followed by a Vowel; Ex.

Fin or, fine Gold.
Bon ami, good Friend, &c.
Pron. Fi-nor, bo-nami,

N founds weak always in Benin, benign. Malin, malicious.

3, N is founded hard in bien, followed by an Adjective, an Adverb, or a Verb that begins with a Vowel; and in the Word rien followed by a Verb that begins with a Vowel, or the Pronoun autre; Ex.

Bién humble, Bién aimer, Bién affez, &c.

Pron.

Bién-naimer, Bién-naimer, Bién-nassez.

On and en follow the same Sept, Rule.

On admire, on-nadmire, En Europe, en-neurope&c.
But elsewhere n is sounded weak; as in

N'être bon à rien. Voit-on en France. Donnez-en à tous.

Fin & délicat.

N is always mute in the last Syllable of the third Perfon Plural of Verbs ending in ent; as in

ils Aiment, they love.
Avoient, bad.
Aimèrent, loved, &c.
Pron. Aimè, avè, aimère, &c.
But the t is pronounced in
Poetry, when a Vowel follows; Ex.

ils Boivent ensemble.
Burent un coup.
Aimoient à boire, &c.
Pron.

Boive-tensemble. Bure-tun coup. Aimè-ta boire.

P

P is founded at the Beginning of a Syllable; as in Punir, to punifb, &c.

P is mute in the Plural of Nouns ending in p, Ex.

Coups, Blows.

Pron. cou, &c. and before a Confonant in the fingular; as in Corps, Body, Compter, to reckon, Pfeautier, Pfalter, Pfeaume, Pfalm, Sept, Jeventh, Septieme, feventh, S

But P founds in	Pron. Ekouateur, ékouation,
	akouatique, kouadragenaire.
Sen a Vine.	
Baptismal, baptismal, Psalmist.	R
Pfalmifte. Pfalmift.	R between two Vowels,
Pfalmodier, to fing Pfalms.	
Pfalterion, Pfalterion.	Lire, to read,
Septuagenaire, septuagenary.	Lire, to read. Baron, &c.
Septuagésime, Septuagesima.	R is founded
Septante . leventy.	1. In Monofyllables; as in,
Septante, Septentry. North.	Car, for, Pour, for.
Pb in French, as in En-	Leur, their, Sur, upon.
glish, sounds like an f; Ex.	and is likewise sounded fost.
Pron.	2. In Words ending in ar,
Phrase, Phrase, frase.	ard, and art: Ex.
Physique, Physicks, fysique,	Céfar . Cefar.
Ec.	Céfar, Cefar. Regard, Look.
below to the second of the sec	Départ, Departure, &c.
Qua, que, qui, quo, quu,	3. 't Is pronounced at the
are sounded.	end of these Words: Ex.
Ka, ke, ki, ko, ku.	Amer, bitter.
Q is founded at the End of	Enfer, Hell.
Words; as in	Desir, Desire.
Coq, Cock; Cinq, five.	Soupir, Sigb.
Q final is mute before a	Soupir, Sigb. Martir, Martyr.
Word that begins with a	Cancer, Cancer.
Consonant; Ex.	Hiver, Winter.
Cinq femmes, Coq d'Inde.	Saphir, Saphir.
Pron. Cin femmes. Co d'inde.	And in proper Names,
It is also mute in	fuch as,
It is also mute in Lags, Snare.	Jupiter, Lucifer, &c.
Q is never used without	Lxcept in
a after which it is generally	
mute; Ex.	Didier, E Didié.
Quelque, same.	k is either founded, or mu-
Quiter, to quit.	te in Nouns in Oir, having
Quoique, though, &c.	more than one Syllable; as in,
Pron. kelke, kiter, koike.	Miroir, Looking-glass.
But you must except the	Mouchoir, Hankerchief, &c.
following Words, where u	R is mute.
is pronounced ou; Ex.	1. In the Infinitive of the
Equateur, Equation,	first and second Conjugation
Aquatique, Quadragenaire.	on: Ex.

Aquatique, Quadragenaire. on; Ex.

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Parler, to speak, | parlé. Finir, to fini/b, | fini, &c. 2. In Nouns ending in er d, g, j, as in, and ier, that have more than one Syllable: Ex.

Danger. Danger, first, &c. Premier,

3. R. is mute in Leafure. Loilir, Pleastre. Plaisir,

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4. In verbal Nouns; as Le dormir, the sleep, &c. Sir. Monsieur, 5. In common Discourse in

Sur, upon; Notre, our; Votre, your; Quatre, four; Autre, other.

When the next Word begins with a Confonant: Ex.

Sur moi, Votre Serviteur, Notre Sœur, autre fois, Quatre guinées, &c.

Pron. Su moi, vot serviteur, not lœur, aut fois, quat guinées, &c.

But r is founded when the next Word begins with a Vowel, or b mute; Ex.

Sur un mot, votre enfant, Notre ami, autre endroit, Plaifir honête, &c.

Pron. Su-run mot, vo-trenfant, no-trami, au-trendroit, plaifi-rhonnête, &c.

The f is very subject to vary in its Pronunciation; befides the found of fa, fe, fi, fo, fu, it has the found of z.

I. Between two Vowels;

Pron. Aize, roze, 2. In Words before b, v, Pron.

Presbitère, prezbitère. thizbé. Thisbe, Transvafer, tranzvafer. Transversal, tranzversal. Afdrubal, azdrubal. Esdras, ezdras. Difgrace, dizgrace. Transgresser, tranzgresser.

dizjoint. Disjoint, and in the following Words Pronounce,

Transiger, tranziger, Tranfaction, tranzaction, Transitif, tranzitif, Transitoire, tranzitoire.

S is mute at the End of

Words; as in

Ils, they, i. cé. Sans, without, fan, &c. Except in the following

Words; Ex. Une Vis, a Screw. Agnus, Agnus. Bolus. Bolus. Calus, Callofity. Sinus,

and all proper Names, as Venus, Iris, Bacchus, Pallas, &c.

S is mute after a Confonant that has a strong Sound, fuch as c, f, l, r, q; Ex.

Sacs ouverts, Chefs invincibles, Périls inévitables, Tréfors immentes, Coqs admirables.

Pron. Sac ouver, chef invin-Aise, ease; Rose, Rose. &c. cible, péril inévitable, trétor for immense, coq admirable. According to our new Way Chiromancie, and such like of Spelling, sis generally left Words in mantie; as also in Na. out in the Words where it mes of Countries; as is mute; as in

Pasque, Easter; Teste, Head, Sounds tike a c.

Pron. and Spell, Pâque, tête, &c.

S founds like a z at the End of Words, when a Vowel follows, or b mute; Ex. Wollot of Pron.

Nous avons, nou-zavon. vou-zavé. Yous avez, Les hommes, lé-zomme. Des honneurs, dé-zonneur.

A double I founds like a fingle f at the beginning of a Word; Ex.

Poisson, Fift, Passa, pass'd, &c. You must take care of Mistakes, which would be to put a z inflead of an f; for by that Means you would make a Confusion between the second Person plural of cin Verbs, and the Participles, which Words must be consider'd as Adjectives, and by Confequence subject to Gender and Number.

T keeps its natural Sound; 1. In Words ending in tie, tié, tier; as in

Partie, &c. Pitié, Pity, &c. Métier, Trade, &c.

Except in Primatie, Prophétie, Chiromantie.

Pron. Primacie, Prophécie,

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Dalmatie, &c. where t

2. T is founded in Words ending in tien; as in

Chrêtien, Christian, &c. 3. In Verbs; as in nous Chations, we chastise.

vous Sentiez, you felt, &c. 4. T is founded when tion comes after for x; Ex.

Bastion , Bastion. Digestion, Digestion. Question, Question. Mixtion, Mixture.

Elsewhere t founds like a c in tion; as in

Action, Action, accion, Portion, Portion, porcion, Faction, Faction, faccion, Fiction, Fiction, fiecion. T is also sounded like a

Pronounce ; Séditieux, fédicieux, Captieux, capcieux, Factieux, faccieux, parcial, Partial,

Initial, inicial, Patient, pacient. Patience, pacience, Patiemment, paciemment,

T final is founded in Fat, Fop, Quest, West, Mat, mated, Zenith, Zenith, Rapt, Rape, Judith, Judith, Brut, rough, Sept, feven,

Eft, Eaft, Zeft, zeft. Huit, eight,

T is founded at the End

of.

of most Words, when there follows a Vowel or bmute; Ex. Dort-il? Savant homme, Fort habile, Puissant ami. Pronounce,

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Dor - til? Savan - thomme, For-thabile, Puissan-tami. T is mute before a Confonant, and in the Plural of

Nouns; as in Efet dangereux, Puissant Souverain.

Pronounce, éfé dangereux, puissan souverain. Pron. Etâts, States, etâ, Effects, éfê. éfets Soldats, Soldiers, foldâ. je promets, I promise promê, at the End of a Substantive, neuf: Ex. when n or r goes before it: Vent horrible, a terrible Wind, Mort afreule, a frightful Death.

Pronounce, Ven horrible, mor afreule, &c.

T is mute in the Conjunc

tion et ; Ex. Bon et fage, favant et honête, promt et violent.

Pronounce, Bon é fage, favan

éhonête, pron é violent. T is founded in Cent, a hundred, before an Adjective, or Substantive beginning with a Vowel, or binuce: Ex.

Cent écus, a bundred Crowns, Syllable; as in Cent hommes, a bundred Men. Pron. Cen-têcus, cen-thommes. But it is mute before other

Words; as in

Cent onze, a bunderd and eleven.

Cent un; a bundred and one. Un centou deux, a bundred or tapo.

Pronounce, Cen onze, cen un, un cen ou deux.

The Plural of Cent is spelt without a t: Ex Cens.

T is always mute in Aspect, Aspect Refpect. Respect, Suspect, Suspect, Aout the Month of August. Pronounce, Afpec, respec, suspec , aoû.

T is founded in vingt before any one of these cardinal Numbers and their Derivatives; to wit, un, deux, trois, T is mute before a Vowel quatre, cinq, fix, jept, buit,

> Vingt & un, Vingt deux, Vingt trois, Vingt quatre, Vingt cinq, Treate & un, Trente deux, Mil abruol X

Pron. Vin - te un i vin - te deux win te trois vin te quatre, winte cinq acc. tren-te un stren-te deux &c. Auxonne. | Eleuffonne.

X founds Vice a z in Va, ve, vi, vos vy, found the fame as in English.

X founds like ks. 1. At the Beginning of a

Xerxès, kferkfès, ksimenes, Ximènès, L lukse, &c. 2. Before a Confonant.

Texte, | | tekste, | Exprès, | Exprès | eksprès eksprès, &c.

22		Of the Pro	Z
Ajax, Stix, Phénix, Onix, Borax, X founds lik	pronounce,	d of a Word, ajaks, ftiks, phéniks, oniks, boraks. before a c.Ex. ekcepté,	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN NAMED IN C
Excuser, Excomuni Xaintes.	ds li	Pron. efcufer, efcomunier, faintes.	1
next Syllab Vowel or b Exemple, Exil, Examen, Exode, Exhaler, X founds li	Mu sounououd ke a	gz when the egins with a te; egzemple, egzil, egzamen, egzode, egzhaler &c. double fin, St. Maissant,	

aussonne. Auxonne, X founds like a z in Deuxième, deuzième, Sixième, fizieme, Dixième, dizième, Sixain, fizain, Dixfept, dizfept, Dixhuit, dizhuit, Dixneuf, dizneuf.

foiffante,

ausserre,

brusselles,

Soixante.

Bruxelles,

Auxerre,

X is mute at the End of Words; as in Aux, to the, au, deu, Dieux, Gods, Dieux, &c. Except those Words before mention'd where x is final.

X founds like z at the End of a Word, when there follows a Vowel or b mute: Ex.

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Bi

3. W fe th

> Fi 4.

cont

falfe

VON

C

A

Ca-r

En-f

Ati-qu oin Né-1

Dix écus, ten Crowns. Six hommes, fix Men. Pron. Di-zécus, fi-zhommes, &c.

Z

Z is founded in viz. It is always mute at the End of a Word; except it is followed by a Vowel, or an b

St. Maissant, mute, Ex. You have. Vous avez, parliez, did speak. aurez, feriez, will bave. Thould bave. priffiez, might take.

It is to be observed, that as the f is used to form the Plural of Nouns, z final ought to be used only in Verbs, except in some few Words; as,

Nez, the Nose; Chez, at or to, Assez, enough, &c.

AR-

ARTI L E · V.

Of the French Way of SPELLING.

WORDS of two SYLLABLES.

Rules concerning Division and Distinction of Syllables.

A CONSONANT in Words of many Syllables between two Vowels, is join'd to the latter; Ex. A-mi, Dé-ja, E-té, Fa-ce, A-vec, I-ra, Di-ra, Pol-e, U-ne, &c.

2, If a Confonant be doubled, the former belongs to the precedent Vowel, and the other tho the following; Ex.

Al-lé, Don-né, Ac-cès, Bar-ré, Som-mé, Ap-pas, Bras-sa, Ton-ne, Cet-te, &c.

of

&c.

fore

and fol-

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3. Consonants which may be join'd in the Beginning of Word, are not to be separated in the Middle, otherwife they are to be divided; Ex.

Bla-mé, Hum-ble, Clé-ment, Ra-clé, Bru-ne, A-bru-ti,

Frè-re, Co-fre, Phi-lis, So-phi, &c.

4. If there be in a Word three Vowels join'd together, containing a false Dipthong, with a Vowel besides, the false Dipthong makes a Syllable separated from the said Vowel; Ex.

Plai-e, Jou-e, Veu-e, Ou-ir, Vou-a, Nou-e, Dou-er,

Clai-e, Plui-e, Soi-e, &c.

More Words of two Syllables.

An-cién, Fâ-cheux, Lar-me, Ba-nal, Gar-çon, Ma-tin, Ca-non, Heu-reux, Ni-tre, Dormir, Ja-mais, Onguent, En-fant, &c.

Words of three Syllables.

A-ban-don, Fa-bu-leux, Bel-li-queux, Ga-geu-re, Criti-quer, Ha-bil-ler, Da-moi-seau, In-ves-tir, E-blou-ir, Join-tu-re, Li-brai-re, Ra-mas-sant, Mé-moi-re, Su-cu-lent, Né-bu-leux, &c.

Words of four Syllables. Ac-ca-ble-ment, Be-ni-gne-ment, Cer-ti-tu-de, Da-vanta-ge,

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ta-ge, E-clip-ti-que, Fa-bri-ca-teur, Go-gue-nar-der, Hé mi-sphè-re, I-gno-ran-ce, La-men-ta-ble, Mi-ra-cu-leux, Ob-scé-ni-té, &c.

Words of five Syllables.

A-bré-vi-a-teur, Ab-ju-ra-ti-on, A-ca-dé-mi-que, Blas, phé-ma-toi-re, Bé-a-ti-fi-que, Bes-ti-a-li-té, Ca-thé-cu-me, ne, Con-sub-stan-ti-el, Dé-li-bé-ra-tif, Dè-di-ca-toi-re, E-clé-si-as-te, Em-blé-ma-ti-que, &c.

Words of fix Syllables.

A-ca-dé-mi-ci-én, Bé-né-fi-ci-a-le, Com-mu-ni-ca-ti-ve, Déf-in-té-ref-fe-ment, E-ga-li-fa-ti-on, Fon-da-men-ta-le-ment, Gram-ma-ti-ca-le-ment, Hif-to-ri-o-gra-phe, In-ter-pré-ta-ti-on, La-bo-ri-eu-fe-ment, Mé-tro-po-li-tai-ne, Négo-ci-a-ti-on, &c.

Words of Jewen Syllables.

Ar-ti-fi-ci-é-le-ment, Bé-a-ti-fi-ca-ti-on, Con-sub-stan-ti-é-le-ment, Des-a-van-ta-geu-se-ment, Ex-co-mu-ni-ca-ti-on, Im-pé-né-tra-bi-li-té, Ir-fé-con-ci-li-a-ble, Per-pen-di-cu-lai-re-ment, &c.

Words of eight Syllables.

In-com-pre-hen-fi-bi-li-té, Îr-ré-con-ci-li-a-ble-ment, Mifé-ri-cor-di-eu-se-ment, Spi-ri-tu-a-li-sa-ti-on, Ir-re-pré-hensi-bi-li-té, A-ris-to-dé-mo-cra-ci-e.

LESSONS

Where all the Letters which must not be pronounced, and distinguished by Italik Letters, and the Syllables separated, for the Easiness of reading.

First LESSON.

De lui je tiens tout. Sans lui, je ne puis rien. Il fait tout ce que je fais, ét tout ce que je dis. Son œil voit le fonds de mon cœur. Il hait le mal, ét se plast au bien.

tes de lui, les Rois font moins que rien, tant il est grand. ne vis que par lui. Je lui dois ce que j'ai de plus chèr. es mains ont fait tout ce que je voi de més yeux, de Bon, Beau & de Grand; les Cieux, l'Air, la Mèr & le Séc. n un mot, tout ést plein de son Saint Nom; il n'est point e lieu où il ne foit.

Second LESSON.

Rai-gnéz Dieu, Vous, sés Saints, car rien ne dé-faut , à ceux qui le crai-gnent.

Qui ést ce-lui qui prend plai-fir à vi-vre, et qui ai-me la

on-gue vie pour voir du bien?

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Fui le mal, fai le bien, cher-che la paix ét la pour-sui.

La four-ce de la vie ést par de-vers le Séi-gneur.

Heu-reux est l'homme que tu re-prends, d Dieu, ét que in-struis par ta Loi.

Heu-reux sont ceux qui gar-dent ce qui est droit, ét qui

ont ce qui ést juste en tout tems. Qui ré-pond à quel-que dif-cours a-vant de l'a-voir ou-i, ce

u'il dit, lui doit tour-nér à honte. Prov.

Ne rien di-re qui puif-se fai-re de la péi-ne à qui que ce uif-se ê-tre; sen-tir du plai-sir à voir tout le Mon-de conent, & a-voir toû-jours un vrai & ar-dent de-fir de fai-re du ien à tous, est le por-trait d'un hom-me qu'on ne trouve rés-que point.

Men-tir est un mau-dit vi-ce. Nous ne som-mes hom-mes, nous ne te-nons lés uns aux au-tres que par la bon-ne foi. Gra-vez dans vo-tre cœur la rè-gle qu'un sa-ge Prin-ce

ar-qua, a-vec le doigt, sur lés lè-vres de son Fils.

Plu-tôt pé-rir que men-tir; & crai-gnéz moins la Mort, ue d'ê-tre ta-ché de ce vi-ce.

Third LESSON.

IEU ré-si-ste aux or-gueil-leux, mais il fait grace aux hum-bles.

Nul Sér-vi-teur ne peut sér-vir deux Mas-tres, car, ou ha-i-ra l'un, ét ai-me-ra l'au-tre, ou il se tien-dra à l'un, au-ra du mé-pris pour l'autre.

Ne ju-rez, ni par le Ciel, ni par la Ter-re, ni ne fai-tes weun au-tre ser-ment; mais vo-tre out, soit out, & vo-tre on, non; a-fin que vous ne tom-biez en ju-ge-ment.

Ne fois pas fur-mon-té par le mal, mais fur-mon-te le de par le bien.

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Ne vous é-ton-néz pas, si u-ne per-son-ne qui n'a par cœur droit, ne plast ja-mais par-mi d'ho-nê-tes gens.

Si nous voï-ons beau-coup de mal-heu-reux dans ce Mo de, c'ést par-ce-que nous y voï-ons peu de gens qui se co

fi-ent en Dieu.

Quand nous le pri-ons, il veut que nos en-trail-les mê-mes'il ést pos-si-ble, ai-ent de la voix, & qu'il y aît dans nou un feu di-vin, qui don-ne à nos sou-pirs la for-ce de mon tér jus-qu'à lui.

Un hom-me qui a l'és-prit bien fait, é-cou-te, a-vec pla sir ceux qui lui par-lent sur sés dé-fauts, ét ne peut sou-fa

lés fla-teurs.

Un mot, é-cha-pé mal à pro-pos, cau-se sou-vent du dé or-dre, èt de longs re-pen-tirs: pen-séz donc, a-vant d par-lér.

Qu'il ne vous en-tre ja-mais dans l'és-prit que vous a-ve du mé-ri-te. Soï-éz le seul qui n'en sa-che rien, ét qui n'e

di-se mot.

Soï-éz bien a-pris, & mo-dés-tes. Lais-séz di-re quan vous a-véz dit: don-néz le loi-sir aux au-tres de vous re pon-dre, & aï-éz la for-ce de vous tai-re lors qu'ils par-les

Si vous n'ê-tes pas con-tent au-jour-d'bui, vous ne le se-re peut ê-tre pas de vo-tre vi-e; Pour-quoi ce-la, di-réz vous C'ést que vous n'ê-tes pas sou-mis aux or-dres du Ciel.

Su-por-téz le châ-ti-ment a-véc réspect, ét a-véc un és-pri hum-ble, & ne lais-séz pas a-ba-tre vo-tre cou-ra-ge, ét vo tre vér-tu sous la péi-ne: sou-ve-néz vous que le Séi-gneu ést un bon Pè-re, qui chà-tie ceux qui lui sont chèrs, qu'il ai-me.

Si vous vouléz pé-chér, chér-chéz un lieu où Dieu n vous puis-se voir, ét quand vous l'au-réz trou-vé, fai-u

ce que vous vou-dréz.

ARTICLE VI.

Of ELISION and INSERTION.

E Lision is the cutting off of a final Vowel from a Monofyllable, when it is followed with a Word that

begins with a Vowel, or a b mute.

Elision is mark'd by an A postrophe that is nothing els

out a Comma, fet above the empty place of the Vowel out out:

The final Vowels that fuffer Elision, are these three, a, , i, in the following Words only; Ex.

Le, de, ce, se, je, me, ne, te, que, si, thus mark'd, L', d', c', s', j', m', n', t', qu',

See Page 4.

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n A elf bu A fuffers also Elision in la before any Word beginning with a Vowel, or an b mute. See Page 3.

I fuffers Elifion only in the Word fi before il and ils; Ex. S'il vient, if be comes.

Sils viennent, if they come.

E Feminine is always drowned at the end of other Words before a Vowel or b mute, but its Elifion is never mark'd with an Apostrophe: Ex. write,

Grande armée, Arme à feu, Livre inutile, Pauvre homme.

Pronounce,

Gran-darmée, ar-ma feu, li-vrinutile, pau-vrhomme.

E Feminine in the Word grande, great; is fometimes lost before a Confonant, and then an Apostrophe is neceffary; as in

A grand' peine, with much a do.

La plus grand' part, the greatest Part.

Pas grand' chose, no great matter.

Grand' peur, great Fear. Grand' Messe, bigh Mass. La grand' chambre, the great Chamber.

Ma grand' mère, my grand Mother, &c.

In an Interrogation, where the Nominative Pronouns are transposed, that Transposition ought to be marked by an Hypben, otherwise called a Division, (thus—) Ex.

Vient-il? does be come?
Que dit-elle? what does

[be fay?

Irons-nous? Shal we go?
But when the third Person
of Verbs ends with a or e, a
t ought to be inserted betwixt
two byphens, in order to soften the Pronunciation: Ex.

Parla-t-elle? did she speak?
Va-t-on? do they go?
Mange-t-il? does be eat?
When the Verb is in the second Person singular of the Imperative Mood, an f is inferted before y or en; as in,

Vas-y, go thou thither. Prens-en, take some on't, &c. An Hyphen serves also to join two or more Words together; as,

Très-beau, very fine. C'est-à-dire, that is to fay. Arc-en-ciel, Rain bow, &cc.

ARTICLE VIII

Of Stops, MARKS, and CAPITAL LETTERS.

THE Stops are used to shew what Distance of Time must be observed in reading. And they are so absolutely necessary for the better understanding of what we Write and Read, that without a strict Attention to them, all Writing would be confuted, and liable to many Misconstructions.

Their Characters are thus.

- a Comma
 a Semicolon
 a Colon
 a Period, or full Stop
 a Note of Interrogation
 a Note of Admiration
- A Comma (,) marks the little Pauses one makes in a Discourse; both to grace it, and to make it clear to te Reader.

A Semicolon (;) marks a short Member of a Sentence; which tho' it has a Sentence of itself, yet contributes towards the making up of a compleat Period.

A Colon (:) marks a Sense that seems to be compleat; but so that something may still be added to it.

A Period or full Stop (.) shews that the Sense of the Sentence is full.

A Note of Interrogation (?) is used when a Question is asked.

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A Note of Admiration (!) where one admires, or cries out for Wonder; it serves also to express Grief, Pain, and other violent Passions.

A Parenthelis () incloses within its two Figures a Sentence by itself, which may be either used, or omitted, and yet the Sense remains entire.

Two inverted Commas (") are used in the Margin of Books to mark Quotations, and that several Points (.....) or a Dash (-) ferve to denote a Reticence, or a Sense that is impersect.

An Obelisk † is used, as well as the Asterism * to refer the Reader to the Margin.

An Index the forefinger pointing, fignifies that Paffage to be very remarkable against which it is placed.

A Caret (4) is placed underneath the Line, and notes that fome Letter, Word or Sentence, is left out by Mistake, and must be taken in exactly where it points.

If any Word at the end of a Line, for want of room,

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Of Stops, Marks Capital Letters and Accents. 29

or conveniency, must be divided, let it be done with this Mark. Ex. -Sentence.

Capital Letters are us'd, 1. In the Beginning of a Title, in the Beginning of a Thing treated of, and in the Beginning of a Speech, and Verses.

2. After a full Stop, and after a Note of Interrogation or Admiration.

3. Before proper Names and Nouns of Dignity; and before Nouns of Science, Art, and Profession. the which fonetimes are Distinct are

weels join'd together form

ARTICLEVIII secondark'd aponibo Vowel

THE ACCENT is the Ri-fing of one's Voice, or a remarkable Sound of one of the Syllables of the Words we pronounce.

There are three Sorts of

Accents;

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Acute, Grave and Circumflex. The Acute Accent (') is us'd-on an é masculine ending a Syllable; Ex.

Prémédité, épeler, &c. The Grave Accent (') is placed on an è open; as in

Règle, après, excès, &c. It is never used in the Midde of Words, but when e ends the Syllable, except on the last Syllable ending with an s.

We also mark with a Grave Accent the following Adverbs,

of Accenters. s. are the very series of a contract of the series of the which the two Points must bere, Là. çà, bither . thence. De là, Où . and the Particle à, to, or at, to distinguish them from these Words,

> La, 6-00 5-01,0-0 A, bas. De la, of or from the. come on.

The Circumflex Accent (^) is put on a long Vowel, when either a Vowel, or an f mute has been struck off; Ex.

Aage, lage. Beeler, bêler. être. le nôtre. Estre, Le nostre, Le vostre, le vôtre, &c.

to advide him to send with care, and before a crist

not moth celebrated Rocts, [who will, with Delicher

ARTICLE IX.

Of POINTS.

POINT Sare used to prevent the wrong Pronunciation of Vowels join'd together, which sometimes are Dipthongs, and sometimes are not. Therefore when many Vowels join'd together form two Syllables, two Points are to be mark'd upon the Vowel that begins the latter Syllable.

a Shoonin and Harfue

E, i, u, are the Vowels on which the two Points must

be mark'd; Ex.

No-ël, Po-ëte, Tu-ër, Ru-ër, Ifra-ël, Jou-ër, Ifma-ël, Salu-ër, Lou-ër, &c. Except é mafculine, and e mute final; Ex. Salu-é, ru-é, tu-é, jou-é, lou-é. Salu-e,ru-e,tu-e,jou-e,lou-e,

E mute serves only to lengthen the Sound of the u, and the two Points ought to be mark'd on neither of these two Vowels. Yet we marke mute final with two Points in these Words.

Ambiguë, aiguë, redarguë,

ciguë.

Ca-in, La-ique, Lou-is, Ha-ir, Mo-ife, Réjou-ir, Na-if, Ifa-i, Ru-iner, Pa-is, Obé-ir, Athé-isme, &

Ré-uffir, Ema-us, Sa-ul, Ré-unir, Efa-u, &c.

ARTICLE X.

Of the French Quantity.

Quantity of Words is the Length, or Shortness in the pronouncing of a Syllable; from hence arise two forts of Syllables, long, or short, according as the Vowel they are composed of, is founded long, or short.

The Quantity and Measure of Syllables are of so vast Extent, that it would both bear, and require a Volume to reduce them to certain and distinct Rules, which would only puzzle the Learner; and so I think it more proper to advise him to read with care, and before a critical Ear, our most celebrated Poets, who will, with Delight, instruct him in all those Niceties.

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The Second PART.

Of the Tours.

THE French Tongue is composed of Nine Kinds of Words, viz.

1.	The	ARTICLE,	l'Article.
		Noun,	le Nom.
3:	The	PRONOUN,	le Pronomo
1.	The	VERB,	le Verbe.
5.	The	PARTICIPLE,	le Participe.
6.	The	ADVERB,	l'Adverbe.
7.	The	Conjunction, -	la Conjonction
Q.	The	PREPOSITION, -	la Préposition.
0.	The	INTERJECTION, -	l'Interiection.
2.			

ART. I.

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Of the ARTICLE.

THE following Words are called ARTICLES, which are put before Nouns to shew their Gender, Number, and Declension, viz. Singular, Plural.

Majc. Fem. Com.
Le, Ia, les, the.

Du, de la, des, of the, or from the,

Au, à la, aux, to the.

Singular and plural. Com. De, of or from, or some,

To which may be added the Numeral.

Un, une a, or an, or one.

And its plural,

Des,

fome.

ART. II.

Of the NOUN.

A Noun is a Word that expresses a Thing without any Circumstance, either of Time or Person; as, Dieu, God. Bon, good. Maison, House. Grand, great. Homme, Man. Beau fine, &c. A Noun is divided into Substantive, and ADJECTIVE.

1. A Noun Substantive.

TIVE fignifies a Thing Subsi-

fling of itself; Ex.

Art. Noun Sub.

Le Soleil, the Sun. La Femme, the Woman. a Tree, &c. Un Arbre, to which the Word chofe, Thing, cannot be added in

good Sense; Ex.

Le Soleil chose, the Sun, Thing, &c. — is Nonfense; therefore Soleil, Sun, is a Substantive.

A Noun Substantive is subdivided into

PROPER and COMMON

A Proper Noun is the particular Name of any fingular Thing; as,

George, George. Anne, Annes Londres, London, &c.

A Common or Apellative Noun is that which is appli-cable to all Things of the fame Kind; Ex.

La Maison, the House. Une Ville, a Town, &c.

2. A NOUN ADJECTI-VE expresses the Quality of any Thing; as,

Aimable, lovely, Trifte, fad, &c. to which the Word chose, thing, may be added in good Sense: Ex.

Aimable chose, a lovely Thing.

Trifte chose, a fad Thing, &c.

are agreable to Senfe and Reafon; therefore Aimable, lovely; Trifte, fad; are Adjectives.

There are four Things

call'd Accidents to be confidered in Nouns, viz.

The GENDER. The NUMBER.

The Case of Declension. The COMPARISON.

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Of the GENDER.

The Gender is properly that which shews the Difference of Sexes.

There are three Genders in

French.

The MASCULINE. The FEMININE. The COMMON.

1. The Masculine is mark'd by le or un; Ex.

Le Roi, the King. Un Homme, a Man, &c. 2. The Feminine is mark'd

by la or une; Ex.

Une 1

La Reine, the Queen. Une Maison, a House, &c. 3. The Common is mark'd by le or la, un or une; Ex. Le manche, the Handle.

La manche, the Sleeve. enfant, a Child, &c.

Although the primitive and proper Use of Genders be only to distinguish one Sex from another; yet the French, like the Greeks and Latins, obferve that Distinction even in inanimated Things, amongst which there is neither be nor (be; so that there is not one Noun in French, but what is either Masculine, Feminine, or Common.

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To know the Genders of SUBSTANTIVES.

1. NOUNS proper to Males are of the Masculine Gender; as,

Un Capitaine, a Captain; un Renard, a Fox, &c.

La fentinele,
La patrouille,
Gardes,
Les gardes Françoises,

Except,
the Centry.
the Patrol.
Guards; as,
the French Guards; speaking
of Regiments of Guards.

We fay also, La St. Jean, La St. Michel, &c.

That is by Compendium,
La fête de St. Jean, | the Feast of St. John, &c.
2. Names of Days, Months, and Seasons are Masculine; as
Lundi dernier, last Monday. | Mars est froid, March is cold.
Mardi prochain, next Tuesday. | L'Eté est chaud, the Summer

Yet we say,

La mi-Mars, | the Middle of March.

La mi-Avril, | the Middle of April.

Une belle Automne, | a fine Autumn.

3. Names of Trees are Masculine; as,

Un chêne, an Oak; un Poirier, a Pear tree, &c.

Une ébène, an Ebony. Une yeuse, a Holm-Oak. Une épine, a Thorn. Une vigne, a Vine. Une palme, a Branch of a Une ronce, a Bramble. Palm-tree.

4. Adjectives used as Substantives are Masculine; as, Le rouge, red. | Le noir, black, &c. 5. Infinitives and Prepositions used as Substantives, are Mas-

Le manger, Eating, &c. | Le devant, the Fore-part, &c. 6. Nouns compounded of a Verb and a Noun, are Masculine; as,

Un tourne-broche, a Jack. | Un casse-noiséte, a Nut-cracker.

Paris est beau,
Londres est grand,
But they are Feminine when ville goes before; as,
La ville de Paris,
La ville de Londres,

C 3

Ex-

(is bot.

Except,

La Haye, La Charité, La Rye, &c.

8. Most Part of the Letters of the Alphabet are Masculine; as a, e, i, o, u, y, b, c, d, g, j, k, p, q, t, v, x, z.

f, b, l, m, n, r, which are Feminine.

Besides the Nouns before mention'd, the following Nouns ending with any of these Letters, viz. $a, b, c, d, \ell, f, g, i, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, f, t, u, x, z, are of the Masculine Gen-$

er: Ex.	14.
a. Un sofa, a	Sofa, &c.
	ead, &c.
	Bag, &c.
	Cald, &c.
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
	Side, &c.
f. Un œuf, en	Egg, &c.
	ood, &c.
i. Le balai, the Br	
	read, &c.
m. Le parfum, the	Perfume.
n. Un pain, aL	oaf, &c.
	ber, &e.
	lotb, &c.
	ock, &c.
r. Le danger, the Da	
f. Un tapis, a Car	
t. Le front, the Fore	
u. Un manteau, a	Vach Sto
x. Un prix,	aPrice.
Le choix, the	e Choice.
Un fix, a fix	12 m
77 1:	a gaming
Dal dix a ten	commiss 1
z. Le nez,	the Nofe.
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These are of	LAUNS:
Gend	er.
f. Une clef.	a Key.
Une nef;	a Ship.
La foif,	Thirft.
i. Une formi	on Ant.

TYADDET

F eathers a	Les mardes
La Loi,	the Law.
La Foi,	Faith.
La merci,	Mercy.
m. La faim,	Hunger.
n. La main,	the Hand.
La fin,	the End.
Une chanfon,	a Song.
Une legon,	a Lesson.
Lafaçon,	the Fashion,
La rançon,	the Ranfom.
Laboisson,	the Drink.
La moisson,	the Harvest.
r. La chair,	the Flesh.
La cour,	the Court.
Une cuillier,	a Spoon.
La mer,	the Sea.
Une tour,	a Tower.
J. Une vis,	a Screw.
Une fouris,	a Mouse.
Une brebis,	a Sheep.
Une fois,	once.
t. Une dent,	a Tooth.
Une forêt,	a Forest.
La mort,	Death.
La nuit,	the Night.
La part,	the Chear.
La hare, the	Faggot band.
Une det,	o Dowry.
u. La peau,	be Skin.
L'eau,	the Water.
La vertu,	Virtue.
	the Bird-lime.
x. La voix	the Voice.

Be nen llo 1. es;

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La

La paix, the Peace.
La croix, the Cross.
La noix, the Walnut.
La poix, the Pitch.
La toux, the Cough.

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Besides the Nouns above mention'd, the following are also of the Feminine Gender, 1. Nouns proper to Females; as
La Reine, the Queen.
Labelle Héléne, the beautiful (Helena &c.
2. Nouns in ion; as,
La Religion, Religion.
La Satisfaction, the Satisfaction &c.

3. Nouns in tié and té, deriving from the Latin in tas; as,

La piété (PIETAS) Piety. La charité (CHARITAS) Cha-(rity, &c.

4. Nouns in Ison; as,
La prison, the Prison.
La maison, the House &c.

Except.

Untifon, a Firebrand.
Un horison, a Horizon.
Un oison, a young Goose.
Du poison, Poison.
5. Nouns in eur; as,
La douleur, Dolour,
La pudeur, Shame, &c.

Except, Un bonheur, good Luck. Un malheur, Misfortune. an Honour. Un honneur, Un deshonneur, a Dishonour. Le cœur, the Heart. Le chœur, the Choir. Le labeur, Labour, &c. 6. Nouns in ée; as, Une armée, an Army. Une épée, a Sword, &c. Finally, Nouns in e Feminine, or Mute, are of the Feminine Gender; as, La France, France.

La France, France.
La barbe, the Beard.
Une puce, a Flea, &c.
Except,

i. Nouns ending in age; ege, uge, acle, eme, aume, ome, ifme.

Examples.

Le courage, Courage, &c.

Un Colége, a College, &c.

Le déluge, the Flood, &c.

Un oracle, an Oracle, &c.

Le batême, Baptifm, &c.

Du baume, Balm, &c.

Un tôme, a Tome, &c.

Un fophilme, a Sophifm, &c.

Cage, image, page, plage, rage, nage (a la nage) creme, paume, are of the Feminine Gender.

2. All the Nouns of the following Lift are of the Masculine Gender.

Birging, was Colege, ... dute. . . Liquide in Bliance, coast Cilice. ... Shahidele ... Evaluale. ... Bouge, governor Cimeters, ... Cometers, ... Cometers, ... Exemp. 175,

Exer

Exo

Faît

Fast

Feut

Fleu

Fifre

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Incer

Abîme, Branle, Cimetière, Cilindre. Able, Bréviaire, Décalogue, Cinabre, Acte, Bufle, Délire, Cintre, Adverbe, Busque, Dépilatoire, Cirque, Adultère, Buste. Cistre, Defastre, Albâtre, Cable, Clostre, Desordre, Amble, Cadavre, Clistère, Dialecte, Caducée, Ambre, Dialogue, Code, Amphithéatre, Calibre, Codicile, Diametre, Ancêtres, Calice, Diaphragme, Cofre, Angle, Calme, Dictame, Colifée, Anniversaire, Cancre, Dictionnaire, Colique. Antidote, Canfre, Colosse, Digeste, Antimoine, Cantique, Colure. Dilatatoire, Antre, Capuce, Diocefe, Comble, Caractère, Apogée, Commerce, Disque, Apophtegme, Cartulaire, Distique, Compte, Apostume, Concile, Caprice, Divorce, Arbre, Caroffe, Dogme, Conclave. Archipélage, Cartouche, Concombre, Dogue, Arrhes, Capricorne, Cone, Domaine, Domicile, Congre, Article, Casque, Artifice, Catalogue, Consistoire, Double, Afme, Cataplame, Conte, Doute, Caterre, Contraste, Astragale, Dromadaire. Cautère, Aftre, Controle, Echange, Astrolabe, Centre, Conventicule, Edifice, Afile, Cercle, Eloge, Corolaire, Atre, Cerne, Coturne, Empire, Auditoire, Chancre, Coude, Empirée, Auge, Change, Couple, Entousiasme, Chanvre, Coûtre, Augure. Entracte, Balustre, Chapitre, Couvercle, Ephémère, Batistère, Charme, Crane, Epicicle, Bénéfice, Chef-d'œu-Crépuscule, Epiderne, Beurre, Crible, Epilogue, vre, Biévre, Chifre, Crime, Episode, Chile, Binocle, Crocodile, Epitalâme, Binome, Ciboire, Cube, Equilibre, Bissexte, Cidre, Cuivre, Equinoxe, Cierge, Bitume, Culte, . Esquisse, Cilice, Blâme, Cicle, Evangile, Bouge, Cimeterre, Exemplaire, Cigne, Exer,

e,

Paradoxe, Inceste, Mélange, Exercice, Parafe, Indice, Météore, Exode. Infecte, Paragrafe, Meuble, Faîte, Parricide, Meurtre. Interméde, Faste, Interrègne, Microcosme, Parterre, Feutre, Participe, Interstice, Microscope, Fleuve, Intervale, Ministère, Patrimoine, Fifre, Peigne, Modèle, Inventaire, Formulaire, Pentagone, Jusquiâme. Module, Foie, Laboratoire, Péricarde. Monastère, Froncle. Labirinthe, Monde, Péricrane, Frontispice. Monitoire, Périgée, Genévre, Lange, Lemme, Monopole, Péritoine, Génie, Pessaire, Monstre, Légume, Génitoire, Peuple, Mufle, Leurre, Genre, Muge, (poif- Phare. Libelle, Germe, Philtre, Geste, Lierre, fon) Phlegme, Liévre, Murmure, Gingembre, Limbes, Muscle, Glaire, Planisphère, Limites, Glaive, Masque, Pléonasme, Globe ; Linge, Mystère. Poivre, Lître, Navire, Gloffaire, Pole, Golfe, Livre, Négoce, Lobe, Polipe, Nitre, Goufre, Porche Prison Grade, Nombre. Logarithme, Pore viornogali Logogriphe, Obélifque, Grimoire. Porphire. Haire, Obole, Lombes, Portique 1 Havre, Observatoire, Louvre, Pouce Hélébore, Lucre, Ofice, Ongle, Poudefoie, Hémisphère, Luminaire, Préambule, Hére, (jeu) Lustre. Oprobre, Hémistiche, Précepte, Maléfice, Opuscule, Prêche, Hiérogliphe, Manifeste, Oratoire, Homicide, Orbe, Manipule, Horoscope, Préjudice, Marbre, Ordre, Himénée, Prélude, Organe, Martire, Prépuce 20 ban Hipocondre, Orge, Masque, Hipocriphe, Presbytère, Orifice, Massacre, Prestige , O Hipotame. Maufolée, Orle. Jable, Pretexte Mensonge, Pacte, Prétoire, laspe, Mérite, Pampre, leune, Principe, somi Merle, Panache, Prodige Poc-Incendie, Mécompte, Pantomètre, C 5

Poëme. Romboide. Songe; Torfe; Programme. Rôle, Trapèse, Soufle. Prologue. Rofaire ? Trèfle, Soufre, Promontoire, Rouable Triangle, Spectre. Pronoftique, Ruffre. Squélette. Trigliphe, Prône, Sable, Stade, Triomphe, Protocle, Sacerdoce, Sternutatoire. Trône, Prototipe. Sacre. Stile, Trophée, Proverbe. Sacrifice. Stigmate, Tropique, Pupitre, Saies Stocfiche, Trouble, Purgatoire. Salaire, Suaire. Tumulte, Quatre. Salpêtre, Subfide, Tuorbe. Rable. Sanctuaire, Sucre, Vacarme, Râle, Sandaraque, Suplice, Vafe, Réfectoire, Sanne, Supoficoire, Vaudeville. Refuge, Scandale. Ventre, Simbole ? Régime, Scapulaire, Sinode, Ventricule, Schirre, Regître, Verbe. Sinonime. Règne, Scaupule, Verre, Tarande, Tartre, Regule, Ségle, Vertige, Relâche, Séminaire. Télescope, Vésicatoire, Réliquaire, Sceptre, Terme, Vestiaire, Remède, Sépulcre : Terière. Vestibule, Renne, Service, Territoire, Vestige, Repaire, Séxe, Tertre, Vice, Repertoire, Testicule, Siècle. Vignoble; Reproche, Signe, Texte, Vinaigre, Reptile, Silence, Théatre, Ulcère, Requisitoire, Simple, Tyrfe, Volume; Refte; Simulacre, Tigre, Uretère. Réve, Singe; Timbre, Zěle, Reûme, Sinople, Titre, Zéphire. Rome, Solftice, Tonerre, Zodiaque. Rombe Sommaire, Tore,

Besides several proper Names of Mountains, Rivers, &c. and others of Arts and Sciences, which are omitted here for shortness.

NOUNS ADJECTIVES being to express the Quality of the SUBSTANTIVES, ought therefore to follow the Gender of these, and be sometimes Masouline, and sometimes Feminine, to which Purpose the following Rules will be of great Use.

RULES

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RULES

To know the Genders of ADJECTIVES.

I. Adjectives ending in ente, are of both Genders, Common; as Jeune, fage, aimable, Ex. ijeune homme, a young Man. me jeune femme, a young (Woman.

2. Adjectives of the Mascue Gender, ending with these owels e, i, u, or one of ese Consonants, d, l, n, r, t, do generally form their mining by adding an emute;

Examples.

E. Affuré, e, affured, &c.
I. Joli, e, pretty, &c.
U. Abfolu, e, abjohute, &c.
A. Grand, e, great, &c.
L. Général, e, general, &c.
N. Plein, e, full, &c.
R. Amer, e, bitter, &c.
S. Gris, e, gray, &c.
T. Parfait, e, perfect, &c.

Exceptions

Exceptions.

Mafc. Fem.
Beau, belle, fine.
Fou, fole, mad.
Mou, mole, foft.
Nouveau, nouvelle, new.
These four Adjectives have double ll, or a fingle l in the Feminine, because they respections.

Bel, fol, mol, nouvel, beore a Substantive that begins with a Vowel, or b mute.

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Majc. Fem.
Verd, te, green.
Nud, e, naked.
Crud, e, raw.

Nouns in ell double the l; Ex.

Masc. Fem.
Pareil, le, like.
Vermeil, le, Vermilion.
Gentil, le, genteel.
Some Nouns double the n, as

Bon, ne, good yet we fay,

Benin, gne, benign.
Malin, gne, malicious.
These three double the siviz.

Gras, se, fat.
Bas, se, low.
Epais, se, tbick.

Epais, se, thick.

Yet we fay,

Frais, che, diffolved.

Diffous, te, diffolved.

Tiers, ce, third.

3. Adjectives Masculine in c form their Feminine in becas in, Sec, be, dry. Franc, be, frank. Blanc, be, white.

Exceptions. 2 211

Public, que, Publick.
Grèc, que, Greek.
Turc, que, Turkish.
Caduc, que, Caduke.
4. Adjectives in f change that Consonant into ve for the forming of their Feminine; Ex.

Neug, ve, guick.
Vif, ve, guick.
Pensif, ve, pensive.
Bref, ve, active,
Actif, ve, active,

5. Adjectives Masculine en- | SINGULAR, and PLURA ding in x, make their Feminine by changing x, into se; Ex.

Fem. Masc. Heureux. se, bappy. se, jealous, &c. Ialoux, Exceptions.

Sweet. Doux, ce, Je, Faux, falle. Roux, Je, red. Préfix, prefixed. 2. Vieux, ille, We fay vieil, before bome in this Phrase only; as

Crucifier le vieil homme, to crucify the old Man.

6. Long, long, forms its Feminine by adding ue, thus, Long, ue, long.

7. Some Nouns, tho' Subtantives by nature, become sometimes Adjectives; Ex.

Masc. Fem. Flateur, Flatterer. se, Menteur, se, Liar. Imitateur, rice, Imitator. Puceau, lle, Maid. Tigre, Je, Tyger, Tygres. Jumeau, lle, Twin. 8. On the contrary fome

Adjectives become sometimes Substantives; Ex. Un Politique, a Politician.

Un Poltron, a Coward. Une Précieule, a precise Wonom) orning of their Femi-

Of the NUMBER.

Nouns Substantives in refpect of Number, are distinguiffied into

S. 186-

The Singular denotes of fingle Thing; as

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Mail,

Une maison, a Heu Le jardin, the Gard La femme, the Woma The Plural denotes mo than one Thing, and is form by the Addition of an s:

Les jardins, the Garden Des hommes, Des maisons, Houses, & Exceptions.

I. Singular Nouns endi in s, x, or z; are still the fan both in the Singular and Plu

Examples. Plural Singular. Le bras, the Arm. | les bras Une noix, a Walnut. des noi Le nez, the Nose. les nez

2. Most Nouns singular en ding in al or ail, make au in their Plural; Ex.

Singular. Evil Mal, Canal Canal, Horle Cheval, Work Travail, Plural.

Evil Maux, Canaux, Canals Horfes Chevaux, Works Travaux ,

But the following Word follow the general Rule, and make their Plural with the Addition of an s, thus,

Singular. Plural. Bal, Bals. Siegil. Fatal, Fatals. Navals. Naval, Bail, Bails.

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lail, Mails. étail, Détails. errail, Serrails. vantail, Eventails. ouvernail, Gouvernails. pouvantail, Epouvantails. tirail, Atirails. Nouns ending in au, eu, ou, take an x instead of to form their Plural; Ex.	Mon-sieur, Sir; messieurs. Ma-demoiselle, Madam; mes- (demoiselles. 6. Nouns of Cardinal Number are still the same in the Phural; Ex. Deux, two. Cinq, five. Trois, three. Huit, eight, &c. But add an s in Singular. Plural.
Singular.	Vingt, twenty. vingts.
hapeau, Hat.	Millier, thousand. milliers.
ieu, Place.	Million, million. millions.
Chapeau, Hat. lieu, Place. Cabbage.	Milliar, bund. of mil. milliars.
Plural.	7. The Plural of the following Words is form'd thus;
hapeaux, Hats. Places.	Singular.
Choux, Cabbages.	Oeil, Eye.
. Nouns of feveral Sylla-	Aieul, Gr. futber.
s ending in nt, form their	
ral by changing t into s;	
	Plural.
Singular	Yeux, Eyes.
Enfant, Child. Prudent, prudent.	Aieux, Gr. fatb.
Prudent, prudent.	Loix, Laws.
Amant, Lover.	Cieux, Heavens.
Plural. Children	Yet we fay,
Enfans, Childr. Prudens, prudents.	Ciels de lit, Testerns of beds.
Amana Tomana 870	Arc-en-ciels, Rainbows.
Amans, Lovers, &c. But Monofolloblesand Words	Oeils-de-beuf, Ovals; a Word used in Architecture.
But Monofyllables and Words here t comes after a Vowel,	Note, That there are in
low the general Rule; Ex.	French fome Words only used
Singular.	in the Singular, and others
Dent, a Tooth.	that have only the Plural; Ex.
Pont, a Bridge.	Singular.
Forêt, a Forest.	Paix, Peace.
Plural.	Or, Gold.
Dents, Teetb.	La faim, Hunger. &c.
Ponts, Bridges.	Plural.
Forests.	Pleurs, Tears.
5. Nouns compounded with	Vepres, Vespers.
on and ma, take mes in the	Ténèbres, Darkness, &c.
ural; Ex.	Of

Of the CASE,

DECLENSION.

HE Declension of Nouns is the manner of turning and changing them according to their feveral Significations both in the Singul. and Plural. Nouns in Latin have fix distinct Terminations, call'd Cafes, viz.

1. Nominative. | 4. Accufati 5. Vocative 2. Genitive.

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3. Dative. But instead of differe Terminations, we make of Articles to express they

rious Senses of a Word. Yet because the Distinction of Cales is of great Use int Syntaxis, we will borrowth se three from the Latin.

The NOMINATIVE. The GENITIVE.

The DATIVE, and ha mark them with their prop Articles.

Our Nominative will answer to the Nominative, Accul tive, and Vocative of the Latins, fave only that the Voc tive in French has no Article.

Our Genitive to their Genitive and Ablative; and Our Dative to theirs.

DECLENSION of COMMON Nouns.

Of the Masculine Gender.

Singular.

Plural.

Wom. Ac. le Roi, the King. Les Rois, the King N. A. Gen. Ab. du Roi, of, or from Des Rois, of, or from t. G. A. the King. King Dat. au Roi, to the King. | Aux Rois, to the King

No Ac. l'Ange, the Angel. | Les Anges, the Angel G. Ab. de l'Ange, of or from Des Anges, of, or from! the Angel. Aux Anges, to the Ange Dat l'Ange,

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Singular. Piural Ac. l'Homme, the Man. Les Hommes, the Men. Ab. de l'Homme, of, or Des Hommes, of, or from the from the Man. 14 l'Homme, to the Man. Aux Hommes, to the Men. Of the Feminine Gender. Singular. Plural. V. Ac. la Reine, the Queen. | Les Reines, the Queens. Ab. de la Reine, of, or Des Reines, of, or from the from the Queen. Queens. da la Reine, to the Queen. Aux Reines, to the Queens. V. Ac. l'Etoile, the Star. | Les Etoiles, the Stars. 6. Ab. de l'Etoile, of, or from Des Etoiles, of, or from the Stars. the Star. D. à l'Etoile, to the Star. Aux Etoiles, to the Stars. V. Ac. l'Herbe, the Herb. | Les Herbes, the Herbs. G. Ab. de l'Herbe, of, or from Des Herbes, of, or from the the Herb. Herbs. D. à l'Herbe, to the Herb. Aux Herbes, to the Herbs.

COMMON NOUNS

Declined with the Articles un, une, in the following Manner. Of the Masculine Gender.

Singular.

Plural.

King N. Ac. un Roi, a King. | Des Rois, Kings, or some Kings. G. Ab. d'un Roi, of, or from a Des Rois, of, or from some King. King D. a un Roi, to a King. A des Rois, to Kings, or to some mit N. Ac. un Ange, an Angel. Des Anges, Angels, or Some Ingle G. Ab. d'un Ange, of, or from D'Anges, of, or from Jome Angels. a un Ange, to an Angel. A des Anges, to Angels &c.

Of Declension.

	conditions.
N. Ac. un Homme, a Man.	Plural. Des Hommes, Men, or fo
G. Ab. d'un Homme, of or from	D'Hommes, of, or from for
D. à un Homme, to a Man.	
Of the Fem	inine Gender.
Singular. All san	Plural.
N. Ac. une Reine, a Queen.	
G. Ab. d'une Reine, of, or from a Queen.	De Reines, of, or from Queen
D. à une Reine, to a Queen.	A des Reines, to Queen
N. Ac. une Eglise, a Church.	
G. Ab. d'une Eglise, of, or from	D'Eglises, of, or from Churche
D. à une Eglise, to a Church.	
N. Ac. une Huitre, an Oister.	
G. Ab. d'une Huitre, of, or from	
an Oister. D. à une Huitre, to an Oister.	A des Huitres, to Oisters. &c
one Germe.	e în a servici de la companie de la
DECLENSION of form	
the Articles du	, de la, de l'.
Singular. Masculine. N. Ac. du Pain, some Bread. G. Ab. de Pain, of Bread. D. à du Pain, to Bread.	De Viande, of Meat
STORES AND	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
N. Ac. de l'Argent, some Silver G. Ab. d'Argent, of Silver.	De l'Herbe, fome Grass D'Herbe, of Grass
D. à de l'Argent, to Silver.	A de l'Herbe, to Grass
Adis Argent to Angeletica.	depend made count of DE

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No G.

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DECLENSION of proper Names of the Masculine and Feminine Gender.

Nom. Ac. Paris, Paris. N. Ac. Antoine, Anthony. G. Ab. De Paris, of or from Paris.

D. A Paris, to Paris. D. A Antoine, to Anthony.

N. Ac. Hercule, Hercules N. Ac. Anne, Ann.
G. Ab. D'Hercule, of or from Hercules.
D. A Hercule, to Hercules.
D. A Anne, to Ann.

N. Ac. Marie, Mary. N. Ac. Hélène, Helena. G. Ab. De Marie, of or from G. Ab. D'Hélène, of or from Helena.

D. A Marie, to Mary: D. A Hélène, to Helena.

Of the Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

The Comparison of Adjectives is the way of increasing, or taising their Signification by certain Degrees; which are Three.

1. The Positive, 2. The Comparative, 3. The Superlative. First, The Positive lays down the natural Signification of the Adjectives; as

Noble, noble; grand, great, &c.

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, or Men.

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Secondly, The Comparative raises it to a higher Degree, by comparing it to the Positive, which in French, is perform'd by the Adverb plus, more; Ex.

Plus noble, nobler, or, more noble; Plus grand, greater, &c.
There is also another Comparative which lessens the Signification, by the Help of the Particles. moins and fix; as

Il est moins noble que moi, He is less noble than I.
Il n'est pas si grand que vous, He is not so tall as you.
There is a third Comparative which equals the Signification

by the Help of the Conjunction aussi, as or so; Ex. Il est aussi noble que vous, He is as noble as you.

Thirdly, The Superlative raises the Signification as high as possible. It is two-fuld, viz.

Absolute and Definite.

The

The Superlative Absolute, is that, which expresses only the Quality of a Thing in the highest Degree, and is formed with the Adverbs tres, fort, infiniment, extrêmement, &c. Ex.

C'est un homme très-dangereux, He is a very dangerous Man. C'est une semme fort agréable, She is a very agreable Woman. Dieu est infiniment grand, God is infinitely great, &c.

The Superlative Definite, raises a Thing above all others, which is performed by adding the Articles le, or la, to the Comparative: Ex.

Le plus honête homme du monde, The bonestest Man in

La plus belle femme de la ville, The bandsomest Womanin the City &c.

EXCEPTIONS.

The following Adjectives go from the Rule.

Wicchaille & The Trice	Le meilleur, the best. Le meilleur, the best. Le pire, la pire, Le plus méchant, La plus méchant, La plus méchante,
------------------------	--

There are some past Participles which are compared with the Adverb mieux, instead of plus, Ex.

Bien dit, well said. Mieux dit, Le mieux dit. Bien fait, well made. Mieux fait, Le mieux fait.

* Now to know when these Participles are to be thus compared, you must observe whether the Adverb bien, well, before the Positive, signifies the Quality, or Quantity, as it really does in the foregoing Examples; but if bien stands for very much, or extreamly, then the Participles follow the Rule: Ex.

Bien aimé, well beloved, or very much beloved. Plus aimé, le plus aimé, &c.

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of, or from them.

ARTICLE III.

Of PRONOUNS.

The Pronoun is a Word that may be used instead of any Noun, to avoid the too frequent Repetitions of this, which would be troublesome, and unpleasant; as

My name, I fay, je, I.
Thy name, I fay, tu, thou.

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His name, I Jay, il, be. Her name, I Jay, elle, she.

So instead of saying lelivre de Pierre, the Book of Peter, we say Son livre, His Book, &c.

Pronouns are divided, ac-

cording to their Signification, into feven Sorts, pix.

I. PERSONAL,

2. Possessive,

3. DEMONSTRATIVES

4. RELATIVE,

5. INTERROGATIVE,

6. NUMERAL,

7. INDEFINITE.

1. Of PRONOUNS PERSONAL.

Personal Pronouns are those that signify the Person in a positive, and definite Manner; they are declined with the Articles de and à,

Singular.	Plural.
N. Moi, or je, I.	Nous, we.
G. Ab. De moi, of, or from me.	De nous, of or from us.
D. A moi, moi, me, to me.	
Ac. Moi, me, me.	Nous, us.
N. Toi, or tu, thou.	Vous, you, or ye.
G. Ab. De toi, of, or from thee.	De vous, of, or from you.
D. A toi, toi; te, to thee	A vous, vous, to you.
Ac. Toi, te, thee.	Vous, you.

Ils, or eux,

A eux, leur,

Eux, les,

D'eux,

N. Lui, or il,	be.
G. Ab. De lui, of, or	from bim.
D. Alui, lui.	to bim.

Ac. Lui, le, to bim.

N. Elle, She, Elles,

Sing.	Plur.
G. Ab. D'elle, of, or from ber.	D'elles, of, or from them.
D. A elle, lui, to ber.	A elles, leur, to them,
Ac. Elle, la, ber.	Elles, les, them.

Singular and Plural.

G. Ab. De soi, of, from one's self, bimself, herself, themselves. D. A soi, or se, to one's self, &c.
Ac. Soi, or se, one's self, &c.

Singular.	Plural.	ica yer
Moi-même, myfelf.	Nous-mêmes,	ourselves.
Toi-même, thyself. Lui-même, bimself.	Vous-mêmes,	yourselves.
Elle-même I berself.	Eux-mêmes, Elles-mêmes,	them felves.

2. Of PRONOUNS POSSESSIVE.

G.Z D.

N.∠ G.∠

D.

fpo E Yo

N. Z G. Z

D.

Sing.

Pronouns Possessive are so called, because they shew the Possession of a Thing. They are either Conjunctive, or Absolute and Relative.

The Conjunctive, or Pronouns Possessive construed with a Substantive, are used like Adjectives; as

Mon livre, my Book; Ma jupe, my Petticoat &c.

EXAM	PLES.	
· Singular.	and the second	Plural.
Mafc.	Comm.	100
N. Ac. Mon, my.	Mes,	my.
G. Ab. De mon, of, or from my.	De mes,	of, or from my.
D. A mon, to my.	A mes,	to my.
N. Ac. Ma, my.	Mes .	my.
G. Ab. De ma, of, or from any.		of, or from my.
	A mes,	to my.
N. Ac. Ton, tby.	Tes,	tby.
G. Ab. De ton, of, or from thy.	De tes.	of, or from thy.
D. A ton, to thy.	A tes,	to tby.

Sing. Plur. Singular Fem. Comm. tby. N.Ac. Ta, Tes, thy. of, or from thy. G.Ab. De ta, of, or from thy. De tes, D. Ata, to tby. A tes, Mafc. N.Ac. Son, bis, or her. Ses. bis, or her. G.Ab.De son, of or from bis &c. De ses, of, or from bis, or her. D. A son, to bis, or ber. A ses, to bis, or her. bis, or ber. to bis, or ber. Fem. bis or ber. Ses, bis, or ber N.Ac. Sa, G. Ab. De sa, of, or from bis &c. De ses, of, or from bis, or ber. D. A fa, to bis, or ber. A fes, to bis, or ber. Mon, ton, son,, are also Feminine before Vowels. Comm. Comm. our. | Nos, N.Ac. Notre. QUT. G. Ab. De notre, of, or from our. De nos, of, or from our. A nos, D. A notre, to our. N.Ac. Votre, your Vos, your. G.Ab. De votre, of, or from your of, or from your. De vos, A vos, D. A votre, to your. to your. N.Ac. Leur, their. their. Leurs, G.Ab. De leur, of, or from their. De leurs, of, or from their. D. A leur, to their. A leurs, to their.

2. The Pronouns Possessive Absolute, or Relative Pronouns, are used in a determined Signification, relating to a Thing spoken of; Ex.

Est-ce votre Livre? Oui, c'est Le MIEN; Is that

YOUR BOOK? Yes 'tis MINE.

them.

o them

them.

Selves.

elves.

elves.

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EXAMPLES.

Singular. Plural.

Masc. Fem. Masc. Fem.

N.Ac. Le mien, la mienne. Les miens, les miennes, mine. G. Ab. Du mien, de la mienne. Des miens, des miennes, of, or from mine.

Au mien, à la mienne. Aux miens, aux miennes, to mine.

*818

Of Pronouns.

20		UJ II	onouns.	
	Singular. Masc.	.19	P	lural.
ensa.	Masc.	Fem.	Mafc.	Fem.
N.Ac.	Le tien, la	tienne.	Les tiens.	les tiennes, think des tiennes, of, or
	•		Carlotte Medical Advanced	from thine, aux tiennes, to
	March Company		A TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF T	tbine. les fiennes, bis or
			The state of the s	bers.
AL. 2003 .F/	Du Hell, de	ia nenne.	Des liens,	des fiennes, of, or from bis, &c. aux fiennes, to bis
D.	Au lien, a	a fienne.	Aux fiens,	aux fiennes, to bit or bers.
diam'r.	Singul	ar.	Plu Comm	ral.
A that is	Masc.	Fem.	Comm	
N. Ac.	Le nôtre,	la nôtre.	Les nô	tres, · ours.
G. Ab.	Du notre,	de la nôt	re. Des nôt	res, of, or from ours.
D.	Au nôtre,	à la nôtre	. Aux nô	tres, to ours
N. Ac.	Le vôtre,	la vôtre.	Les vôt	res, of, or from yours.
G. Ab.	Du vôtre,	de la vôt	re, Desvôt	res, of, or from yours.
<i>D</i> .	Au votre,	a la votr	e. Aux voi	tres, to yours.
N. Ac.	Le leur,	la leur.	Les leur	rs, theirs
G. Ab.	Du leur,	de la leui	. Des leu	rs, of, or from theirs.
D.	Au leur,	à la leur	. Aux leu	rs, to theirs
Person Ce a both I N. Ac. G. Ab. D.	nouns Demon, or a Thing and Celui are of Persons and T Singular. Maso. Ce, Dece, of, of A ce,	strative are strongs. this. to this.	Pronouns, and Comm. Ces, De ces, A ces,	Plural. they flow are used to shew the for from the story to the story the
with a	Vowel or b	mute; Ex	·	ne Nouns beginning

N. A. D. N. A. Ci, lute

N.G.

N.G.

Sin-

thine. of, or thine. to , tbine. bis or bers. of, or &c. to bis bers.

ours. ours. ours.

ours. ours. ours.

eirs. eirs. eirs.

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ese.

efe.

ese.

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0) 10	onouns.
Singular.	Singular.
A.A. Cet argent, this money. A.A. De cet argent, of, or from this money. A cet argent, to this money.	Cet homme, this man De cet homme, of, or from this man A cet homme, to this man
Singular.	Plural.
Ac. Cette, this. Ab. De cette, of, or from this. A cette, to this. Masc. Ac. Celui, be, or him. Ab. De celui, of, or from him. A celui, to him. Fem. Ac. Celle, she, or her. Ab. De celle, of, or from her.	Ces, these. De ces, of, or from these. A ces, to these. Masc. Ceux, they, or those. A ceux, of, or from those. A ceux, to those. Celles, they, or those. A celles, of, or from those. A celles, to those.
Celle-ci, this; and Celui-là, e Pronouns.	declined its Compounds Celui- Celle-là, that; which are Abso- elative Pronouns, and are used
Singular. Ac. Ceci, this. Ab. De ceci, of or from this.	D. A cela, to that.
1 6 4 5 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	which shew the Relation or

Reference which a Noun has to what follows it,

Sing. and Plural. Sing. and Plural. N. Qui, wbo. | N. Ac. Quoi, G.Ab. De qui, of, or from whom. G.Ab. De quoi, of, or from or dont, or whose. or dont, what, or whose. to whom. D. D. A qui, A quoi, to wobat. Ac. Que, whom, or what.

D 4

Sin-

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excella a with with C

Je Mo Tu To Il, Lui Le, Elle

Ce Cel Cel Cel

52		conouns.	
U. Al	Singular. Ma/c. Fem. A c. Le quel, la quelle. Le b. Du quel, de la quelle, D or dont. Au quel, à la quelle. Au	es queis, des queile whi	s, of, or from
N. Ac. G. Ab. The an Intervented for the far	5. Of PRONOUNS Interrogative are the ion, which are but three ion, which are but three ion, who? Quel and Lequel, Lequel, and Quoi are I i, Conjunctive. Sing. and Plural. Masc. and Fem. Qui? wbo, or whom? A qui? to wbom? A qui? to wbom? Pere is this Difference be errogative, that the first as in the other the Nomme. Singular. Masc. Fem. Masc. Quel? quelle? Quelle? Quel? Quel? de quelle? De	ofe that are used in French, viz. which? Quoi and Absolute, and F. N. Quoi, or G. Ab. De quoi? D. A quoi? Ac. Que? Etwixt qui a Relationative and the Ac.	Que, what Que, what Que? what of, or from what to what we, and que Accusative ar
D. Lequ Ex.	De quel? de quelle? De A quel? à quelle? A quel, laquelle, which? is a quel aimez-vous mieux?	juels? à quelles? to lso used like an Ini	which? & serrogation
Quanti Chac Chac Tou Plusi	6. Of PRONOUN neral Pronouns are used ity. We generally reck que, cun, e, every one. t, e, all, every. teurs, many, several. little, or sew.	to express the N on nine of those I Nul, le, Personne, no body, Aucun, e, any,	none, no man
		dur in artist , i	7. 0

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7. Of PRONOUNS INDEFINITE. Indefinite Pronouns fignify a Person or Thing in a general nd unlimited Sense. There are twelve of them, viz. one. | 6. Quel que, \ whatsoever. L'un, e, les uns, les unes, some 7. Quoi que, . Autre, other. 8. Quelque, the other. 9. Quelconque, what sever. l'autre, others autrui, 10. Certain, e, certain. 3. Quelqu'un, e, somebody. 11. Même, felf, same. Quiconque, who soever. le même, la même, the same. J. Qui que ce soit ? 12 Tel, le, such. All these Pronouns are declined with the Particles de and a. except these three, l'un, l'une, les uns, les unes; le même. la même, les mêmes; l'autre, les autres; which are declined with le and la. And these two, certain and tel, which are declined either with the Article un, or the Particles de and d. Quelqu'un makes quelques uns in the Plural. Quiconque, qui que ce soit, and quoique, have no Plural. A Table of PRONOUNS, for those that don't learn by the Grammatical way. Singular. Plural. we, or us. Nous, Moi, or me, me. Vous, lu, — thou. you, or ye. Toi, or te, - thee. Ils, elles, — they. Il, be, or it. Lui, — bim, or ber. Le, — bim, or it. Eux, elles, les, leur, them. Elle, or la, The, ber, or it. this, or it. Ces, ceux-ci, celles-ci, thefe. Ce, cette, ceci, celui-ci, cel- | Ceux, celles, they, or thoje. le-ci, — this.
Celui, — be, or this.
Celle, — she, or this. Ceux-là, celles-là, those. Cela, celui-là, celle-là, — tbat.

Of Pronouns.

Singular.		Plural.		
Mon,	ma.	Mes,	The <u>Person</u>	my.
Ton,	ta.	Tes,		tby.
Son,	fa.	Ses,	vicinia die	bis, ber, or it
Notre		Nos,	180	our.
Votre		Vos.	1 20 1 20	your.
Leur.		Leurs,	Towns or not a	their.
Le mien, la	njenne. —	्रा	Les miens, 1	es miennes, min
Le tien, la t	ienne. —	L	es tiens. les	stiennes, think
Le fien, la f	ienne. —	L	es fiens, les f	iennes, bis own &c
Le nôtre, la	nôtre	L	es nôtres.	ours
Le vôtre, la				yours
Le leur, la	quelle.	Les quel	es leurs,	the applich
Le quel, la Quel, de Quel, quell Aucun, aucun	quelle. la quelle. e. — e ne, quelque wbom, o	Les quel Des quel Quels, c e. Aucuns r what. who. what. mebody. each. ach one. ofoever.	s, les quelles, des quelles, quelques, Peu, Plufieurs, Tout, e, Autre,	theirs

ARTICLE IV.

Of VERBOS.

VERB is the chief Word in a Sentence, and fignifies the Action, Passion, or being of a Thing, and may be conjugated, or have its endings changed in a good Sense with a Substantive in the Nominative Case before it, and without a Nominative Case, it cannot make Sense; as the Words, parle, donnes, mangeons, &c. I know the Word parle, Speak, &c. is a Verb, because it fignifies the Action of a Thing, and can be conjugated in good Sense with a Nominative before it; thus.

Verb.

he vhi tall'

cepti 1 I

the Je 4. low 5. doe min Per

the

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8. by 1 Verb.
Je parle,
Tu donnes,
Nous mangeons,

Verb.
I speak.
thou givest.
we eat, &c.

The Verbs are divided into

1. ACTIVES, 2. PASSIVES,

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&c.

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6. REFLECTED.

3. NEUTERS,

7. RECIPROCALS. 8. PERSONALS.

4. REGULARS,

9. IMPERSONALS.

5. IRREGULARS,

1. A VERB ACTIVE is that which expresses an Action hat passes from the Agent to the Patient; that is, from he Subject that does, or produces an Action, to that which suffers, or receives it, and is therefore, sometimes all'd Transitive; as

Je mange un poulet,

I eat a Chicken.

Dieu châție le méchant, &c. God chastises the wicked, &c.

2. A VERB PASSIVE expresses the Suffering, or Re-

Je suis honoré,

I am bonoured.

Il fut pris, &c.

He was taken, &c.

3. A NEUTER VERB is that, which denotes either the being or the manner of being of a Thing; Ex.

Je suis, I am; je demeure, I remain; je cours, I run, &c. 4. REGULAR VERBS, are those whose Conjugation fol-

low the general Rule.

J. IRREGULAR VERBS, are those whose Conjugation does not follow the general Rule, either by different Terminations, or by want of some of their Moods, Tenses, or Persons.

6. REFLECTED VERBS, are Active Verbs, that reflect

the Action upon the Subject that produces it; Ex.

S' aimer, Se louër,

To love one's felf.

To praise one's self.

7. RECIPROCAL VERBS, are Active Verbs, which denote an Action reciprocally returned from one Subject to the other; Ex.

S'entr'aimer, to love one another.

8. PERSONAL, VERBS, are those that are conjugated by those Pronouns, call'd Personal; Ex.

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Singular. Plural. 1. Je parle, I speak. | 1. Nous parlons
2. Tu parles, thou speakest. | 2. Vous parlez, I. Nous parlons, we speak ye Speak 3. Il parle, be speaks. 3. Ils parlent, they speak Ils 9. IMPERSONAL VERBS are those that are conjugated only by the third Person of the Singular; Ex. Il pleut, it rains; il grêle, it bails; on dit, 'tis said, &c A Verb is divided into five chief Parts; four of them are call'd Moods, and the fifth the Participles. The Moods are 3. Conjunctive, I. Indicative 2. Imperative, 4. Infinitive. A Mood expresses the different Ways an Action is done by; The INDICATIVE expresses an Action simply, directly and absolutely; as, l'aime, I love; elle dansoit, she danced; ils parleront, they will The IMPERATIVE ferves to command, or forbid; Ex. Qu'il parle, let bim speak; ne courez pas, don't run, &c. The CONJUNCTIVE is fo call'd, 1. Because it is generally used with Conjunctions before it: fuch as, Que, that; quoique, altho'; afin-que, to the end that, &c. 2. Because it never makes a compleat Sense, unless it be join'd with the Indicative, either before, or after; Ex. Je ne croi pas qu'il vienne, I don't think be will come. Je vous assure qu'il en seroit I assure you be would be glad bien aife, I The INFINITIVE has an indeterminate Signification, and expresses the Action without any Circumstance, either of Number, or Persons. It has in French but two Tenses; viz. The Present; Porter, to carry.
The Perfect; Avoir porté, to bave carried; and it is construed with the other Moods, by which only it is determined: Ex. Indicat. Infin. Je veux parler, I will speak. I would carry, &c. All the e voudrois porter,

Words of a Verb derive from the Infinitive Mood.

[peak]

Speak

peak.

juga-

, &c.

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Ex.

&c.

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The INDICATIVE Mood has feven Tenses, or Times, viz. The Present, The I Preterpluperfect, The Impersect, The 2 Preterpluperfect, The Preterperfect Definite, The Future. The Preterperfect Indefinite, The Tenses shew when the Actions are done, so that ere are properly but Three, viz. The Present, the Preter, or Time past, and the Future. Those seven Tenses are divided into four Simple, and three ompound. The four Simple Tenses are, I. The Present, which shews that something is now a oing; as le parle, I speak, or I am speaking. 2. The Imperfect, which shews that something was then doing, or present at that Time, which we speak of; as, l'écrivois quand vous entrâtes, I was writing when you came in. 3. The Preterperfect Definite, which expresses a precise nd determined Time; as, Je parlai hier à votre père, I spoke yesterday to your Father. Observe that this Tense is never used to fignify an Action one the Day we speak in. 4. The Future, which shews that something is to come; as, l'écrirai ma lettre demain, I shall write my Letter to morrow. The three Compound Tenses are those that are compounded with the three first Simple Tenses of the Verbs avoir, to have, nd être, to be; and the Participle passive of the Verb; Ex. 1. J'ai diné, I bave dined. 1. Je suis venu, I am come.
2. J'avois diné, I bad dined. 2. J'étois venu, I was come.
3. J'eus diné, I bad dined. 3. Je sus venu, I was come.
1. The Preterpersect Indefinite, or sirst Compound Tense, is hat which shews that something is intirely done and past, without mentioning any precise Time; as, l'ai écrit ma lettre, I bave written my Letter. Or else it expresses an Action done the same Day one peaks in; as, l'ai mangé un poulet ce matin, I bave eaten a Chicken this

2. The I Preterpluperfect, or fecond Compound Tense, is that which shews that something had been done before mother Thing that was done and past; as,

J'avois diné quand vous vintes, I had dined when you came.

3. The 2 Preterpluperfect, or third Compound Tense, shew also that something had been done before another Thin that was done and past, and besides it has a precise and determined Signification; Ex.

Nous eûmes achevé no- | We bad made an end of ou tre ouvrage dans trois jours | Work in three Days Time

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de tems,

Those are the seven Tenses, or Times of the Indicative Mood The IMPERATIVE Mood has but one Tense, which is lates both to the Present and the Future.

The CONJUNCTIVE Mood has feven Tenfes, viz.

Three Simple, and four Compound.

1. The Present, or first Simple Tense has sometimes all a Future Signification; Ex.

Quoique je parle, Though I speak.

Afin que vous aimiez, That you may love.

2. The first Impersect, or second Simple Tense, called be some uncertain, is commonly construed with the Impersect Tense of the Indicative; Ex.

Si tu parlois, je parlerois; If thou didst speak, I shoul

3. The second Impersect, or third Simple Tense, is de rived from the Preterpersect Definite of the Indicative; Ex

Bien que j'aimasse, Though I loved.
Quoique je portasse, Though I carried.

The four Compound Tenses are those that are formed of the three Simple Tenses of the Conjunctive Mood; and of the Future of the Indicative of the Verb Avoir, and the Participate of the Verb that is to be conjugated; Ex.

1. The Preterperfect, j'aie aimé, I have lovel

2. The 1 Preterpluperfect, j'aurois aimé, I bad lovel
3. The 2 Preterpluperfect, j'eusse aimé, I bad lovel
The Fritzer.

4. The Future, j'aurai aimé, I shall bave lovel

The Infinitive Mood has but two Tenjes; one Simple

The Present; Ex.

Donner, to give; The other Compound; viz.

The Preter; as

Avoir donné, to bave given.

Of PERSONS.

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There are three Persons in Verbs, as in Pronouns; Ex.

Sing.	Plur.
Je donne, I give.	1. Nous donnons, we give.
ll or donne, he or gives.	1. Nous donnons, we give. 2. Vous donnez, ye give. 3. Elles donnent, they give.

Of NUMBERS.

Every Tense in the three first Moods, has two Numbers;

The Singular; as, je donne, I give, &c. And the Plural; as, nous donnons, we give, &c.

Of the CONJUGATIONS.

The Conjugation is the due Distribution of the several Parts f Verbs, viz. Moods, Tenses, Persons, and Numbers.

There are four different Conjugations in French, which are liftinguished by the Termination of the Infinitive.

```
The First
The Second makes the fir; as, Bâtir, to build.
The Third Infinitive in oir; as, Recevoir, to receive.
The Fourth
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I hood wred to

home mid as

The belping Verbs.

The first Auxiliary, or Helping-Verb.

A VOI.R, to bave.

The Participle Passive, Eu, bad.

INDICATIVE.

INDIC	ATIVE
The Present.	1 The Preterp. Indefinite.
J' ai, I bave. Tu as, thou bast. Elle a, be or bas.	Il a o be bas
	Nous avons we bave
Nous avons, we have.	Vous avez 3 ye bave Ils ont they bave.
Ils or ont, they have.	The one they bave.
The Imperfect. I' avois, I had. Tu avois, thou hadst. Il avoit, he had.	The 1 Preterpluperfect.
Nous avions, we had.	Nous avions - we bad
vous aviez, ye bad.	i Vous aviez 3 ye bad
Ils avoient, they had.	Ils avoient they had
The Preterperfect Definite. J' eus, I bad.	The 2 Preterpluperfect.
J' eus, I bad. Tu eus, thou badst.	J' eus I bad
Il eut, be bad.	Tu eus a thou hadft Il eut be bad
Nous cûmes, we bad. Vous cûtes, ye bad. Ils curent, they bad. NB. eu, is to be pronounc	Vous eûtes 3 ye bad Ils eurent they bad ed u.
The Fi	uture.
Sing.	· Plur.
J'aurai, I shall or will have. Tu auras, thou wilt have.	Vous aurez, ye will have

be will bave. Vous aurez, ye will bave. be will bave. Ils auront, they will bave.

IMPERATIVE. Singular. Aie, bave, or bave thou. Qu'il ait, let bim bave.

Il aura,

.

Plural. let us bave. Aions, Aiez, bave, or bave ye. let them base. Qu'ils aient, COM

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CONJUNCTIVE.

The Prefent.

That I have, or
aie, I may have.
aies, thou may the have.
ait, he may have.

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lous aiions, we may have.
s aient, ye may bave.
they may have.

The i. Imperfect.
aurois, I should, would,
or could have.
aurois, thou shaft. have.
auroit, be should have.

ous aurions, we should have.
ous auriez, ye should have.
s auroient, they shd. have.

The 2. Imperfect.
That I had, should,
would, could, or
eusse, might have, &c.
u eusses, thou might have.
eut, he might have.

ous eussions, we might have.
ous eussiez, ye might have.
s eussent, they might have.

The Preterperfect.

Juique Altho'
aie, I have
aies, ithou hast is
be has

ous ayions, we have sous ayiez, arent, they have

The i. Preterpluperfect.

Quand Tho' I bad,

would, could, or

J' aurois, Should have

Tu aurois, Sthou sh. have Il auroit, be shd. bave

Nous aurions, we sh. bave Vous auriez, z ye shd. bave Ils auroient, they sh. bave

The 2. Preterpluperfect.

Que That I should bave,

J' eusse, or 1 had

Tu eusses, it thou had steel

ll eut, he had

Nous eussions, we had Vous eussiez, a ye bad they bad

The Future.

Quand When I will, or

shall have, or

J' aurai, I have

Tu auras, E theu hast

Il aura, be has

Nous aurons, we have your aurez, if ye have they have

INFINITIVE.

Present. Avoir, to bave. Preter. Avoir eu, to bave bad.

Participles.

Present. Aiant, baving. Pret. act. Aiant eu, baving bad. Pret. pass. Eu,, e, s, es, bad. E The Second Auxiliary, or Helping-Verb.

ETRE, to be.

The Participle pass. Eté, been.

INDICATIVE.

· China and B	The Pref	lent.	The I	reter	perf.	Indefinit
Te	fuis,	I am.				I bay
Tu	ès,	thou art.	Tu a	S	été,	thou bal
Il	est,	be is.	Il a	1	2	be ba
Nous	fommes,	we are.	Nous a	vons	•	we ban
Vous	êtes,	ye are.	Vous a	evez	té	ye bave
Ils	font,	they are.		ont	•	they bave
1 201	The Imper	fect.	The	. Pre	eterp	luperfed.
J'	étois,	I was. thou wast.		ivois		I bad
Tu	étois,	thou wast.	Tu a	vois	'e'	thou badst
Il	étoit,	be was.	Il a		é.	be bad
Nous	étions,	we were.	Nous a	vions		we had
Vous	étiez,	ye were.	Vous a			ye bad
Ils	étoient,	they were.	Ils a			they bad
- Th	e Preterp. 1	Definite.	The	2. Pr	etern	luperfeat.
Je	fus,	I was.		110	*	I had
	fus,	thou wast.		us	'e'	thou hadst
11	fut,	be was.		ut	ét	be bad
Nous	fûmes,	we were.	Nous e	ûmes		we bad
*7	fûtes,	ye were.	Vous e			
Vous	furent,		Ils e			they had

Sing.		Plur.			
Je ferai, Tu feras Il fera,	Sing. I shall, or will be. thou wilt be. be will be.	Nous ferons, Vous ferez, Ils feront,	we will ye will they will		
	· Critical and		IMP		

Nou Vou Ils f

Quo

Nou Vou Ils

IMPERATIVE.

Sois, be, or be thou. Soyons, let us be.
Qu'il soit, let bim be. Qu'ils soyent, let them be.

CONJUNCTIVE.

The Present.
That
fois, I be, or may be.
In soit, thou mayst be.
I foit, be may be.

nite,

ave

baft

bas

ave

aves

ave

ect.

bad

adst bad

bad

bad

bad

bad

df

bad

bad

bad

aad*

11 b

illb

ill b

P

Nous foiions, we may be.

Yous foiiez, ye may be.

Is foient, they may be.

I. Imperfect.

The ferois, I should, would, or could be.

Tu ferois, theu shouldest be.

I feroit, be should be.

Nous ferions, we should be.
Vous feriez, ye should be.
Is feroient, they should be.
2. Imperfect.

Que That
Je fusse, I were, should,
or might be.
Tu fusses, thou wert, &c.
Il fût, be were.

Nous fussions, we were.
Vous fussiez, ye were.
Ils fussent, they were.
The Preterperfect.

Quoique Altho'

I' aie I bave
Tu aies 2 thou bast
Il ait be bas

Nous aiions we have ye have they have

1. Preterpluperfect.

Quand Tho' I bad been, or is aurois I should have Tu aurois thou shit ba should bave Il auroit be sh bave

Nous aurions we sh. bave Vous auriez ye sh. bave Ils auroient they sh. bave 2. Preterpluperfect.

Que That

J' cusse I bad, or should

bave bave thou badst I be bad

Nous eussions we bad ye bad Ils eussent they bad they bad.

Quand When I shall, or I have Tu auras 3 thou hast Il aura be bas

Nous auront we bave ye bave Ils auront they bave Infinitive.

Present. Etre, to be. Pret. Avoir été, to bave been. Participles.

Present. Etant, being.
Pret ast. Aiant été, baving been.
Pret. poss. Eté, been.

Of the REGULAR VERBS.

The Verbs of the first Conjugation end in ER: as DONNER, to give.

Qu'

Vou ou

Vou ous

lous ous

Quoiq

ous

ous

Part. passive. Donné, given.

The state of Indic	ATIVE.
Prefent. Je donne, I give. Tu donnes, thou givest. Il donne, be gives.	Preterperf. Indefinite. J' ai & I bave Tu as E thou bast
Nous donners, we give. Vous donners, ye give. Ils donners, they give. Imperfect. Je donners, I did give, or I	1. Preterpluperfect. avois 1 bad
Tu donnois, thou didst give. Il donnoit, he did give.	Tu avois be badst
Nous donnions, we did give. Vous donniez, ye did give. Ils donneient, they did give. Preterperf. Definite. Je donnai, I gave, or did give. Tu donnas, thou gavest. Il donna, be gave.	Nous avions we had Vous aviez ye had Ils avoient by they had 2. Preterpluperfect. J' eus I had Tu eus be thou hadst ll eut be had
Nous donnâmes, we gave. Vous donnâtes, ye gave. Ils donnèrent, they gave.	Nous eûmes of we had ye had Ils eurent of they had
Fut	
Je donnerai, Tu donneras.	I will, or shall give. thou wilt give. be will give.
Nous donnerons, Vous donnerons, Ils donnerons,	ye will give. they will give. IMPERA

IMPERATIVE

Singular. Donne, give, or give thou. let bim give. Du'il donne, Present. That I give, Due donne, or I may donnes, thou mayest. Cu be may ac donne, we may s lous donnions, lous donniez, they may 50 donnent, 1. Imperfect, donnerois, I (bould would, or could g lu donnerois, thou shouldest so donneroit, be should lous donnerions, we should. ous donneriez, ye should. donnervient, they shd. 50 2. Imperfect. That I gave, or ue donnasse, 1 might donnasses, thou mst. be might so donnat. lous donnassions, we might . ous donnassiez, ye might. donnassent, they might so Preterperfect. poique Altho' aie I bave. aies thou bast ? ait be bas & ous aiions 🚭 ye have ous aiiez

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Plural. Donnons, let us give. Donnez give, or give ye. Qu'ils donnent, let them give. CONJUNCTIVE. 1. Preterpluperfect. Quand. Tho' I had, or aurois of I (bould bave : Tu aurois Ethoush. bave auroit & be shd. bave & II Nous aurions we shd bave s auroient & they sh. bave & 2. Preterpluperfect. Que euffes thou badst \$ eusses cût be bad so Nous eussions Vous eussiez ye bad \$ they bad so Future. Quand When I shall bave. aurai or I bave thou bast \$ Lu auras be bas a aura ye bave Nous aurons 👵 INFINITIVE. Pres. Donner, to give. Pret. Avoir donné, to bave given. Participles. giving. Pref. Donnant, Pret. act. Ajant donné, baving they bave a Pret paff. Donné, e, s, es, given.

Qi

Not Vot Ils

Nou Vou

Nous Vous Ils

Quoi

Nous Vous

NE

only.

lls

we will build.

ye will build.

I MPE RATIV

they will build.

NB. The Learner should spare no pains to know this Verb per feetly well, because there are above two thousand and seven hundred Verbs of this Conjugation.

The Verbs of the fecond Conjugation end in IR: as BATIR, to build.

Part. passive. Bati, built.

INDICATIVE

		TNDIC	ATIVE.
	Presen	it.	Preterperf. Indefinite.
Je	bâtis,	I build.	J' ai I bave
Tu	bâtis.	thou buildest.	Tu as 2 thou bast
Il	bâtit,	be builds.	Tu as thou bast il a be bas
Nous	bâtissons,	we build.	Nous avons we have Vous avez bave ye bave
Vous	bâtissez,	ye build.	Vous avez 2 ye bave
lis	bâtissent, Împerfe	they build.	Ils ont - they have i. Preterpluperfect.
Je	bâtissois,	I built, or did build.	J' avois I bad
Tu	batiffois, th	ou didst build.	
		be did build.	Il avoit be bad
None	hâtillione	we did build.	Nous avions we bad
	bâtissiez,		
		they did build.	
		Definite.	
Je	bâtic	I huilt	2. Preterpluperfect. J' eus I bad
Tu	batis	I built. thou builtst.	Tu eus thou badh
TI	battis ,	be built.	Tu eus thou badl
71	Datte,	De Duite.	Il eut - be bade
Nous	bâtimes,	que built.	Nous eûmes we bad
Vous	bâtites,	ve built	Vous entes E ye bad
Ils	bâtirent,	they huilt	Vous entes ye bad they bad
	2 actions,	Fut	ture.
	Je	bâtirai,	I shall, or will build.
	Tu	hậtirae	thou goilt huild
	Il	hâtira,	thou wilt build. be will build.
	A ALL MANTA	Datina,	De Will Dana.

Nous bâtirons,

Vous bâtirez,

bâtiront,

Ils

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. Bâtis, build, or build thou. Du'il bâtisse, let bim quild.

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only.

Plur. Bâtissons, let us build. Bâtissez, build, or build ye. Qu'ils bâtissent, let them build.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present. That I build, Que or I may build. bâti/e, bâtisses, thou mayest build. bâtisse, be may build.

Nous bâtissions, we may build. Vous bâtissiez, ye may build. bâtissent, they may build. 1. Imperfect.

bâtirois, I sbould, or would e build.

Tu bâtirois, thou shdest build. bâtiroit, be (bould build.

Nous bâtirions, we (bould build. Vous bâtiriez, ye should build. Is bâtiroient, they shd. build.

2. Imperfect. Que That I (bould. bâtisse, or might build. ľu batisses, thou mightest bd. \mathbf{I} be might build. Il bâtit,

Nous bâtissions, we might bd. Vous bâtissiez, y might build. bâtissent, they might build.

Preterperfect. Quoique Although I bave thou bast are Tu aies IIait be bas-

Nous aiions we bave ye bave Vous aiiez aient

1. Preterpluperfect. Quand Tho' I bad, or Tu aurois thouse be shall bave in auroit be shall bave

Nous aurions we shd bave Vous auriez Eye shd. bave Ils auroient- they [b. bave-2. Preterpluperfect.

Que That I bad .: eusse Tu eulles thou badft be bad eût

Nous eussions_ we had . Vous eusliez ye bad's eussent -Ils they bad-Future.

Quand When I shall bave or I bave : aurai Tu auras thou balt be bas 3 aura

Nous aurons __ we bave Vous aurez ye bave they baveauront-[□] Ils

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Bâtir, to build. Pret. Avoir bâti, to bave built. Participles.

Pref. Bâtiffant, Pret. act. Aiant bâti, baving

they have Pret. paff. Bâti, e, s, es, built. NB. Of this Conjugation, there are about two bundred Verbs E 4

The Verbs of the third Conjugation end in OIR: as

RECEVOIR, to receive.

Du'i

Vou

Nou Vou

Nou Vou: Ils

Quoi

Tu Il

Nou

Vou

Ils

be will receive.

we will receive.

ye will receive.

IMPERATIVE.

they will receive.

Particip. paff. Reçu, received.

II

Ils

recevra,

recevrent,

Nous recevrons,

Vous recevrez,

ATIVE.
Preterperf. Indefinite.
I' ai a Ihanen
Tu as thou hast?
Il a he has
Nous avons we bare
Vous avez & ye bave?
Ils ont they bave?
1. Preterpluperfect.
J' avois I bad
Tu avois g thou hadst
Il avoit be bad
Nous avions we bady Vous aviez ye bady
Vous aviez & ye bad?
Ils avoient they had?
2. Preterpluperfect.
J' eus I bad-
Tu eus & thou badst
(1)
Il eut i be bad?
Nous eumes , we bad ;
Vous eûtes & ye bad?
Ils eurent they bad?
are.
Isball, or will receive.
thou wilt receive.

Of the Regular Verbs.

IMPERATIVE.

Reçoi, receive, or receive Recevons, let us receive. d'il reçoive, let bim re-

as

received.

991 eine

sec 90

d'i

eceive

di

received.

received.

received.

Present, That I receive,

Due recoive, or I may ; reçoives, thou mayest s reçoive, he may

Vous receviens, we may so your receviez, ye may so ls reçoivent, they may 1. Imperfect.

I should e recevrois, would, or could? Tu recevrois, thou shouldst a recevroit, be should

Nous recevrions, we should s Vous recevriez, ye should & lls recevroient, they (hould ? 2. Imperfect.

Que e That I received le reçusse, or I might g recut, be might ?

Nous recussions, we might so Vous recussions, we might so Ils recussent, they might? Preterperfect. Quoique

Although Tu aies I bave 3 thou bast 11 ait be bas 2

Nous aiions we have a they have a Vous aiiez aient

Plural. thou. Recevez, receive, or receive ye.

ceive. | Qu'ils reçoivent, let them rec.

CONJUNCTIVE.

I Preterpluperfect. Tho' I bad, Quand Tu aurois thoush bave in the suroit is be shd. bave

Nous aurions we sh. bave so ye sh. bave so Ils auroient they sh. bave so 2. Preterpluperfect.

Que That I bad 3 eusse thou badst Tu eusses be bad ? Il eût

Nous eussions we bad Vous eussiez ye bad sthey bad s Future.

Quand When I shall bave or I bave s l'aurai Tu auras Il aura 2 be bas

Nous aurons we bave s Ils auront they bave INFINITIVE.

Pres. Recevoir, to receive. Pret. Avoir recu, to have receiv.

Participles. Pref. Recevant, receiving. Pret. act. Aiant recu, baving

Pret. paff. Reçu, e,s, es, received.

E 5 The The Verbs of the fourth Conjugation end in RE: as

RENDRE to render.

Particip. pass. Rendu, rendred.

INDICATIVE.

	Presen		. т) wat a war	-C I	1-6 .
T	T Telen	T man dan	1, 1	reterpe	rr. In	definite.
Je	rends,	I render. thou rendrest.	J'	a 1	Ę.	I bave
Tu	rends,	tbou rendrest.	Tu	as	pu	thou bast?
Il	rend,	be renders.	111	ai as a	re	be bas?
Nous	rendez,	we render.	Nou	s avons	'n	we baves
Vous	rendez.	ve render.	Vous	savez	br.	ye baves
Ils	rendent,	they render.	Ils	ont	rendu,	they have
	Imperfe	Ct.	1 1	r. Prete	rplup	erfect.
	rendois,	I did render.]]'	avois	'n	I bad
	rendois, the	u didst rend.	Tu	avois	nd	thou badst?
Il	rendoit, b	I did render. ou didst rend. e did render.	Il	avoit	re	be bad?
Nous	rendions, v	ve did render.	Nous	avions	'n	we had by bad they had?
	rendiez,		Vous	aviez	ğ	ve bais
Ils	rendoient,	bev did rend.	Ils	avoient	er.	they had?
F	reterperf. D	efinire.	2	. Prete	rolun	erfect
	rendis, I ren		1,	eus	Prup	l bad
30		render.	,	Cus	3	
To	rendis, the		Tu	eus	pr.	bou badst
Il					ē,	bou buaji
11	rendit,	— De Tenarea.	II	cut	- D	e bad
Nous	rendimes, rendites, rendirent,	we rendred.	Nous	enmes	'n,	we bad
Vous	rendites,	ye rendred.	Vous	eûtes	pu ,	ve bad ?
Ils	rendites, rendirent,	bev rendred.	Ils	eurent	2 1	bey bad ?
- UNIVERSITY		Futi	ire.			
, mark	Je	rendrai,		l, or v	vill re	nder.
	Ťu			thou w	ilt res	nder.
	I 1	rendras,		be w	ill res	nder.
	Nous	rendrons,		we w	ill res	nder.
	Vous	rendrez,	•			The second secon
	Tis	rendront,		they w		
	**	zodalow ?		and .u	161	
						IMPE

Not Vot Ils

Tu Il

No Voi

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. Rends, render, or render | Rendons, thou.

: 25

c.

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ast bas

we ?

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ve :

rendred.

rendred.

Plural. let us render. Rendez, render, or render ye. u'il rende, let bim render. | Qu'ils rendent, let them render.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present. That I render, or ue rende, I may ; u rendes, thou mayest be may ? rende,

we may 5 lous rendions, ye may z Vous rendiez, rendent, 1. Imperfect. e rendrois, I (bould, would or could

Tu rendrois, thou shouldest sendroit, be should

Nous rendrions, we should Vous rendriez, ye should? rendroient, they should ? Ils 2. Imperfect.

Que Je That I render rendisse, or I might ; Tu rendisses, th. mightest Il be might? rendît,

Nous rendissions, we might so Vous rendissiez, ye might rendissent, they might ? Preterperfect.

Quoique Altho' I bave 3 aie thou hast be bas a Tu aies ait

Nous aiions rendu, we bave ? ye bave they bave ? Vous aiiez lls aient

1. Preterpluperfect.

Quand Tu a Tho' I bad, or aurois = I should bave aurois d thou sh. bave auroit i be shd. bave II

Nous aurions gwesh. bave 3 Vous auriez Ils auroient ? they (b. bave & 2. Preterpluperfect.

That Que eusse I bad, &c. eusses thou badft Tu be bad eût!

Nous eussions 2 we bad ye bad Vous eussiez eussent they bad \$ Future.

Quand When I shall bave or I bave aurai Tu thou balt auras Il be bas 5 aura

Nous aurons we bave Vous aurez ye bave 5 they bave \$ auront INFINITIVE.

Pres. Rendre, to render. Pret. Avoir rendu, bave rendred. Participles.

Pres. Rendant. Pret. act. Aiant rendu, baving. rendred. Pret.paff. Rendu, e,s,es, rendred. Verbes les plus nécessaires de la première Conjugaison et Réguliers.

The most necessary Verbs of the first Conjugation, an Regular.

Accabler, to oppress. Accepter, to accept. Accorder, to grant. Acheter, to buy. Achever, to end. Accuser, to accuse. Aider, to belp. Aimer, to love. Adorer, to wor hip. Appeller, to call. to bring. Aporter, Apliquer, to apply. Aquiter, to acquit. Arrêter, to [top. Assurer, to assure Avaler, to swallow. Danfer, Badiner, to play the fool. Baifer, to kis. Balier, to weep. Bâtiler, to christen. Blamer, to blame. Blesser, to wound. Dérober, Broncher, to stumble. Briser, to beat in pieces. Brûler, to burn. Cacher, to bide. Cacheter, Casser, to break. Causer, Changer, to change. Elever, to raise.

Chanter, Chaufer, to warm. Chercher, to look for. Commander, to command. Commencer, to begin. Compter, to reckon. Consoler, to com fort. Conferver, to preserve. Corriger, to correct. Couper, to cut. to dance. Déchirer, to tear. Déclarer, to declare. Déjeuner, to breakfalt. Demander, to a/k. Deshabiller, to undress. to steal. Desirer, to desire. Diner, to dine. Donner, to give. Domter, to tame. Echaufer, to warm. Gouter, Eclairer, to light. Gouverner, to ruk. to feal. Ecouter, to bearken. Graver, to engrave. Efacer, to blot out.

to fing. Embarrasser, trouble Empêcher, to binda Emprunter, to box row Enseigner, to teach Envoïer, to send Epargner, to spare Eprouver, to try Espérer, to bope, Estimer, to value Etonner, to astonish Eviter, to foun. Excuser, to excuse Expliquer, to explain. abil

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lanie

larch

larie

lêler

lena

lene

lépri

Mérit

Fâcher, to vex. Favorifer, to favour. Féliciter, to wish je to Pout. Fermer, Fraper, to Strike. Froter, to rub. Fricaffer, to fry. Fumer, to smock.

Gagner, to gain. Garder, to keep. Gâter, to poil. to freese. Geler, to talte. to bail. Grêler, to talk. Efraier, to frighten. Gronder, to grum. ble.

H Ha

H abiller, to dress. azarder, to venture. onorer, to bonour. ésiter, to stammer. umilier, to bumble.

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niter, to imitate. norer, to be ignorant of. portuner, to trouble. nprimer, to print. commoder, to trouble. to play. uër, etter, to throw. riter, to provoke. to judge. iger, to Swear. irer, L

aisser, to leave. affer, to tire. to wash. aver, ier, to tie. ivrer, to deliver up. ouër, to praise. ouër, to bire. M

lâcher, to chaw. langer, larcher, to walk. Plier, farier, to marry. Pleurer, lêler, sener,

Monter, to go up. Montrer, to shew. Moucher, to blow the nose. Mouiller, to wet.

N.

to swim. Nager, Négliger, to neglect. Néger, to Inow. Nétoïer, to clean. Nier, to deny. Noïer, to drown. Nouër, to tie. Nommer, to name.

O.

to oblige. Obliger, Ocuper, to bu/y. Ofenser, to offend. Oprimer, to oppress. Ordonner, to order. Oter, to take away. Oublier, to forget.

P.

Païer, to pay. Pardonner, to forgive. Parler, to speak. Partager, to divide. Percer, to pierce. to eat. Pefer, to weigh. lanier, to bandle. Piller, to plunder. to bend. to weep. to mix. Porter, to carry. lenacer, to threa- Posséder, to enjoy. ten. Prêcher, to preach.

Quereller, to quar-Quiter, to quit.

R.

Racommoder, mend. Raconter, to relate. Railler, to jeer. Reculer , to go back. Regarder, to look upon. Rencontrer, to meet.

to Salute. Saluër, Sauter, to jump. Sécher, to dry. Signer, to subscribe. Souper, to sup. Soupirer, to figh. Suplier, to be eecb.

Tâcher, to endea-Travailler, to work. Tirer, to draw. Tomber, to fall. Tromper, to deceive. Tuër, to kill. Tonner, to thunder. Trouver, to find.

Vanter, to praise. Veiller, to fit up. sener, to lead. Promener, to walk. Venger, to vindicate. Sprifer, to despise. Prêter, to lend. Voïager, to travel. leriter, to deserve. Prier, to pray. Voler, to fly up. Verbes les plus nécessaires de la seconde Conjugais et Réguliers.

The most necessary Verbs of the second Conjugation and Regular.

E Abolir, to abolish. Eblouir, to dazzle. Meurir, Abrutir, to bejot. Eclaircir, to clear. Acomplir , to accom- Elargir , to widen. plish. Endurcir, to barden. Adoucir, to sweeten. Engloutir, to absorb. Afermir, to fasten. Enrichir, to inrich. to act. Ensevelir, to bury. Agir, to anger. Etrecir, to straigh-Aigrir, Amortir, to quench. ten. Anéantir, to anni- Etablir, to settle. bilate. Evanouir, to vanish. Apauvrir, to grow poor .. Finir . to finish. Aplaudir, to applaud. Fournir, to furnish. Affortir, to match. Fleurir, to flourish. Affouvir, to satisfy. Frémir, to tremble. Assujétir, to subject. Avertir, to warn. Garantir, to war- Remplir, to banish. Garnir, to furnish. Retentir, to resound Banir, to build. Gémir, to groan. to bless. Bénir, Guérir, to cure. Blanchir, to wbiten. H Hair, to bate. Chérir, to cherish. I Choisir, to chose. Convertir, to con- Investir, to invest. vert. Jouir, to enjoy.

Divertir, to divert. Languir, to languish. Unir,

to ripen Meurtrit, to bruik Munir, to |tore Nourrir , to nourill Obérr, to obey Palir, to grow pale to perile Périr, to polifi Polir, Pourrir, to corrupt Refroidir, to grow Réjouir, to rejoin to fu rant. Resplendir, to shine Réuffir, to succes to seize Saifir, to undergo Subir, Ternir, to tarnil

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Th

The Verbs of the 3d Conjugation, and Regular, are but 5, viz.

ecevoir,
oncevoir,
to receive.
Décevoir,
to conceive.
Devoir,
to owe.

Tous les Verbes Réguliers de la 4me Conjugaison.

All the Regular Verbs of the fourth Conjugation.

to Spread. to let down. 1 Répandre, Décendre, to an wer. to cleave. Répondre, endre, to break. to melt. Rompre, ondre, Tendre, to bite. to bend. Mordre, to (bear. to bang. Tondre, endre, to lay Eggs. Tordre, to wreath. Pondre, Vendre, to fell. to lose. erdre, to render. Rendre,

Their Compounds are,

Condécendre, to condescend. | Reperdre. to lofe again. to corrupt. Confondre, to convict. Corrompre, to catch cold. Interrompre, to interrupt. Morfondre, Réfondre, Détendre, to melt again. to unbind. to bite again. Entendre, to understand. Remordre, Etendre, to stretch out. Dépendre, to depend. Rependre, to pretend. Prétendre. to bang again. Retondre, to (bear again. Su/pendre. to suspend. to correspond. Retordre, . to wreath again. Correspondre,

You must observe, that this last Conjugation is not so regular as the rest, and that all the Verbs having an i before n in the Penultima, or last Syllable but one, of the Institute; as Joindre, to join, Peindre, to paint, &c. take a g before that n in the Penultima of the Tenses which have more than one Syllable; except the Future of the Institute, and the first Impersect of the Conjunctive, And besides, those Verbs form the Participle passive by changing dre of the Institute into t; as from joindre, to join, comes joint, joined, &c. as you shall see in the following Example.

u'il

ous

lous ous

lous lous

Quoiq

Vous Vous Is

MPE

JOINDRE, to join.

Part. passive. Joint , joined.

INDICATIVE.

Present.	Preterperf. Indefinite.
Je joins, I join. Tu joins, thou joinest. Il joint, be joineth.	Tu as . I thou has
Nous joignons, we join. Vous joignez, ye join. Ils joignent, they join.	Nous avons we have Vous avez E ye have lis ont o they have
Je joignois, I joined, or did join.	J' avois I had
Tu joignois, thou didst join. Il joignoit, he did join.	Tu avois thou badft ll avoit be bad
Nous joignions, we did join. Vous joigniez, ye did join. Is joignoient, they did join. Preterperf. Definite. Je joignis, I joined, or did join. Tu joignis, thou joinedst.	Nous avions we had Vous aviez we had Ils avoient. they had 2, Preterpluperfect. J' eus I had Tu eus jo thou had Il eut he had
Nous joignites, we joined. Vous joignites, ye joined. Ils joignitent, they joined.	Nous eûmes we bad ye bad ye
end for one of the state	

Future.

Je joindrai, Tu joindras, Il joindra,	I shall, or will join. thou wilt join. be will join.
Nous joindrons, Vous joindrez, Ils joindront,	we will join. ye will join. they will join.

IMPERATIVE

Singular.
Joins, join, or join thou.
Will joigne, let him join.

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Plural.
Joignons, let us join.
Joignez, join, or join ye.
Qu'ils joignent, let them join.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I join, or joigne, I may join. joignes, thou mayest join. joigne, be may join.

Jous joignions, we may join.
Jous joigniez, ye may join.
Is joignent, they may join.
I. Imperfect.
In joindrois, I should, would-

or could join.
To joindrois, thou shouldest is joindroit, he should

lous joindrions, we should sous joindriez, ye should so joindroient, they should 2. Imperfect.

That I joined, or joignisse, I might ; joignisses, thou mightest joignit, he might

lous joignissions, we might ous joignissiez, ye might is joignissent, they might Preterperfect.

Quoique Altho l bave in thou bast in be bas in the last in the las

Ousaiions we bave in ye bave in they have.

I. Preterpluperfect.

Quand Tho' I should have,

J' aurois or I had in the bad it is the bad it is be bad.

Nous aurions
Vous auriez

Ils auroient they bad?

2. Preterpluperfect.

Que That

J' eusse I bad the street be bad to be bad.

Nous eussions we bad we

Quand When I shall bave,

y aurai or I bave.

Tu auras \(\frac{1}{2} \)

thou bast \(\frac{1}{2} \)

le base.

Nous aurons we bave ye bave ils auront in they bave in Infinitive.

Present. Joindre, to join. Pret. Avoir joint, to bave joined.

Prefent, Joignant, joining. Pret. act. Aiant joint, baving joined. Pret. paff. Joint, e, s, es, joined.

Of the Conjugation of PASSIVE Verbs.

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Tom

The Conjugation of Passive Verbs is very easy, and confident (both in English and in French) only in the joining the Participle Passive, or Past, of any Verb to be conjugated to the Auxiliary Etre, to be, through all its Moods, Tensa Numbers and Persons; but you must observe, that in French the Participle varies according to the Difference of Genda and Number.

Etre porté, to be carried. INDICATIVE.

		TI TI TI	
Singular.	Pref	ent.	Plural.
Je fuis porté, t Il est portée, Elle est portée,	I am] -!	Nous form	nes) s we are
Tu ès porté, t	bou art (.2	Vous ètes	> E ye are
Il est	be is [Ils font	187
Elle est portée,	The is] &	Elles font po	ortées. They are
Imperfect.	J'étois, &c.	15	
Preterperf. Def		1 1	I was
Preterperf. Indef.	J'ai été, &c.	porté,	I bave been
1 Preterplup.	l'avois été, &	c. [5	
2 Preterplup.	'eus été, &	. 4	I had been
Future.	le serai, &c.	J	I shal be ed the Imperative
After the fam	e Manner an	re conjugat	ed the Imperative
Conjunctive, and	Infinitive Me	oods.	

Of the Conjugation

Of NEUTER and COMMON Verbs.

NI	EUTER and CON	IMON Verbs	fuch as.
Badiner,	to play the Fool.	Engraisser,	to fatte
Palir,		Rougir, to red	iden, &c. are a
	conjugated like Acti	ve Verbs.	
Except	these fourteen New	stral Verbs; viz	.4
Arriver,	to arrive.	Mourir,	to di
Entrer,	to go, or come-in.		to run to
Monter,	to go, or come-up.	Partir,	to depart
Aller,	to go.	Venir,	to come
Paffer,	to pass, or go-by.	Retourner,	return
The second secon	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		Tom

omber, to fall. Décendre, to come down.

rtir, to go, or come-out. Naître, to be born.

And their Compounds; fuch as
monter. Retomber. Revenir. Redécendre, &c.
passer. Refortir. Devenir.

nose Compound Tenses are conjugated with the Auxiliary
re, as the Passive Verbs, and not by the Verb Avoir; as
u see in the following Example.

MONTER, to go, or come-up.

art. pass. Monté, gone - up.

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INDICATIVE.

Present.
Imperfect.
Preterperfect Definite.
I Preterperfect Indefinite.
I Preterpluperfect.
I ge monte, &c.
I ge monte, &c.
J' étois monté, &c.
Je fus monté, &c.
Je monterai, &c.

Singular. Monte, Qu'il monte.
Plural. Montons, Montez, Qu'ils montent.

Present.

1 Impersect.
2 Impersect.
1 Preterpersect.
2 Preterplupersect.
2 Preterplupersect.
3 Preterplupersect.
4 Preterplupersect.
5 Preterplupersect.
6 Preterplupersect.
6 Preterplupersect.
7 Preterplupersect.
8 Preterplupersect.
9 Preterplupe

Present.

Present.

Pret.

INFINITIVE.

Monter.

Etre monté.

Present.

Pres. active.

Pret. passing.

Pret. passing.

Pret. passing.

Pret. passing.

Pret. passing.

Pret. passing.

F 2

Note,

Note, I. That Passer, Monter and Sortir, with their Con pounds, are sometimes conjugated with the Auxiliary AVOR and we say. Fai passe, i'ai monté, i'ai sorti. &c.

and we say, J'ai passé, j'ai monté, j'ai sorti, &c.
2. In these Verbs, as in the Passive, the Participle varies

2. In these Verbs, as in the Passive, the Participle varies according to the Difference of Gender and Number, a cept when it comes before the Infinitive of another Verb where it remains still the same; Ex.

Il est allé voir, beis gone to see; Elle est allé voir, sheisge

3. These six Verbs, Aller, Venir, Sortir, Accourir, Marir, Naître, are not only irregular in that they are conjugated with the Auxiliary ETRE, but do also depart from the Rule in several Tenses, as you shall see in the Conjugation of Irregular Verbs.

The Conjugation of REFLECTED Verbs.

A Reflected Verb is nothing but an Active Verb, who Action returns upon the Agent that produces it; as

Je me lève, Irise. | Tu te promènes, thou walkest &c. Now this Ressection of the Action is mark'd with the

personal Pronouns.

Me, te, se, in the Singular, Nous, vous, se, in the Plura but so that its compound Tenses are formed with the Auxiliary ETRE.

SE LEVER, to rife. Part. Pass. Levé, risen.

INDICATIVE.

1		Prei	ent,
Je	me	lève,	I rife.
Tu	te	lèves,	thou risest.
II.	Se	lève,	he rises.
No	is nou	s levons,	we rise.
		s levez,	ye rise.
	se	lèvent,	they rife.
		Imperf	ect.
Je	me	levois,	I rose, or did rise.
Tu	te	levois,	thou didst rise.
Il	Se	levoit,	be did rise.
Nou	is nou	s levions,	ave did rise.
		s leviez,	ye did ri/e.
		levoient,	they did rife. Prett
			the state of the s

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Of the Reflected Verbs.

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Preterperfect Definite.

Te	me	levai, I did	rise, or I rose. thou rosest.
Tu	te	levai, I did levas,	thou rosest.
		leva,	be rose.
	-		

Nous nous levâmes, we rose. Vous vous levâtes, ye rose. levèrent, 18 they rose.

Preterperfect Indefinite.

fuis levé, I bave, or I am risen. me Je Tu thou art rifen. ès levé, t' be is rifen. 11 est levé,

Nous nous fommes levés, we are risen. ye are risen. Vous vous ètes levés, se sont levés, they are risen. Ils

1. Preterpluperfect.

étois levé, I bad, or I was risen. Je m' Tu t' étois levé, thou wast risen. be was risen. étoit levé,

we were risen. Nous nous étions levés, ye were rifen. Vous vous étiez levés, Ils s' étoient levés, they were rifen.

2. Preterpluperfect.

I bad, or I was rifen. le me fus levé. thou wast risen. te fus levé, Se fut levé, be was risen.

Nous nous fûmes levés, we were risen. Vous vous fûtes levés, ye were risen. Ils se furent levés, they were rifen.

Future.

me léverai, Ishall, or will rise. or arise. le Tu te léveras, thou shalt rife. II be Shall rife. se lévera.

Nous nous léverons, we shall rise. ye shall rife. Vous vous léverez, lis se léveront, they shall rife.

IMPE-

Of the Reflected Verbs.

ej inte recjutiv	/ 1.03.
IMPERAT	I V E.
Lève - toi,	rise, or rise thou.
Ou'il fe lave	
Qu'il se lève,	let bim r se.
Levons-nous,	let us rise.
Levez - vous,	
Qu'ils la layent	rife, or rife ye
Qu'ils se lèvent,	let them rise
Conjunc Present	TIVE.
Que : atp 1	That I rife, or
je me lève,	I may rife.
Tu • te lèves,	
	· thou mayest rise
Il fe lève,	be may rife.
Nous nous levions,	we may rife.
Vous vous leviez,	ye may rife.
Ils se lèvent,	they may rife.
I. Imperfe	ect.
Je me léverois, Ist.	bould, or would rise.
Tu te léverois,	Al () 1 - ()
Il se léveroit,	be should rise.
Nous nous léverions,	gera Chould rife
Vous vous léveriez,	we should rife.
Ils se léveroient,	ye should rife
2. Imperfe	
Que That	
	ground or might rile
Tu te levasse, Ishould,	
	thou might st rife.
Il se levât,	be might rise.
Nous nous levassions,	we might rise.
Vous vous levassiez,	ye might rise.
Ils se levassent,	they might rife.
Preterperf	fect.
	Although I bave, or
Je me sois levé,	1 be rifen.
Tu te sois levé,	thou be'st risen.
Il se soit levé,	be be risen.
Jone leve,	De De rijen.
Nous nous forions levés,	we be risen.
Vous vous foïiez levés,	o ye be risen.
Ils se soient levés,	they be rifen.
1	1

* reflect S'e S'e

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1. Preterpluperfect.

Quand

Je me ferois levé,
Tu te ferois levé,
Il se feroit levé,
be were risen.

Nous nous ferions levés, we were risen.
Vous vous feriez levés, ye were risen.
Ils se feroient levés, they were risen.

2. Preterpluperfect.

Que

Je me fusse levé,

Tu te fusses levé,

Il were risen.

thou wert risen.

thou wert risen.

he were risen.

Nous nous fusions levés, we were risen.
Vous vous fusiez levés, ye were risen.
Ils se fusient levés, they were risen.

Future.

Quand When

Je me ferai levé, I bave, or shall bave risen.

Tu te feras levé, thou shalt bave risen.

Il se fera levé, be shall bave risen.

Nous nous ferons levés, we shall have risen. Vous vous ferez levés, ye shall have risen. Ils se feront levés, they shall have risen.

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Se lever, to rise.
Pret. S' étant levé, to be risen.
Participles.

Pres. Se levant, rising. Pret. act. S' étant levé, being risen. Pret. pass. Levé, e, s, es, risen.

* Note, That there are four Neutral Verbs, which become reflected by the Addition of the Particle, en, viz.

S'en aller, to go away. | S'en fuir, to run away. S'en courir, to run. | S'en retourner, to return.

When I come to the Irregular Verbs, I shall give you the Conjugation; of S'en aller, as an Example of the rest.

Of RECIPROCAL Verbs.

A Reciprocal Verb, which is often confounded with the Reflected, expresses the Return of the Action upon the several Subjects that produce it; and therefore it is properly use in the Plural only; as

S'entre battre, to beat one another.
S'entr' aimer, to love one another.

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Reciprocal Verbs are conjugated like the Reflected; Ex.

S'entr' A I M E R, to love one another. Part. Pass. Entr'aimés, loved one another.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Nous nous entr'aimons,
Vous vous entr'aimez,
Ils s'entr'aiment,
Imperfect.

we love one anothe
they love one anothe

Nous nous entr'aimions, we did love one another Vous vous entr'aimiez, ye did love one another lls s'entr'aimoient, they did love one another

Preterperfect Definite.

Nous nous entr'aimames, we loved one another

Vous vous entr'aimâtes, ye loved one another lis s'entr'aimèrent, they loved one another Preterperfect Indefinite.

Nous nous sommes entr'aimés, we have loved one another Vous vous êtes entr'aimés, ye have loved one another lls je sont entr'aimés, they have loved one another 1. Preterpluperfect.

Nous nous étions entr'aimés, we had loved one another Vous vous étiez entr'aimés, ye had loved one another Ils s'étoient entr'aimés, they had loved one another Future.

Nous nous entr'aimerons,
Vous vous entr'aimerez,
Ils s'entr'aimeront,

The state one another they shall love one another they shall love one another

IMPERATIVE.

Entr'aimons-nous, let us love one another Entr'aimez-vous, love ye one another Qu'ils s'entr'aiment, let them love one another Con

Conjunctive.

Present.

That
ous nous entr'aimions,
ous vous entr'aimiez,
s'entr'aiment,
s

1. Imperfect.

lous nous entr'aimerions, we should love one another.

s s'entr'aimeroient, they should love one another.

2. Imperfect.

That
ous nous entr'aimassions, we might love one another.
s s'entr'aimassent, they might love one another.
Preterperfect.

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Yous nous soiions entr'aimés, we have loved one another.

Solice entr'aimés, ye have loved one another.

Solice foient entr'aimés, they have loved one another.

1. Preterpluperfect.

Juand

Vous nous ferions entr'aimés,

Vous vous feriez entr'aimés,

Is se feroient entr'aimés,

Though

we had loved one another.

ye had loved one another.

they had loved one another.

2. Preterpluperfect.

Vous nous fusions entr'aimés, we had loved one another.

lous vous fusiez entr'aimés, ye had loved one another.

ls se fusient entr'aimés, they had loved one another.

Future.

Vand
Nous nous serons entr'aimés,
Vous vous serez entr'aimés,
ls se seront entr'aimés,
When
we have loved one another.
ye have loved one another.
they have loved one another.

INFINITIVE.

Present. S'entr'aimer, to love one another. Pret. S'être entr'aimés, to bave loved one another.

Participles.

Present. S'entr'aimant, loving one another. Pret. act. S'étant entr'aimés, baving loved one another. Pret. pass: Entr'aimés, es, loved one another.

F 5

Of the way of conjugating Verbs with an Interrogation, with a Negative, with an Interrogation and Negative together, and with these Particles en and y.

1. The way to conjugate a Verb with an Interrogation is to put the nominative, or personal Pronoun, after the Verb, in the simple Tenses; and after the Auxiliary in the

compound ones; as,

Parlé-je? do I speak? Parles-tu? dost thou speak? does be speak? Parle-t-il? does The Speak? Parle-t-elle? Parlons-nous? do we speak? do ye /peak? Parlez-vous? Parlent-ils? do they speak? do they speak? Parlent-elles? Parlois-je? &c. did I speak? did I speak? Parlai-je? &c. Ai-je parlé? bave I spoken? As-tu parlé? bast thou spoken? A-t-il parlé? bas be spoken? Avons-nous parlé? bave we [poken? bave ye Avez-vous parlé? Spoken? Ont-ils parlé?

Me levé-je? do I rife Te lèves-tu? dost thou rie Se lève-t-il? does be rife Se lève-t-elle? does the rife Nous levons-nous? do we rill Vous levez-vous? do ye rife Se levent-ils? do they rift Se levent-elles? Me levois-je? &c. did I rill Me levai-je? &c. did I rife Me suis-je levé? bave I rish or did I nig T'ès-tu levé? didst thou rift S'est-il levé? did be rie Nous fommes-nous levés? we Tile Vous êtes-vous levés? did Ont-elles parlé? } bave they | Se font-ils levés?] dit in

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2. To conjugate a Verb with a Negative, the French commonly use these two negative Particles, NE and PAS the first of which goes betwixt the personal Pronoun and the Verb; and the other, after the Verb; as,

spoken? | Se sont-elles levées?

Pron. Verb. ne parle pas, I do not speak. Tu thou dost not speak. ne parles pas, II ne parle pas, be does not speak. Elle ne parle pas, The does not speak. Nous ne parlons pas, we do not speak. Vous ne parlez pas, ye do not speak. Ils Elles | ne parlent pas, they do not speak.

3. Whe

3. When there is an Interrogation with a Negative toether, the Particle Ne goes before the Verb and the furiliary, and Pas after the Verb, and the Pronoun in the mple Tenses; and after the Auxiliary and the Pronoun in he compound ones; as,

Ne parlé-je pas? Ne parlons - nous pas?

etber.

ation

r the

n the

rije!

rife! rife!

rife

rife

rife i/en rife

rife

do I not fpeak? do we not speak?

Ne me levé-je pas? Ne nous levons - nous pas?

do I not rife? do we not rife? &c.

Nai-je pas parlé? N'avons - nous pas parlé?

bave I not spoken? have we not spoken?

Ne me suis-je pas levé? Ne nous sommes - nous pas levés? did we not rise? &c.

did I not rife?

Note, That the Imperative Mood cannot be used with an Interrogation, but with a Negative it may; Ex.

Ne parle pas, Ne te lève pas, Qu'il ne parle pas, Qu'il ne se lève pas,

Speak not. do not rile. let bim not speak. let bim not rise, &c.

4. These two Particles EN and Y, come between the personal Pronouns and the Verb, used without an Interrogation; as,

Sing.

Plur. en parle, I speak of it. | Nous en parlons, we speak of it. Tu en parles, thou speakest | Vous en parlez, ye speak of it.

Elle en parle, she speaks of it. Elles en parlent, they speak

en ai parlé, Nous en avons parlé, y porte, Nous y portons, y ai porce,

I bave spoken of it. we bave spoken of it. I carry thither, or into it.

we carry thither, or into it. I have carried thither, or into it.

Nous y avons porté, we bave carried thither, or into it.

In the Imperative Mood, they run thus, Parles-en, do you speak of it. | Portes-y, carry ye thuba Qu'il en parle, let bim speak | Qu'il y porte, let bim carr of it. Parlons-en, let us speak of it. | Portons-y, let us carry thithe Sometimes these two Particles go together; as, I'y en porte. I carry some of it thither J'y en ai porté, I bave carried some of it thithm If the Negatives be join'd with these Particles, they mu all be placed in the following Manner. I speak not of it Je n'en parle pas, Je n'y porte pas, I carry not thither Je n'en ai pas parlé, I bave not spoken of it. Je n'y ai pas porté, I have not carried thither. Je n'y en porte pas, I carry none of it thither. Je n'y en ai pas porté, I bave carried none of it thithen But if the Verb be used with an Interrogation, then EN and Y are thus placed. do I not speak of it? N'en parlé-je pas? N'y porté-je pas? do I not carry thither? N'en ai-je pas parlé? bave I not spoken of it? N'y ai-je pas porté? bave I not carried thither? N'y en portai-je pas? bave I not carried some of it N'y en ai-je pas porté? thither.

The conjugating of a Verb with an Interrogation, a Negative, and these Particles EN and Y, are as you may see, one of the greatest Difficulties that Foreigners meet

with, in learning French.

OF VERBS IRREGULAR.

Irregular Verbs are those, whose Conjugation does not follow the general Rule, either by different Terminations, or by want of some of their Moods, Tenses or Persons.

1. Irregular Verbs of the first Conjugation. This Conjugation has but one Irregular Verb, viz, Aller, to go; and its Compounds, s'en aller, to go, or to go away; which follows the form of Reflected Verbs in its neutral Signification, as we have hinted before.

AL.

art.

ous

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P

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ous

ous

ALLER, to go.

art. pass. Allé, gone.

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bet.

EN

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INDICATIVE.

Present.

vais, or, lgo, or lamgoing.
vas, thou goest.
va, be goes.

ous allors, we go.
ous allez, ye go.
s vont, they go.

Imperfect.

did go, or was going, &c. allois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

Preterperfect Definite.

I went, &c. allai, as, a; âmes, âtes, èrent.

Preterperf. Indef.

fuis I bave, or I am thou art seeft be is

ous fommes of we are ous êtes of ont of they are

1. Preterpluperfect.

étois I bad, or I was thou wast se étoit be was

ous étient ve were sois étoient they were

2. Preterpluperfect.

Je fus I bad, or I was
Tu fus thou wast
Ils fut be was

Nous fûmes we were ye were sthey were

Future.

I shall, or will go, &c. J'irai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Va, Qu'il aille, go, or go thon. let bim go.

Allons, let us go. Allez, go, or go ye. Qu'ils aillent, let them go.

Conjunctive.

Present.

That I go, or I may go, &c. Que J'aille, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

1. Imperfect.

I should, would, or could go. J'irois, rois, roit; rions, riez. roient.

2. Imperfect.

That I should, would, could, or might go, &c.

Que J'allasse, asses, at; assions, asses, assent. Preter-

Preterperfect. Altho' Quoique am, or be iois thou art Tu fois be is an foit Nous foiions S we are s they are oc Ils foient a 1. Preterpluperfect. Tho' (been Quand ferois I were, or bad si thou wert & ferois: feroit " be were we were Nous ferions ye were Vous feriez they were on feroient " 2. Preterpluperfect.
That Que (been . I were, or bad si fusse fuffes = thou wert & Tu fût be were we were Nous fusions Solver Vous fusions they were be fussent 78

Future: Quand Je f When am, or Shall be , ferai Tu ieras= thou arts fera be is 4 Nous ferons Yous ferez we are ye ares Ils feront of they are INFINITIVE. Pref. Aller, to go Pret. Etre allé, to be gone. Participles. Pref. Allant, going Pret. act. Etant allé, gone Pret. paff. Allé, e, s, es, gont

S'en ALLER, to go, or to go away.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je m'en vais, I go, or I am going.
Tu t'en vas, thou art going.
Il s'en va, be is going.

Nous nous en allons, we are going.
Vous vous en allez, ye are going.
Ils s'en vont, they are going.

Imperfect.

I did go, or I was going away, &c.
Je m'en allois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

P

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gone.

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being

gone.

gone

Te

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Ils

Te

Tu

Qu'ils s'en aillent,

II

Tu

Preterperfect Definite. I went, ar I went away, &c. Je m'en allai, as, a; âmes, âtes, èrent. Preterperfect Indefinite. I am gone, or gone away. m'en thou art gone t'en s'en eft be is gone Nous nous en sommes we are gone. Vous vous en étes ye are gone. s'en font they are gone. 1. Preterpluperfect I was gone, or gone away m'en étois thou wast gone. étois t'en étoit s'en be was gone. Nous nous en étions we were gone. Vous vous en étiez ye were gone. they were gone. s'en étoient 2. Preterpluperfect. I was gone, or gone away. m'en fus è, thou wast gone. fus t'en s'en fut be was gone. we were gone.

Nous nous en fûmes Vous vous en fûtes ye were gone. furent s'en they were gone. Future.

I shall, or will go, or go away, &c. Je m'en irai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Va-t-en, go, or go thou, &c. Qu'il s'en aille, let bim go, &c. Allons-nous-en, let us go, &c. Allez-vous-en, go, or go ye, &c.

CONJUNCTIVE. Present.

let them go, or go away.

That I may go, or go away, &c. Que je m'en aille; es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I. Imper-

Hs

s'en

feront

Of Verbs Irregular:

1. Imperfect.

I should, or would go, or go away, &c. Je m'en irois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

2. Imperfect.

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they are go

IN

That I should go, or might go away, &c. Que je m'en allasse, asses, at; assons, assez, assent.

Quoique Preterperfect.
Altho'

Je m'en fois I am, or be gone, or gone away
Tu t'en fois is thou art gon
be is gon

Nous nous en foiions
Vous vous en foiiez sign ye are gon
Ils s'en foient sign they are gon
they are gon

Quand Tho'
Je m'en serois I were, or bad been gone, or gone awn

Tù t'en ferois thou wert gon be were gon

Nous nous en serions
Vous vous en seriez

Ils s'en seroient

we were go

ye were go

they were go

Que That
Je m'en fusse I were, or had been gone, or gone away
Tu t'en fusse thou wert gm

Il s'en fût be were got be were got Nous nous en fusions

Vous vous en fussiez ye were god ye were god they were god

Quand

Je m'en ferai

Tu t'en feras

Il s'en fera

When

I am, or shall be gone, or gone awa

thou art go

he is go

Nous nous en serons
Vous vous en serez

INFINITION EL BOOK NOWA

Pref. S'en aller, Pret. S'en être allé, Participles:

Pref. S'en allant, Pret. act. S'en étant allé, Pret. puff. Allé, e, s, es,

it.

awn

gon

s gon

gon gon

gon

awa

gon

gon

got

being gone.

Note. That though Envoier, to fend, be a regular Verb, now the Future is, j'enverrai, I shall fend, instead of avoierai.

2. The Irregular Verbs of the second Conjugation.

OUILLIR, to boil.

t. pass. Bouilli, boiled.

INDICATIVE.
bous, s, t, I boil, &c.
us bouillons, ez, ent; we
boil, &c.

id boil, or I was boiling. bouillois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I boilled, &c. bouillis, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

vois I bad in I bad in I bad in I

shall, or will boil, &c. bouillirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.
Bous, boil, or boil thou, Rref. Bouillir,

Qu'il bouille, let bim boil.

Bouillons, let us boil.

Bouillez, boil, or boil ye.

Qu'ils bouillent, let them boil.

Conjunctive.

That I may boil, &c.

Que je bouille, es, e; ions,
iez, ent.

I should, would, or could boil. Je bouillirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

Que je bouillisse, isse, st; issons, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aie J I bave 2
1 P. plup. J'aurois J I bad 3
2 P. plup. J'eusse J I bave 3
Future. J'aurai J I bave 3

Pref. Bouillir, to boil.

Pret. Avoir bouilli, to bave boiled.

Pref. Bouillant, boiling.
Pret. act. Aiant bouilli, ba-

Pret. pass. Bouilli, e, s, es, boiled.

Its Compound is,
Rebouillir, to boil again.

COURIR, to run.

Part. pass. Couru, run.

INDICATIVE.

I run, &c, Je cours, s, t; ons, ez, ent.

I did run, or I was running. Je courois, ois, oit; ions, iez. oient.

I ran, or I did run, &c. Je courus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes, urent.

J'ai g I bave run, &c. J'avois g I bad run, &c. J'eus g I bad run, &c.

I shalt, or will run, &c. Je courrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Qu'il coure, let bim run.
Courons, let us run.
Courez, run, or run ye.
Qu'ilscourent, let them run.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may run, &c.

Que je courre, es, e; ion
iez, m

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Qu'il:

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I should, would, or could re Je courrois, rois, roit; rion riez, roin

That I should, or might ru Que Je courusse, usses, at; usses ussez, use

P. perf. J'aie Jibaw 1 P. plup. J'aurois I bad 2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad Future. J'aurai Jibaw

INFINITIVE.

Present. Courir, to ru Pret. Avoir couru, to baveru Participles.

Pref. Courant, running Pret. act. Aiant couru, bavi

Pret. pass. Couru, e, s, es, m

Its Compounds are con jugated after the fame Ma ner; fuch as, to discour Discourir. to incu Encourir, Parcourir, to run over, & Recourir, to bave recourse to fuccou Secourir, Concourir, to incur; by Accourir, to run to, is con jugated, like those neutr Verbs', of which we have spoken before. COL

art. paff. Couvert, covered.

INDICATIVE.

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Present.

couvre, es, e; ons, ez, ent.

Imperfect.

I did cover, &c. couvrois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

Preterperf. Definite.

I cover'd, &c. couvris, is, it; imes, ites,

irent. I bave 3 perf. J'ai

P. plup. J'avois I bad 5 I bad 3 P. plup. J'eus

Future.

I shall, or will cover, &c. e couvrirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Couvre, cover, or cover thou. Qu'il couvre, let bim cover. Couvrons, let us cover. Couvrez, cover,

cover ye. u'ils couvrent, let them cover.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present.

That I may cover, &c. que Je couvre, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I. Imperfect.

hould, or would cover, &c.

OUVRIR, to cover. | Je couvrirois, rois, roit; tions, riez, roient

2. Imperfect.

That I might cover, &c. couvrisse, isses, it; issent, issent. I bave P. Perf. J'aie 1 P. plup. J'aurois of 2 P. plup. J'euste I bad I bad Future. J'aurai 3 I bave

INFINITIVE.

Present. Couvrir, to cover. Pret. Avoir couvert, to bave cover'd_

Participles.

Present. Couvrant, covering. Pret. act. Aiant couvert, baving

Pret. pass. Couvert, e, s, es, cover'd.

And fo are conjugated its Compounds, viz.

Découvrir, to discover. Récouvrir, to cover again. and these three Verbs.

Ofrir, to offer. Ouvrir. to open. Soufrir, to fuffer. with their Compounds.

CUEILLIR, to gather.

Part. paff. Cueilli, gathered.

INDICATIVE.

I gather, &c.

Je cueille, es, e; ons, ez, ent.

I did gather, or I was gathering, &c.
Je cueilleis, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I gathered, &c.
Je cueillis, is, it; imes, ites,
irent.

J'ai S	I bave	d.
J'avois illi	I bad	gatbered.
J'eus	I bad	80

Ishall, or will gather, &c. Je cueillerai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Qu'il cueille, let bim gather.
Cueille, let bim gather.
Cueillons, let us gather.
Cueillez, gather, or
gather yé.
Qu'ils cueillent, let them ga-

Conjunctive.

tber.

That I may gather, &c. Que je cueille, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would gather, &c. Je cueillerois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might gather, &c. Que Je cueillisse, issex, issex, issex, issex, issex,

P. perf. J'aie J'aurois I bad

2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad

Future. J'aurai J I bave

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INFINITIVE.

Pref. Cueillir, to gather

Pret. Avoir cueilli, to bas

gathere

Participles.

Pref. Cueillant, gathering Pret. act. Aiant cueilli, h

Pret. paff. Cueilli, e, s, u gathen

And so conjugate its Compound, Recueillir, to gather together

DORMIR, to fleep.
Part. paff. Dormi, flept.

Indicative.

I sleep, &c.
Je dors, s, t; mons, mez, men

I did fleep, or I was fleeping Je dormois, ois, oit; ions, ien

I stept, or I did steep, &c Je dormis, is, it; îmes, îts

J'ai I bave slept, &c.
J'avois I lbad slept, &c.
J'eus I bad slept, &c.

I shall, or will sleep, &c. Je dormirai, ras, ras, rons

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IMPERATIVE.

Dors, sleep, or sleep thou.

Wildorme, let him sleep.

Dormons, let us sleep.

Dormez, sleep, or sleep ye.

CONJUNCTIVE.
That I may fleep, &c.

Que e dorme, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

should, would, or could sleep. e dormirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

hould, or might fleep, &c.

Que
edormisse, isses, it; issens,
issez, issent.

P. plup. J'aurois I bad D P. plup. J'aurois I bad D P. plup. J'eusse I bad & uure. J'aurai & I bave

INFINITIVE.
resent. Dormir, to sleep.
ret. Avoir dormi, to bave

Participles.
Present. Dormant, sleeping.
Pret.act. Aiant dormi, baving
sleept.
Pret. pass. Dormi, sleept.
And so are conjugated its

ompounds, hodormir, to make fleep. endormir, to fall a fleep. e rendormir, to fall a fleep

again.

FAILLIR, to fail.

Part. paff. Failli, failed.

. INDICATIVE.

Preterperf. Definite.

Je faillis, is, it; fmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai I bave B's I bad B's J'eus I bad B's

CONJUNCTIVE.

2. Imperfect.
That I should, or might fail.
Que je faillisse, isse, it; if-

fions, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aie & I bave & I P. plup. J'aurois I bad's

2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad & I bad & Future. J'aurai & I bave

INFINITIVE.

Pret. Avoir failli, to bave failed.

Participles.
Pret. act. Aiant failli , baving

Pret. paff. Failli, e, s, es, failed.

Défaillir, to faint, is little used, except, in the Infinitive.

FUIR, to fly.

Part paff. Fui , fled.

INDICATIVE.
I fly, &c.

Je fuis, s, t; ons, sz, ent.

I did fly, or I fled, &c. Je fuiois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I fled, or I did fly, &c. Je fuis, s, t; mes, tes, rent.

J'ai I bave fled, &c. J'avois I bad fled, &c. J'eus I bad fled, &c.

I shall, or will fly, &c. Je fuirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Qu'il fuie, let bim fly.
Fuions, let us fly.
Fuiez, fly, or fly ye.
Qu'ils fuient, let them fly.

That I fly, or I may fly, &c. Que je fuie, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, would, or could fly. Je fuirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I should, or might fly. Que je fuisse, ses, t; sions, siez, sent.

P. perf. J'aie : I bave : I P. plup. J'aurois : I bad : I bad : I bad : Future. J'aurai : I bave : I b

Pref. Fuir, to fly.

Pret. Avoir fui, to bave fled.

Participles.

Pref. Fuiant, flying, Pret. act. Aiant fui, baving fled, fled, fled,

Its Compound is, S'en fuir, to run away.

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Qu'il

Qu'il

Conjugated thus,

Je m'en fuis, tu t'en fuis, il s'en fuit; nous nous n fuions, &c.

HA-IR, to hate.

Part. paff. Hai, hated.

INDICATIVE.

Je hais, s, t, I bate, & Nous ha-if-sons, ez, ent, w bate, &

I did hate, or I hated, &c. Je ha-issois, ois, oit; ions, in

I hated, or I did hate, &c. Je ha-is, is, it; imes, its

J'ai
J'avois I bad bated, &c
Jeus I bad bated, &c
I bad bated, &c

I shall or will hate, &c. Je ha-irai, iras, ira; irons, ira

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IMPERATIVE.

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Hai, bate, or bate thou.

Qu'il ha-isse, let bim bate.
Ha-issez, bate, or bate ye.

Qu'ils ha-issent, let them bate.
The rest is conjugated like

Bâtir.

MOURIR, to die.

Part. paff. Mort, dead.

INDICATIVE.

e meurs, s, t, I die, &c.
Nous mourons, we die.
Vous mourez, ye die.
Is meurent, they die.

I did die, &c.
mourois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I died, &c. e mourus, us, ut; ames, ates, urent.

e fuis I am dead, &c.
'étois I was dead, &c.
e fus E I was dead, &c.

I shall, or will die, &c. le mourrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.
Meurs, die, or die thou.
Qu'il meure, let him die.
Mourons, let us die.
Mourez, die, or die ye.
Qu'ils meurent, let them die.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que That
Je meure, es, e; I may die.
Nous mourrions, we may die.
Vous mourriez, ye may die.
Ils meurent, they may die.

I should, would, or could die.
Je mourreis, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient.

That I should, or might die, Que &c. je mourusse, uses, at; ussions, ussiez, ussez, ussez,

P. perf. Je fois I am 3 1 P. plup. Je ferois I were 2 2 P. plup. Je fusse I were 3 Future. Je ferai I am

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Mourir, to die. Pret. Etre mort, to be dead. Participles.

Present. Mourant, dying. Pret. act. Etant mort, being dead. Pret. pass. Mort, e, s, es, dead.

Se mourir, to be a dying, is a reflected Verb, used in the Present and Impersect Tenses, thus,

I am a dying, &c.
Je me meurs, tu te meurs, il se meurt, &c.

I was a dying, &c. (&c. Je me mourois, tu te mourois,

OUTR, to hear.

Part. pass. Oui , heard.

INDICATIVE.

I bear &c. 015, 5, 8, Nous orons, we bear. ye bear. Vous orez, they bear. Ils oient,

Preterperf. Definite.

I heard, or I did hear, &c. J'ouis, is, it, imes, ites, irent,

l'ai I bave beard. J'avois I bad beard. J'eus I bad beard.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I should, or might hear. Que j'ouisse, ises, it; issions, iffiez, iffent.

P. perf. J'aie J I bave S 1 P. plup. J'aurois I bad S 2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad S Future. J'aurai I bave S

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Ou-ir, to bear. Pret. Avoir oui, to bave beard.

Participles.

Pret. act, Aiant oui, baving That I may go away, &c. Pret paff. Qui, e, s, es, beard.

PARTIR, to go away,&

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Part. paff, Parti, gone awa

INDICATIVE.

I go away, &c. Je pars, s, t; tons, tez, ten

I did go away, or I wer away, & Je partois, ois, oit; ions, in

I did go away, or I wen away, &

Je partis, is, it; imes, ites

le fuis I went, or I at l' étois I was le fus I was

I shall, or will go away, &c le partirai, ras, ra; rons, res

IMPERATIVE.

Pars, go away Qu'il parte, let him go away Partons, let us go away Partez, go ye away Qu'ils partent, let them go a way

CONJUNCTIVE. beard. Que je parte, es, e; ions, iez, I should, Ishould go away, &c.
partirois, rois, roit; rions,
riez, roient,

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Tont

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iez,

ould,

is I might go away, &c.

u je partisse, isses, it, iffices, issent.

fois of I were fusification of I am

INFINITIVE.

nf. Partir, to go away.
nt. Etre parti, to be gone
away.

Participles.

nesent. Partant, going away.
nt. act. Etant parti, being
gone away.

nt.pass. Parti, e, s, es, gone away.

After the fame manner are onjugated, to impart.

lepartir, to answer again, or to go back again.

PUIR, to Stink.

This Verb is chiefly used the Indicative, Present, and sometimes in the Singurof the Imperfect, and the atticiple present, in ant; as,

INDICATIVE.

Present.
I stink, &c.
pus, s, t; ons, ez, ent.

Imperfect.

I did stink, &c.
Je puois, ois, oit.

Puër is more in use than Puïr, in the Infinitive; but instead of either, we generally use Sentir mauvais.

We must observe, that Bénir, to bless, which is a regular Verb, has two Participles passive, viz. Béni, and Bénit, the first of which is properly said of a Divine, and the other of a buman Blessing; as,

Cet homme est béni de Dieu, That Man is blessed by God. Du pain bénit, ballo-

wed Bread.

QUERIR, to fetch.

This Verb has nothing in use but the Infinitive; nor that neither, unless there goes before it one of these three Verbs, Aller, Venir, Envoier; its Compounds are,

Conquerir, to conquer.
Aquerir, to acquire.
Requerir, to require, thefe two last are thus conjugated.

GS

AQUE

AQUERIR, to acquire. I should, or would acquire, de

Part. paff. Aquis, acquired.

INDICATIVE.

aquiers,s,t, lacquire,&c. Nous aquerons, we acquire. Vous aquerez, ye acquire. aquierent, they acquire. Ils

I did acquire, or I acquired. l'aquerois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I acquired, or I did acquire. J'aquis, is, it, imes, ites, irent.

T'ai I bave l'avois I bad J'eus I bad

I shall, or will acquire, &c. l'aquerai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE. Aquiers, acquire, or acquire thou. Qu'il aquiere, let bim acquire. Aquerons, let us acquire. Aquerez, acquire, or acquire ye. Qu'ils aquièrent, let them acquire.

Conjunctive. That aquierre, res, re, 1 may acquire &c. Nous aquerrions, we may acq. Vous aquerriez, ye may acq. aquierrent, they may acq.

J'aquerrois , rois , roit ; rioni, riez, roient

That I might acquire, &c. Que j'aquisse, ises, it; issions illiez, illent

P. perf. J'aie I bave I bad 2 P. plup. J'eusse : I bad Future. J'aurai I bave

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Aquerir, to acquire Pret. Avoir aquis, to bat acquired

Participles.

To

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fho

e m

Tha

ue

me me

me

e me

ref.

ret.

Present. Aquerant, acquiring Pret. act. Aiant aquis, bavin acquired

Pret. paff. Aquis, e, es, acquire

Se REPENTIR, to repent

INDICATIVE.

Te I repen repens, me Tu thou ! repens, te pente they re II se. repent,

Nous nous repentons, were Vous vous repentez, ye repen repentent, they re

I did repent, or I repente Je me repentois, ois, oit; ion iez, oie

epented, or I did repent.

me repentis, is, it; imes,

ites, irent.

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me suis in I bave in it bad in it ba

hall, or will repent, &c.
me repentirai, ras, ra;
rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

epens-toi, repent thou.

u'il se repente, let him rep.

epentons-nous, let us repent.

epentez-vous, repent ye.

u'ils se repentent, let them
repent.

Conjunctive.

That I may repent, &c.

we je me repente, es, e;

ions, iez, ent.

hould, or would repent, &c.

me repentirois, rois, roit;

rions, riez, roient.

That I might repent, &c. we je me repentisse, isses, it; issions, issez, issent.

INFINITIVE.

res. Se repentir, to repent.

Participles:

Present. Se repentant, repenting.
Pret. act. S' étant repenti, baving repented.

Pret. paff. Repenti, e, s, es, repented.

SAILLIR, to leap.

This Verb is feldom used, except in the Infinitive and Compound Tenses. Its Compounds

Asfaillir, to start up, are thus conjugated.

ASSAILLIR, to affault.

Part. paff. Affailli , affaulted.

INDICATIVE.

Je, tu, il, ----Nous assaillons, ez, ent, we assault, &c.

I did affault, &c.
J'affaillois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I affaulted, &c. J'affaillis, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

J'ai

J'avois

J'eus

I bad

I shall

I shall, or will affault, &c. | I did feel, or did fmell, & J'assaillirai, ras, ra ; rons, Je sentois, ois, oit; ions, rez, ront.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may affault, &c. Que

l'affaille, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would assault, &c. J'affaillirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might affault, &c. l'assaillisse, isses, it; issions, iffiez , iffent.

- I bave -Present. J'aurois II P. plup. J'aurois II 2 P. plup. J'eusse II aurai Prefent. l'aie I bad all bad I bad l'aurai I bave &

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Affaillir, to affault. Pret. Avoir affailli, to bave affaulted.

Participles.

Affaillant, affaulting. Pret. act. Aiant affailli, baving · affaulted.

Pret. paff. Affailli , e, s, es , affaulted. MOT / 1000 / 310

SENTIR, to feel, to smell. Part. paff. Senti, felt, or [melt.

INDICATIVE.

I feel, or I fmell, &c. Je fens, s, t; tons, tez, tent.

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I felt, or finelt, &c. Je fentis, is, it; imes, in

I bave felt, or J'avois j'eus I bad felt, or I bad felt, or

I shall, or will feel, or sme Je fentirai, ras, ra; ron rez, to

IMPERATIVE.

Sens, feel, or smell that Qu'il sente, let bim feel, & Sentons, let us feel, & Sentez, feel, or smelly Qu'ils sentent, let them feel, &

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may feel, or fmell Que le sente, es, e; ions, iez, en

I should feel, or smell, & Je sentirois, rois, roit; rions riez, roien

That I might feel, or fmell

Que je sentisse, isses, it; issions i Jiez, i Jen

1 P. plup. J'aurois 1 bad 2 P. plup. J'aurois I bad 3 Future. J'aurai I bave 1

INFINITIVE. el Sentir, to feel, or smell. et. Avoir senti, to bave felt,

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&c.

Participles.

elent. Sentant, feeling, &c. et. act. Aiant fenti, baving. felt, &c.

ret. paff. Senti, e, s, es, felt, or smelt.

Its Compounds, as, to consent. nsentir, refentir, to bave a forefight of. essentir, to be sensible of, and entir, to lie, are conjuted after the fame Manner.

SERVIR, to serve.

art. pass. Servi, served.

INDICATIVE.

I ferve, &c.

fers, s, t; vons, vez, vent.

didferve, or I ferved, &c. fervois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

oient.

I ferved, &c. fervis, is it; îmes, îtes, irent.

Ibave vois I bad I bad

shall, or will serve, &c. fervirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, IMPERATIVE.

Sers, ferve, or ferve thou.

Qu'il serve, let bim ferve. Servons, let us serve. Servez, serve, or serve

Qu'ils servent, let them serve.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I ferve, or I may ferve &c. Que

Je ferve, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would serve, &c. Je servirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might ferve, &c. Que je servisse, isses, it; issions, iffiez iffent.

I baven P. perf. I'aie 1 P. plup. J'aurois & 2 P. plup. J'eusse Future. J'aurai I bade I bave 5

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Servir, to ferve. Pret. Avoir servi, to bave Served.

Participles.

Present Servant, Pret. act. Aiant fervi, baving served.

Pret. paff. Servi, e, s, es, ferved.

And fo is conjugated its Compound, Desfervir, to take away.

SOR-

SORTIR, to go out.

Pret. paff. Sorti, gone out.

INDICATIVE.

I go out, or I am going out. Je fors, s, t; tons, tez, tent.

I did go out, &c.
Je fortois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I went out, &c.'
Je fortis, is, it; imes, ites,
irent.

Je fuis I am gone out, &c. J'étois I was gone out, &c. Je fus I was gone out, &c.

I shall, or will go out, &c. Je sortirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Sors, go out, or go thou out.

Qu'il forte, let bim go out. Sortons, let us go out. Sortez, go ye out. Qu'ils fortent, let them go out.

Conjunctive.

That I may go out, &c. Que je sorte, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would go out, &c. Nous tenens, Je sortirois, rois, roit; rions, Vous tenez, riez, roient. Ils tiennent

That I might go out, to Que je sortisse, is in is is in it.

Je fois Je ferois Je fusie Je ferai Je fam

INFINITIVE.

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Pref. Sortir, to go of Pret. Etre forti, to be gone of

Participles.

Present. Sortant, goings
Pret. act. Etant sorti, bi

Pret. pass. Sorti, e, s, es, g

Its Compounds are
Resortir, to go out aga
Ressortir, to be under j
risdicti

Assortir, to make But these two last Ver are regular, and are congated like bâtir.

TENIR, to hold.

Part. paff. Tenu, held.

Present.

Je tiens, Ibou bold
Il tiens, be bo

Nous tenens, we have be Vous tenez, ye have be the voice of they have been to the tenence of tenence of the tenence of tenence of tenence of tenence o

Of Veros I
Imperfect. did hold, or I held, &c. tenois, ois, oit; ions iez, oient.
Preterperfect Definite. I held, or I did hold. tins, s, t; mes, tes, rent.
perf. J'ai plup. J'avois g I bad g plup. J'eus I bad g Future.
I shall, or will hold. mendrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.
IMPERATIVE. Tien, bold, or bold thou. Til tienne, let bim bold. Tenons, let us bold. Tenez, bold, or bold ye. Tils tiennent, let them bold.
CONJUNCTIVE. Present. That I bold, or tienne, I may bold. tiennes, thou mayest bold. tienne, be may bold.
ous tenions, we may bold. ous teniez, ye may bold. tiennent, they may bold. I. Imperfect. hould, would, or could hold. tiendrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient. 2. Imperfect.
at hould, or I might hold, &c.

tinfe, fes, t, fions, fiez, fent.

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J'aie J'aurois	2	I bad	3
l'eusse	tenu	I bad	-
J'eusse J'aurai	-	Ibave	beld

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Tenir. to bold. Pret. Avoir tenu, to bave beld.

Participles.

Present. Tenant, bolding. Pret. act. Aiant tenu, baving Pret. paff. Tenu, e, s, es, beld.

After the same Manner are conjugated its Compounds.

Retenir, to detain, or keep. Détenir, to detain. Obtenir, Entretenir, to entertain. Maintenir, to maintain. Contenir, to contain. Appartenir, to belong. S'abstenir, to abstain. Soutenir, to upbeld.

VENIR, to come.

Part. paff. Venu, come.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je Tu viens, I come. thou comest. viens, vient, be comes.

Nous venons, we come. Vous venez, ye come. Ils viennent, they come. Im-

Imperfect.

Je venois, I did come, or I came.

To venois, thou didst come.

Il venoit, he did come.

Nous veniens, we did come. Vous veniens, ye did come. Ils venoient, they did come.

Preterperf. Definite.

Je vins, I came, or did
come.
Tu vins, thou camest.
Il vint, be came.

Nous vinnes, we came.
Vous vintes, ye came.
Ils vinrent, they came.

P. perf. Je suis I am come.

1 P. plup. J'étois I was come.

2 P. plup. Je sus l'was come.

Future.

Je viendrai, I shall, or will come.

Tu viendras, thou wilt come.

Il viendra, be will come.

Nous viendrons, we will come. Vous viendrez, ye will come. Ils viendront, they will come.

IMPERATIVE.

Qu'il vienne, let bim come.
Venons, let us come.
Venez, come, or come ye,
Qu'ils viennent, let them come.

CONJUNCTIVE,
Present.
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Que vienne, or I may con Tu viennes, thou may st con Il vienne, be may con

Nous venions, we may con Vous veniez, ye may con Ils viennent, they may con

I. Imperfect.
Je viendrois, I should con
Tu viendrois, thou shall con
Il viendroit, be should con

Nous viendrions, we shd. com Vous viendriez, ye shd. com Ils viendroient, they sh. com 2. Imperfect.

Que That I should be vinsse, or might con Tu vinsses, thou might should be might con Il vint, be might con

Nous vinssions, we might com Vous vinssiez, ye might com Ils vinssient, they might com

P. perf. Je fois I be com
1 P. plup. Je ferois I were com
2 P. plup. Je fusse
Future. Je ferai I am com

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Venir, to com Pret. Etre venu, to be com Participles.

Present. Venant, comin Pret. act. Etant venu, bei

Pret. paff. Venu, e, s, es, com This Verb and its thr Compounds; as, Revenir, to come back.
Devenir, to become.
Survenir, to come upon,
conjugated like Tenir,
th this Difference only,
t their compound Tenies
formed with the Auxiy ETRE; as for other
mpounds of Venir; fuch

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bei

hr

to assist.

convenir, to assist.

convenir, to proceed.

contrevenir, to infringe, &c.

y are conjugated like the

b Tenir.

ETIR, to clothe, or to put on.

n. pass. Vêtu, cloathed.

INDICATIVE.

Preterperf Definite.

oathed, or I put on, &c. êtis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

I bave cloathed, &c.

ois I bad cloathed, &c.

s > I bad cloathed, &c.

CONJUNCTIVE.

plup. J'aie S I bave si plup. J'aurois S I bad si plup. J'eusse S I bad si I bave si I

INFINITIVE.
Avoir vêtu, to bave cloatived, or put on.

Participles.

Pret. act. Aiant vêtu, baving cloatbed, or put on.

And fo are conjugated its Compounds,

Revetir, to cloath, or to in-

Se Revêtir, to put on one's cloaths again.

but Travestir, to disquise, and Investir, to invest, are regular, and conjugated like Bâtir.

3. Irregular Verbs of the third Conjugation.

This Conjugation has eleven irregular Verbs, viz.

Avoir, to bave. to fall. Choir, Mouvoir, to move. to be able. Pouvoir, Savoir, to know. Seoir, to fit. Valoir, to be worth. Voir, to see. to be willing. Vouloir, Faloir, it must. Pleuvoir, to rain

AVOIR, to have:

This is an Auxiliary Verb, of which you have had the Conjugation at large.

H CHOIR,

CHOIR, to fall.

This Verb is only used in the Infinitive; instead of which we use Tomber. Its Compounds are,

Déchoir, to decay. Echoir, to expire.

DECHOIR, to decay, or to fall.

Part. past. Déchu, decayed.

INDICATIVE.

I bave 1 Pl. J'avois 2 Pl. J'eus I bad I bad as

CONJUNCTIVE.

I bad Pret.]'ai 1 Pl. J'aurois 3 I bad 3 I bad 3 Fut. J'aurai 9 I sh. bave 9

INFINITIVE. Pref. Déchoir, to decay, or to fall.

Participles. Pret. act. Etant déchu, being decayed. Pret. paff. Déchu, e, s, es; decayed.

ECHOIR, to fall, or to expire.

This is an Impersonal, of Vous mouviez, ye may " which we shall speak anon.

MOUVOIR, to mon

Part. paff. Mu, moved,

INDICATIVE.

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Je meus, s, t, I move, Nous mouvons, que mo Vous mouvez, ye ma meuvent. they mo

I did move, &c. Je mouvois, ois, oit; iez , 01

I moved, &c. Je mus, s, t; mes, tes, n

J'ai I bave mor l'avois I bad mo J'eus I bad mot

I shall, or will move, Je mouvrai, ras, ra; 762,1

> IMPERATIVE. Meus, move, or

Qu'il meuve, let bim m Mouvons, let us m Mouvez, move, or

Qu'ils meuvent, let them m

CONJUNCTIVE meuve, es,e, Imaym Nous mouvions, we may " Ils meuvent, they may "

as por is por peu

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nouvrois, rois, roit; rions,

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hat I might move, &c.

nusse, Ses, t; Sions, Siez, Ment.

perf. J'ai I have I bad in I bave plup. J'aurois & plup. J'eusse ute. l'aurai

INFINITIVE.

Mouvoir, to move. Avoir mu, to bave mo-

Participles.

ent. Mouvant, moving. act. Aiant mu, baving moved. .paff. Mu, e, s, es; moved.

Its Compound is, mouvoir, to stir up.

UVOIR, to be able.

t. pass. Pu, been able.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

puis, Ican, I am able, or I may. peux, thou canst. peut, be can.

is pouvons, we can. s pouvez, ye can. peuvent, they can.

ould, or would move, &c. I was able, I could, or I might, &c. riez, roient. Je pouvois, ois, oit, ions, iez,

> I could, &c. Je pus, s, t; mes, tes, rent.

> I have been able, &c. l'ai J'avois I bad been able, &c. J'eus I bad been able, &c. J'eus

> I shall, or will be able, &c. Je pourrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

> > CONJUNCTIVE.

That I be able, or may, &c. Que le puisse, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would be able; I could, or I might, &c. Je pourrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I were able, or I might. Que je pusse, ses, t; sions,

i I bave s P. perf. J'aie I P. plup. l'aurois & I bad & 2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad = a I bave & Future. l'aurai

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Pouvoir, to be able. Pret. Avoir pu, to bave been able. Par-H 2

Present. Pouvant, being able.
Pret. act. Aiant pu, baving
been able.
Pret. pass. Pu, been able.

SAVOIR, to know. Part. pass. Su, known.

INDICATIVE.

Je fai, s, t, I know, &c. Nous favons, ez, ent; we know.

I did know, &c. Je savois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I knew, &c. Je sus, t; mes, tes, rent.

J'ai J'avois I bad known.
J'eus I bad known.
I bad known.

I shall, or will know, &c. Je saurai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.
Sache, know, or know
thou.

Qu'il fache, let him knom.
Sachons, let us know.
Sachez, know, or know

Qu'ils fachent, let them know.

CONJUNCTIVE.
That I may know, &c.

Que je sache, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, would, or coulknow

Je saurois, rois, roit; rion
riez, roin

That I should, or might know Que je suffe, ses, t; som siez, se

P. perf. J'aie
I P. plup. J'aurois S I bai
P. plup. J'eusse I bai
Future. J'aurai I bai

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INFINITIVE.

Pref. Savoir, to

Pref. Savoir, to knu Pret. Avoir su, to have knu Participles.

Present. Sachant, known Pret. act. Aiant su, banknown

Pret, paff. Su, e, s, es; know

SEOIR, to fit.

This Verb is now out use, but in its stead we nerally make use of seoir.

S'ASSEOIR, to sit, to sit down.

Part. pass. Affis, set do

Je m'affieds, ds, d; Ish Nous nous asséyons, ez, we sit, I did fit, or I fat, &c.
m'asséyois, ois, oit; ions,
iez, oient.

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et do

E.

If

ez,

fit,

I fat, &c.
m'assis, is, it; îmes, îtes,
irent.

me fuis 3 I bave 3 3 m' étois si I bad 3 me fus I bad 3

fhall, or will fit, &c.
m'asséyerai, ras, ra; rons,
rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Assieds - toi, sit or sit thou down.
il s'asséye, let him sit down.
Asséyons-nous, let us sit down.
Asséyez - vous, sit, or sit you down.
ilss'asséyent, let them sit

down.

CONJUNCTIVE.

I sit, or I may sit down, je m'asséye, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

ould, or would fit down, rafféyerois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

I might sit down, &c. jem'allisse, isses, it; issens, issent.

	me sois		I bave I bad	2
Je	me fero	is &	I bad	3
Je	me fusse	is,	I bad	8
Je	me fera	affis	I bave	Set

INFINITIVE.

Pref. S'Asseoir, to sit down. Pret. S'Etre assis, to bave set

Participles.

Present. S'Asséyant, sitting. Pret. act. S'Etant assis, baving set down. Pret. pass. Assis, e, es; set down.

Assertive Verb, and is then conjugated with the Auxiliary Avoir.

Se rasseoir, to sit again, and Surseoir, to put off, to delay, are conjugated as s'asseoir and asseoir, except that the Future of surseoir is je sursoirai.

Seoir fignifies fometimes to become; and fo we fay,

Cela vous fied bien, lui fied bien, me fied bien, leur fied bien, or leur fied mal, &c.

VALOIR, to be worth.

Part. paff. Valu, been worth.

INDICATIVE.

Je vaux,x,t,Iam worth. &c. Nous valons, ez, ent; we are worth, &c.

H 3

I was

I was worth, &c.

Je valois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I was worth, &c.
Je valus, us, ut; ames, ates,
urent.

J'ai	ij	I bave	
J'avois	n, o	I bad	been worth.
J'eus	valu,&c.	I bad	4 2

I shall, or will be worth, &c. Je vaudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Qu'il vaille, let bim be worth.
Valons, let us be worth.
Valez, be ye worth.
Qu'ils vaillent, let them be with.

Conjunctive.

That I may be worth, &c. Que je vaille, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would be worth. Je vaudrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I were worth, &c. Que je valuse, uses, at; ussions, usez, usent.

P. perf. J'aie SI bave

1P. plup. J'aurois I bad SE

2P. plup. J'eusse I bad SE

Future. J'aurai I bave

INFINITIVE.

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P. plu

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ret. paj

After

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Revo

Pref. Valoir, to be won Pret. Avoir valu, baving be

Participles.

Present. Valant, being wm Pret. act. Aiant valu, basi been wm

Pret. paff. Valu, been wo

Prévaloir, to prévail, the only Compound, and conjugated as Valoir; take notice, that we say the third Person of the fent of the Conjunctive, q se prévale, and qu'ils pre lent, rather than qu'ils vaille, and qu'ils prévaille

VOIR, to see.

Part. paff. Vu , seen.

INDICATIVE.

Je vois, s, t, I see, Nous voïons, ez, ent; w

I did fee, &c. Je voiois, ois, oit; ions,

I faw, &c. Je vis, is, it; îmes, îtes,

J'ai J'avois I bave seen,
J'eus E I bad seen,

I shall, or will fee, &c. verrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

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Voi, see, or see thou. let bim see. i'il voie, let us see. Voyons, Voyez, see, or see ye. ils voient, let them fee.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may fee, &c. u je voie, es, e; ions, iez,

hould, or would fee, &c. verrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might see, &c. ue je visse, isses, ît; issions, iffiez, iffent.

perf. J'aie I bave s P plup. J'aurois & I bad P. plup. J'eusse I bad a J'aurai 🕏 ture.

INFINITIVE.

ef. Voir, et. Avoir vu, to have feen. Participles.

esent. Voyant, seeing. et. act. Aiant vu, baving feen. tet. paff. Vu, e, s, es; seen.

Revoir, to see again.

Entrevoir, to bave a glimpse

Prévoir, to foresee. Pourvoir, to provide. But note, that the Future of the Indicative of prevoir, is je prévoirai.

The Preterperfect Definite of pourvoir, is je pourvus, and its Future je pourvoirai.

VOULOIR, to be willing.

Part. paff. Voulu, been willing.

INDICATIVE.

veux, I will, or I am Je willing. veux, thou wilt. Tu be will. veut,

Nous voulons, we will. Vous voulez, ye will. Ils veulent. they will.

I was willing, or I would, &c. Je voulois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I was willing, or I would, &c. Je voulus, us, ut; ames, ates,

l'ai I bave J'avois I bad J'eus I bad

After the fame Manner are I shall, or will be willing, &c. injugated its Compounds, Je voudrai, ras, ra; rons,

H 4

CONJUNCTIVE, Oue That Je veuille, es, e; I may be willing. Nous voulions, we may be willing. Vous vouliez, ye may be willing. Ils veuillent, they may be willing.

I should be willing, would, &c. Je voudrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I were willing, or 1 would, &c. Que je voulusse, uses, at; ussions, usfiez, usfent.

P. perf. J'aie SIbave.

1 P. plup. J'aurois I bad S so

2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad S

Future. J'aurai SIbave.

INFINITIVE. Pref. Vouloir, to be willing. Pret. Avoir voulu, to have been willing. Participles.

Present. Voulant, being wil-Pret. act. Aiant voulu, baving

been willing. Pret. paff. Voulu, been willing.

FALOIR and PLEUVOIR,

are Verbs Impersonal, of I should, or would beat, & which we shall speak among Je battrois, rois, roit; rion the Imperionals.

4. Irregular Verbs of the fourth Conjugation.

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BATTRE, to beat Part. paff. Battu , beaten

INDICATIVE.

bats, ts, t, I beat, & Nous battons , ez, ent ; we beat

I did beat, &c. Je battois, ois, oit; ions, in

I beat, &c. Je battis, is, it; îmes, îta

l'ai I bave l'avois I bad l'eus I bad

I shall, or will beat, &c. Je battrai, ras, ra; rons, ra

IMPERATIVE. Bats, beat, or beat the Qu'il batte, let bim bea let us bea Battons, Battez, beat, or beaty Qu'ils battent, let them bes

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may beat, &c. Que je batte, es, e; ions, un

riez, roien

isliez, islent.

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I bave I bad I bad I bave	beaten,

INFINITIVE.

to beat. ef. Battre, et. Avoir battu, to bave beaten.

Participles. esent. Battant, beating. et. act. Aiant battu, baving beaten.

et. pass. Battu, e, s, es; beaten.

After the fame Manner conjugated its Comunds viz.

Abbattre. to beat down. Combattre, to fight. Débattre, to debate. Rabattre, to abate. Rebattre, to beat again.

OIRE, to drink.

rt. pass. Bu, drunk.

INDICATIVE.

bois, I drink. bois. thou drinkest. boit, be drinks.

us beuvons, we drink. us beuvez, ye drink. boivent, .tbey drink.

That I might beat, &c. I did drink, or I drank, &c. eje battisse, isses, it; isses, I beuvois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I drank, &c. Je bus, us, ut; ames, ates, urent.

		T. Walad	Jan C.
J'ai	&c.	1 bave	w.
l'avois		I bad	Kcu
J'avois J'eus	bu,	I bave I bad I bad	dr

I shall, or will drink, &c. Je boirai, ras, ra; rons, rez,

IMPERATIVE.

Boi, drink, or drink

Qu'il boive, let bim drink. Beuvons, let us drink. Beuvez, drink, or

drink ye. Qu'ils boivent, let them drink.

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que That le boive, I may drink. Tu boives, thou mayest drink. boive, be may drink. II

Nous beuvions, we may drink. Vous beuviez, ye may drink. Ils boivent, they may drink.

I should, or would drink, &c. Je boirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might drink, &c. Que je busse, uses, at; ussions, usiez, usent. H 5

P. perf. J'aie : I bave 1 P. plup. J'aurois & I bad & 2 P. plup. J'eusse i I bad & Future. J'aurai i I bave

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Boire, to drink. Pret. Avoir bu, to bave drunk.

Participles.

Pref. Beuvant, drinking. Pret. act. Aiant bu, baving. drunk. Pret. pass. Bu, e, s, es; drunk.

And so are conjugated its Compounds,

Reboire; to drink again.

Emboire, to foak in.

BRAIRE, to bray.

This Verb is feldom us'd, except in the Infinitive; and in the third Perfons; Ex; Braire comme un âne.

To bray like an Afs, &c.

BRUIRE, to found, or resound.

Is only used in the Infinitive and Part. Present, Bruiant.

CIRCONCIRE, to cir.

Part. paff. Circoncis, circumcijal

INDICATIVE.

Je circoncis, s, t; I circumcia Nous circoncisons, ez, ent; a circumcise, &

I did circumcife, &c.
Je circoncisois, ois, oit; ion
iez, oin

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I circumcised, &c.
Je circoncis, is, it; îmes, tu

J'ai J'avois J'eus '5' I bad 5' I bad 5

I shall, or will circumcise, & Je circoncirai, ras, ra; ra rez, ra

IMPERATIVE.
Circoncis, circumo

Qu'il circoncise, let bim a cumo Circoncisons, let was cumo Circoncisez, circum

Qu'ils circoncisent, let the

Conjunctive.
That I may circumcife, b
Que je circoncise, es, e; in
iez,

I shou

hould, or would circumcife, circoncirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

bat I might circumcife, &c. ue je circoncisse, isses, it; issions, issez, isent.

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P. plup. J'aie SI bave 5 3 P. plup. J'aurois SI bad SI P. plup. J'eusse SI bad SI bave SI bave

INFINITIVE.

res. Circoncire, to circumcise. ret. Avoir circoncis, to bave circumcised.

Participles.

resent. Circoncisant, circumcifing. ret. act. Aiant circoncis, baving circumcised. ret. pass. Circoncis, e, es; cir cumcifed.

LORRE, to close, to inclose, or to shut.

This Verb is hardly us'd, Je conclus, s, t; ons, ez, ent. xcept in the Infinitive, the uture, and the Participle Compounds, thus

Clorre, je clorrai, &c. ai clos, ex.

not closed my Eyes.

Cette porte clot bien, That Door shuts well.

Elle clorra mieux, It will fhut better.

Eclorre, to batch, or, tocome out; Eclorre, to enclose, are only used in the Infinitive, the Future, and the Tenses formed with the Participle, as Eclorre, j'eclorrai, &c. je suis éclos.

Enclorre; j'enclorrai, &c.

j'ai enclos.

There are three Compounds of Clorre, to wit, Conclure, to conclude. Exclure, to exclude. Reclure, to fout in, or to cloister.

The first of which is thus conjugated.

CONCLURE, to conclude.

Part. pass. Conclu, concluded.

INDICATIVE.

I conclude, &c.

I did conclude, &c. assive, Clos, close, with its Je conclusis, ois, oit; ions, tez, olent.

I concluded, &c. le n'ai pas clos l'œil, I ba- Je conclus, us, ut; ames, ates, urent. J'ai J'ai El bave concluded, &c. J'avois El bad concluded, &c. Jeus El bad concluded, &c.

I shall, or will conclude, &c. Je conclurai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.
Conclus, conclude thou.
Qu'il conclue, let him conclude.
Concluons, let us conclude.

Qu'ils concluent, let them conclude.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may conclude, &c.

Que

je conclue, es, e; ions, iez,
ent.

I should, or would conclude, Je conclurois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might conclude, &c. Que seconclusse, usses, usses, usses, usses, usses, usses.

P. perf. J'aie S Ibave si I P. plup. J'aurois i I bad si 2 P. plup. J'eusse S I bad si Future, J'aurai S Ibave S

Pref. Conclure, to conclude. Pret. Avoir conclu, to have concluded. Participles.
Present. Concluant, conclusion
ding
Pret. act. Aiant conclu, ba
ving concluded
Pret. pass. Conclu, e, s, es; con
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CONDUIRE, to lead

Part. paff. Conduit, led.

INDICATIVE.

Je conduis, s, t, I lead, & Nous conduisons, ez, ent; a lead, &

I did lead, or I led, &c. Je conduisois, ois, oit; ion iez, oiem

I led, &c.
Je conduisis, is, it; îmes, îts, irent

J'ai I bave J'avois, pp 3 I bad J'eus I bad J

I shall, or will lead, &c.
Je conduirai, ras, ra; rons
rez, rons

IMPERATIVE.
Condui, lead, or lead

Qu'il conduise, let bim lead Conduisons, let us lead Conduisez, lead, of lead ye

Qu'ils conduisent, let them lead

Conjunctive.
That I may lead, &c.

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lead ON conduise, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

hould, or would lead, &c. conduireis, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might lead, &c.

conduisisse, isses, it; issons, issent.

Perf. J'aie I bave 3
P. plup. J'aurois I badh
P. plup. J'eusse I badh
uure. J'aurai S I bave I

INFINITIVE.

ref. Conduire, to lead.
ret. Avoir conduit, to bave led.

Participles.

refent. Conduifant, leading.
ret. act. Aiant conduit, bawing led.
ret. pass. Conduit, e, s, es, led.

Reconduire, to lead again. Déduire, to deduct. Enduire, to do over. Induire, to induce, to lead. Traduire, to translate. Introduire, to introduce. Produire, to produce. Réduire, to reduce. Séduire, to feduce. Instruire, to instruct.

Luire, to shine.
Reluire, to glister.
Nuire, to burt, are
conjugated like Conduire, save
only that the Participle pafsives of Luire and Nuire, are
lui, and nui.

CONFIRE, to preserve.

Part. paff. Confit, preserved.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je confis, s, t, I preserve, &c.

Preterperfect Definite.

I preserved, &c. Je confis, is, it; îmes, stes, irent.

J'ai
J'avois
J'eus

J'avois
J'eus

J'avois
J'eus

J'avois
J'eus

I shall, or will preserve, &c. Je consirai, ras, ra, rons, rez, rons.

IMPERATIVE.

Confis, preserve, or preserve

CONJUNCTIVE.

I. Imperfect.

I should preserve, &c. Je consirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, raient.

That

That I might preserve, &c. Que je confisse, isses, is isses, isse

P. perf. J'aie S Ibave si I P. plup. J'aurois I bad 2 2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad Future. J'aurai S I bave

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Confire, to preserve.

Pret. Avoir confit, to have preserved.

Participles.

Pret. act. Aiant confit, baving preserved.

Pret. pass. Confit, e, s, es; preserved.

CONNOITRE, to know.

Pret. pass. Connu , known.

INDICATIVE.

Je connois, s, t, I know, &c. Nous connoissons, ez, ent; we know, &c.

I did know, &c.
Je connoissois, ois, oit; ions,
iez, oient.

I knew, &c. Je connus, us, ut; ûmes, ûtes, urent.

I shall, or will know, &c.
Je connoîtrai, ras, ra; ron
rez, ron

IMPERATIVE.
Connois, know, on
know that
Qu'il connoisse, let bim know
Connoissons, let a
know

Connoissez, know, o know, o

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Qu'ils connoissent, let the

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may know, &c.

Que je connoisse, es, e; ion iez, en

I should, or would, know, &c Je connoîtrois, rois, roit; rion riez, roient

That I might know, &c. Que je connusse, usses, usse

P. perf. J'aie S I bave
1 P. plup. J'aurois I bad
2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad
Future. J'aurai S I bave

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Connoître, to know Pret. Avoir connu, to ban

Participles.

Present. Connoissant, kn quing Pret. act. Aiant connu, bavin

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After the fame Manner conjugated its Comunds.

Méconnoître, to take for anotber.

Reconnoître, to acknowledge, or to know again.

to grow. Croître, to grow again. Recroître, to decrease. Décroître, Accroître, to increase. to look. Paroître, Apparoître, to appear. Comparoître, to appear. Disparoître, to disappear.

Connoître and Savoir, figfy both to know in English; t they are distinguish'd in ench. Connoître is to know Sight; Ex.

le connois cet homme-là,

know that Man.

Il connoît ce cheval-là, e knows that Horse.

Nous connoissons cette aison-là, We know that oule.

Savoir is to know by the ntellect; as,

Savez-vous des nouvelles? o you know any News?

Savez - vous votre devoir? o you know your Duty? &c.

ETRE, to be.

This is a Substantive Verb, d one of the Auxiliaries,

et. paff. Connu, e, s, es; of which you have had the Conjugation at large.

> COUDRE, to few, or to Stitch.

> Part. pass. Cousu, sewed. or stitched.

> > INDICATIVE.

le cous, s, t, I few &c. Nous cousons, ez, ent; we Tew, &c.

I did few, &c. Je cousois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I fewed, &c. Je cousus, us, ut; ames, ates, Or is, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

J'ai Ibave l'avois I had l'eus I bad

I shall, or will few, &c. Je coudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Cous, sew, or sew tbou_

Qu'il couse, let bim sew. Cousons, let us seros Coufez, sew, or sew ye. Qu'ils cousent, let them seco.

CON-

Conjunctive.

That I may few, &c. Que je couse, es, e; ions, iez,

I should, or would few, &c. le coudrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might few, &c. Que je coulusse, uses, ût; ussiez, ussent. Or, je coulisse, isfes, it; issions, issiez, isent.

1 P. plup. J'aie S I bave S
2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad S I bad as Future. l'aurai

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Coudre, to few, or to Stitch. to bave Pret. Avoir cousu, sewed, &c.

Participles.

Present. Coufant, sewing, &c. Pret. act. Aiant cousu, baving sewed, &c. Pret. paff. Coufu, e, s, es; sewed, or stitched.

After the fame manner are conjugated, Recoudre, to sew again. Découdre,

to unsew.

CROIRE, to believe. Part. paff. Cru, believed.

INDICATIVE. Je croi, s, t, I believe, Nous croions, we believ Vous croiez, ye belie Ils croient, they believe

I did believe, or I believe Je croïois, ois, oit; ions, is

I believed, &c. Je crus, us, ut; ames, an

l'ai I bave l'avois I bad J'eus I had

I shall, or will believe, & Je croirai, ras, ra; ron rez, 101

IMPERATIVE.

Croi, believe, or lieve the Qu'il croie, let bim belier Croïons, let us bein Croïez, believe, or

Qu'ils croient, let them belie

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que That croie, es, e, 1 mayb le

Nous croisons, we may believe Vous croiiez, ye may believe croient, they may belie Ils

I should, or would believe Je croirois, rois, roit; rion riez, roie

e je

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fent.

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I faid dis, i

hat I might	believe, &:
e je crusse,	uss, it; is, usent.
fions	, ussiez, ussent.

perf. J'aie S I bave S
plup. J'aurois I bad S
plup. J'eusse I bad S
pure. J'aurai I bave.

INFINITIVE.

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f. Croire, to believe. t. Avoir cru, to bave believed.

Participles.

fent. Croiant, believing.
t. act. Aiant cru, having
believed.
t.pass. Cru, e, s, es; believed.
ved.

RE, to say, or to tell.

t. pass. Dit, said, or told.

INDICATIVE.

dis, I say, or I tell. dis, thou sayest. dit, be says.

us disons, we say.
us dites, ye say.
disent, they say, &c.

d fay, or I did tell, &c. dissis, ois, oit; ions iez, oient.

I said, or I told, &c. dis, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

J'ai	&c.	I bave
J'avois	The state of the state of	I bade 5
J'eus	dit	I bad

I shall, or will say, or tell, &c. Je dirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Dis, fay, or tell.
Qu'il dise, let bim say.
Disons, let us say.
Dites, say, or say ye.
Qu'ils disent, let them say.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may fay, or tell, &c. Que je dise, es, e; ions, iez,

I should, or would say, or tell, Je dirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might fay, or tell, &c. Que je disse, isses, it; issions, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aie 3 I bave 3 I P. plup. J'aurois 3 I bad 5 2 P. plup. J'eusse 3 I bad 5 Future. J'aurai 7 I bave 3

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Dire, to say, or to tell. Pret. Avoir dit, to bave said, or told.

Participles.

Present. Disant, saying, or telling.
I Pret.

Pret. act. Aiant dit, baving I did write, or I was writing Pret paff. Dit, e, s, es; faid,

After the same Manner are conjugated its Compounds.

Redire, to Jay again. Contredire, to contradict. Médire, to speak ill of. Interdire, to interdict. Prédire, to foretell, Except that these last take fez instead of tes, in the second Person Plural of the Present of the Indicative; Ex.

Vous contredisez, vous médisez, vous interdisez, vous

prédi/ez.

As for Maudire, to curse, it is also conjugated like Dire, but it has two f in the three plural Persons of the Present of the Indicative; Ex.

Nous maudissons, vous maudissez, ils maudissent;

And in the Imperative and Present of the Conjunctive;

Qu'il maudisse, &c. Que je maudisse, que tu maudiffes, &c.

ECRIRE, to write. Part. paff. Ecrit, written.

INDICATIVE. écris, s, t, I write, &c. Nous écrivons, ez, ent; we write, &c.

faid, or told. J'écrivois, ois, oit; ions, it

I wrote, or I did write, & J'écrivis, is, it; îmes, îte

lent

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Décr

o/cr

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fai

fair

s faif

s fait

font

l'ai I bave J'avois I bad I bad \$ l'eus

I shall; or will write, &c I' écrirai, ras, ra; ro Tez; 10

> IMPERATIVE. Ecri, write, or w

Qu'il écrive, let him w Ecrivons, let us win Ecrivez, write, write.

Qu'ils écrivent, let them w

Conjunctive. That I may write, &c. Que j'écrive, es, e; ions, i

I should, or would write, J'écrirois, rois, roit; rio riez, Tola

That I might write, & Que j'écrivisse, isses, it; fions, ifiez,

Ibao P. perf. J'ai 1 bal 1 P. plup. J'aurois Iba 2 P.plup. J'eusse Future. J'aurai 3 Iban IN

INFINITIVE.

to write. Ecrire, to write.
Avoir écrit, to bave written.

Participles.

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&c

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E.

&c.

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IN

fent. Ecrivant, writing. act. Aiant écrit, baving written. .paff. Ecrit, e, s, es; written.

fter the fame Manner conjugated its Comnds, écrire, to write again. décrire, to describe.

crire, to inscribe. to subscribe. mscrire, to transcribe.

ranscrire, to transcribe.
rescrire, to prescribe.
rescrire, to proscribe.

IRE, to make, or to do.

. pass. Fait, made, or done.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

fais, I make, or I do. fais, thou doest, &c. fait, be does, &c.

font, they do, or make.

Imperfect.

Je faisois, I made, or I did Tu faisois, thou didst make. faisoit, be did make. Il

Nous faisions, we did make. Vous faisiez, ye did make. Ils faisoient, they did make. NB. Faisois, &c. pronounce, fesois, &c.

Preterperf. Definite.

Je fis, I made, or I did. Tu fis, thou madest. fit, 11 be made.

Nous fîmes, we made. Vous fîtes, Ils firent, they made.

J'ai I bave J'avois I bad I bad l'eus

Future.

Je ferai, I shall, or wil make, or do. Tu feras, thou shalt make. be shall make. II fera,

Nous ferons, we shall make Vous ferez, ye shall make. Ils feront, they shall make. ye shall make.

IMPERATIVE.

sfaisons, we do, &c. Fais, do, or make thou.
sfaites, ye do, &c. Qu'il fasse, let bim do, or make.

I 2 Fai-

make. Faites, do, or make ye. Qu'ils fassent, let them do, or Future. J'aurai & Iba

CONJUNCTIVE.

Present.

That je fasse, I may do, or make. fasses, thou mayest make. fasse, be may make.

Nous fassions, we may make. Vous fassez, ye may make. Ils fassent, they may make.

1. Imperfect.

Je ferois, I should make, or do. Tu ferois thou [bouldest make. Il feroit, be should make.

Nous ferions, we should make. Vous feriez, ye should make. Ils feroient, they should ma-

2. Imperfect.

That fife, I should, or might do, or make. fisses, thou migthest make. fît, be might make.

Nous fissions, we might make. Vous fissiez, ye might make. Ils fissent, they might make.

Faisons, let us do, or | Present. J'aie & I bay 1 P. plup. J'aurois Z I ba 2 P. plup. J'eusse E I ba

INFINITIVE.

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Pref. Faire, to make, ort Pret. Avoir fait, to bave de, or

Participles.

Present. Faifant, making

Pret. act. Aiant fait, bu done, Pret. paff. Fait, e, s, es;

After the fame Ma are conjugated its 0 pounds,

Contrefaire, to counte Défaire, Refaire, to make up a Satisfaire, to fa Surfaire, to afk too n

Faire faire, to make on

A Remark on this Ver When Faire is repeat it represents two Infinit the first of which is all declinable like other Ve the fecond is always it Infinitive: Examples:

Faire faire l'exercice foldats,

To make the Soldiers do Exercise.

ferai faire un habit d'hil'll bave a Winter Suit se fait faire un manteau la pluie, He bas a Cloak

ban I ba

I ba

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for the Rain:
a fait faire des botes pour
piage, He has got Boots
for the Journeys.
n lui fera faire ce qu'on

dra, They will make him they please.

In a fair faire for de-

lui ai fait faire fon de-, I bave made bim do bis

RIRE, to fry.
pass. Frit, fried.

nis Verb is only used in Infinitive, and the Parle passive; as for the Tenses, we make use ricasser, which is conjudike the Verb Donner, ive.

IRE, to read.

pass. Lu, read.

INDICATIVE.

lis, s, t; I read, &c. slifons, ez, ent; we read.

I did read, &c.

ois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

ferai faire un habit d'hi-I'll bave a Winter Suit Je lus, us, ut; umes, utes, urent.

J'ai j'avois si I bad si j'eus I bad si j'eus

I shall, or will read, &c. Je lirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Lis, read, or read thou.
Qu'il life, let him read.
Lifons, let us read.
Lifez, read, or read ye.
Qu'ils lifent, let them read.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may read, &c. Que je lise, es, e; ions, iez,

I should, or would read, &c. Je lirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might read, &c. Que je lusse, uses, at; ussions, ussiez, ussent.

P. perf. J'aie

1 P. plup. J'aurois & I bad 2

2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad 3

Future. Jaurai I bave

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Lire, to read.
Pret. Avoir lu, to bave read.
1 3
Par-

Participles.

Prefent. Lifant, reading. Pret. act. Aiant lu, baving read.

Pret. paff. Lu, e, s, es; read.

And fo are conjugated,
Relire, to read again.
Elire, to elect.

METTRE, to put, or to lay.

Part. pass. Mis, put, or laid.

INDICATIVE.

Je mets, I put, or I lay.
Tu mets, thou puttest.
Il met, be puts.

Nous mettens, we put.
Vous metter, ye put.
Ils mettent, they put.

I did put, or I did lay, &c. Je mettois, ois, oit; ions, iez, oient.

I put, or I laid, &c. Je mis, is, it; imes, ites, irent.

J'ai J'avois S I bad S I bad S I bad S

I shall, or will put, or lay, le mettrai, ras, ra; rons,

IMPERATIVE.

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Qu'il mette, let bin Mettons, let us Mettez, put or la Qu'ils mettent, let them

CONJUNCTIVE.

Que That Je mette, s, ., I may pu

Nous mettions, we may Vous mettiez, ye may Ils mettent, they may

I should put, or lay, or lay, or lay, or lay, or lay, or roit; n

That I might put or lay, Que je misse, isse, is isse, ifiex, i

P. perf. J'aie . Ibi 1 P. plup. J'aurois & Ibi 2 P. plup. J'eusse . Ibi Future. J'aurai E Ibi

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Mettre, to put, of Pret. Avoir mis, to beau

Participles.

Present. Mettant, putin

et. act. Aiant mis, baving put, &c. et. pass. Mis, e, ., es; put, or laid.

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After the fame Manner conjugated its Com-

Remettre, to put, or lay again. to admit. Admettre, Commettre, to commit. Démettre, to turn-out. to omit. Omettre, to permit. Permettre, Promettre, to promise. Transmettre, to transmit. Soumettre, to Submit.

OUDRE, to grind.
ut. pass. Moulu, ground.

INDICATIVE.

mouds, ds, d, I grind, &c.
ous moulons, ez, ent; we grind, &c

I did grind, &c.
moulois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I ground, &c.
moulus, us, ut; ames, ates,
urent.

J'ai
J'avois
J'eus

I bad
I bad
I bad

I shall, or will grind, &c. Je moudrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Mouds, grind, or grind

thou.

Qu'il moule, let him grind.

Moulons, let us grind.

Moulez, grind, or

grind ye.

Qu'ils moulent, let them grind.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may grind, &c.

Que je moule, es, e; ions, iez,
ent.

I should, or would grind, &c. Je moudrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might grind, &c. Que je moulusse, uses, at; ussions, ussiez, ussent.

P. perf. J'aie J I bave J 1 P. plup. J'aurois J I bad J 2 P. plup. J'eusse J I bad J Future. J'aurai E I bave L

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Moudre, to grind.
Pret. Avoir moulu, to bave ground.
I A Par-

Participles.

Present. Moulant, grinding. Pret. act. Aiant moulu, baving ground.

Pret. pass. Moulu, e, s, es; ground.

And so is conjugated, Remoudre, to grind again.

NAITRE, to be born.

Part. pass. Né, born.

INDICATIVE.

Je nais, s, t, I am born, &c. Nous naissons, ez, ent; we are born, &c.

I was born, &c.
Je naissois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I was born, &c. Je naquis, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

Je fuis & I bave been born, &c. J'étois & I bad been born, &c. Je fus & I bad been born, &c.

I shall, or will be born, &c. Je naîtrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Qu'il naisse, let bim be born.
Naisse, let bim be born.
Naissez, be born.
Naissez, be born.
Qu'ils naissent, let them be born.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may be born, &c.

Que je naisse, es, e; ions, in

I should be born, &c.
Je naîtrois, rois, roit; rion
riez, roin

That I were born, &c.
Que je naquisse, isses, it;
fions, isses, isses

P. perf. Je sois S I has 1 P. plup. Je serois S I were 2 P. plup. Je susse I were Future. Je serois I am

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Naître, to be born Pret. Etre né, to bave ber

Participles.

Present. Naissant, being bon Pret. act. Etant né, been hon been hon

Pret. paff. Né, e, s, es; bon

And so is conjugated, Renaître, to be born again

PAITRE, to feed.

This Verb is conjugate like Naître, but it has a Compound Tenses, nor Pe fect Definite; but instead of them we use those of Compound Repaitre, to feed who

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EPAITRE, to feed. t. pass. Repu, fed.

INDICATIVE. repais, s, t; I feed, &c. us repaissons, ez, ent; we feed, &c.

did feed, or I fed, &c. epaissois, ois, oit; ions, iez. oient.

I feed, &c. repus, us, ut; ames, ates, urent.

I bave fed, &c. ois I bad fed, &c. I had fed, &c.

hall, or will feed, &c. repaîtrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE. Repais, feed, or feed thou. il repaisse, let bim feed. Repaissons, let us feed. Repaissez, feed, or feed ye. ils repaissent, let them feed.

Conjunctive. That I may feed, &c. iez, ent.

ofe Participle passive is I should, or would feed, &c. u, and its Perfect Defi- Je repaîtrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient,

> That I might feed, &c. Que je repusse, uses, ût; ufsions, uspez, usent.

> I bave 3 P. perf. l'aie 1 P. plup. J'aurois & I bad D 2 P. plup. J'eusse I bad J'aurai Future. I bave

INFINITIVE.

Pres. Repaître, to feed. Pret. Avoir repu, to bave fed

Participles.

Repaissant, feeding. Present. Pret. act. Aiant repu, baving fed. Pret. paff. Repu, e, s, es; fed.

PLAIRE, to please.

Part. pass. Plu, pleased.

INDICATIVE.

Je plais, s, t; I please, &c. Nous plaisons, ez, ent; we please, &c.

I did please, &c. Je plaisois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I pleased, &c. je repaisse, es, e; ions, Je plus, us, ut; ames, ates, urent.

134 C	f Verbs	Irregular.
	I bad a I bad	
I shall, or will ple Je plairai, ras, ra; I M P E R A T I Plais, please Qu'il plaise, let Plaisons, les Plaisez, please Qu'ils plaisent, let i	ve. , or please thou. bim please. t us please. se, or please fe, or please.	are conjugated Manner. As a Taire, Se taire, to be you need but ch
Conjunct That I may plea Que je plaise, es, e; ions	fe, &c.	INDICA Pref Je prens,
That O	oit; rions, z, roient,	Tu prens, Il prend, Nous prenons, Vous prenez, Ils prennent,
I should, or might p Que Je plusse, uses, us usu	The think	I did take, or Je prenois, ois,
P. perf. J'aie 1 P. plup. J'aurois & 2 P. plup. J'eusse Future. J'aurai	I bave 3 I bad by I bave d	I took Je pris, is, it; in J'ai J'avois J'eus
Pref. Plaire, Pret. Avoir plu, to ba	to please.	I shall, or wi

Prefent.

or will please, &c. ni, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.	Manner. As for
MPERATIVE. Plais, please, or please thou.	Taire, to concer Se taire, to bold one's Tongu you need but change pl. into
laise, let bim please. laisons, let us please. laisez, please, or plea- se ye.	PRENDRE, to take
laisent, let them please.	Part. paff. Pris, taken.
I may please, &c.	INDICATIVE. Present.
, es, e; ions, iez, ent.	Je prens, Itak
, or would please, &c.	Tu prens, thou take ll prend, be take
riez, roient,	Nous prenons, we take Vous prenez, ye take Ils prennent, they take
, or might please, &c. , uses, at; usions, usiez, usent.	I did take, or I took, &c. Je prenois, ois, oit; ions, in
J'aie I bave 3	I took, &c. Je pris, is, it; imes, ites, in
J'eusse z I bad's	J'ai J'avois S I bad
NFINITIVE.	J'eus E I bad
ire, to please. pir plu, to bave pleased. Participles. Plaisant, pleasing.	I shall, or will take, &c. Je prendrai, ras, ra; ron rez, ro

Pret. act. Aiant plu,

bavin

Pleases Pleases

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IMPERATIVE.
Prens, take, or take thou.

Qu'il prènne, let bim take.
Pre-nons, let us take.
Pre-nez, take or take ye.

Qu'ils prènnent, let them take.

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CONJUNCTIVE. Present.

Que That

je prènne, I may take.

Tu prènnes, thou mayest take.

Il prènne, he may take.

Nous prenions, we may take. Vous preniez, ye may take. Ils prennent, they may take.

I should, or would, take, &c. Je prendrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might take, &c.
Que je prisse, isse, if, issions, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aie S I bave S
1 P. perf. J'aurois I bad S
2 P. perf. J'eusse S I bad S
Future. J'aurai L I bave S

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Prendre, to take.
Pret. Avoir pris, to bave taken.

Participles.

Present. Prenant, taking.
Pret. act. Aiant pris, baving
taken.
Pret. pass. Pris, e, es; taken.

After the fame Manner are conjugated its Compounds,

Reprendre, to take again.
Apprendre, to learn.
Comprendre, to apprebend.
Entreprendre, to undertake.
Se méprendre, to mistake.
Surprendre, to surprize.

RIRE, to laugh.

Part. paff. Ri, laughed.

INDICATIVE.

I laugh, &c. Je ris, s, t; ons, ez, ent.

I did laug, &c.
Je riois, ois, oit; ions, iez,
oient.

I laughed, &c. Je ris, is, it; îmes, îtes, irent.

J'ai S I bave laughed, &c. J'avois I bad laughed, &c. J'eus E I bad laughed, &c.

I shall, or will laugh, &c. Je rirai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Ris, laugh, or laugh thou.

Qu'il rie, let bim laugh.
Rions, let us laugh.
Riez, laugh, or laugh ye.
Qu'ils rient, let them laugh.

Conjunctive.

That I may laugh, &c. Que je rie, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would laugh, &c. Je rirois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might laugh, &c. Que je risse, isses, it; issions, issez, issent.

P. perf. J'aie I bave in I bad in I bave in I bave

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Rire, to laugh. Pret. Avoir ri, to bave laughed.

Participles.

Present. Riant, laughing. Pret. act. Aiant ri, having laughed. Pret. pass. Ri, laughed.

And fo is conjugated, Sodrire, to smile.

SOUDRE, to solve.

This Verb is feldom used any where besides the Present of the Infinitive: Its Compounds are,

Absolve, to absolve.

Dissolve, to dissolve.

Résoudre, to resolve.

ABSOUDRE, to absolve

Part. pass. Absous, absolved

INDICATIVE.

J' absous, s, t; I absolve & Nous absolvens, ez, ent; w absolve, &

I did absolve, &c.
J'absolvois, ois, oit; ions
iez, oient

J'ai si l'ave de l'av

I shall, or will absolve, &c.
J'absoludrai, ras, ra; rons,
rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.
Abfous, absolve thou.
Qu'il absolve, let bim absolve.
Absolvens, let us absolve.
Absolvez, absolve y.
Qu'ils absolvent, let them absolve.

Conjunctive.

That I may absolve, &c.

Que j'absolve, es, e; ions,
iez, en.

I should, or would absolve. J'absoludrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

P. perf. J'aie S I bave 5
1 P. plup. J'aurois I bad 5
2 P. plup. J'eusse J bave 5
Future. J'aurai & I bave 5
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INFINITIVE. res. Absoudre, to absolve. ret. Avoir absous', to bave absolved.

Participles.

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resent. Absolvant, absolving. ret. act. Aiant absous, baving absolved. ret. pass. Absous, te, tes; ab-

And fo is conjugated Difudre, whose Participle past Dissous; only note, that we ather fay Nous dissoudons than Vous dissolvons, &c. You must Iso take notice, that Absoure and Dissoudre have no Preterperfect Definite.

Résoudre is conjugated like Absolute; only take notice, hat its Participle passive is Réjolu, and that it has a Preerperfect Definite, viz. e résolus, us, ut; umes, utes,

urent.

UFIRE, to suffice.

This Verb is conjugated ike Circoncire, except that Circoncire makes in the Pariciple passive Circoncis, and Sufire, Sufi.

SUIVRE, to follow.

Part. pass. Suivi, followed.

INDICATIVE.

I did follow, &c. Je suivois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I followed, &c. Je suivis, is, it; îmes, îtes,

l'ai I bave l'avois I bad l'eus I bad

I shall, or will follow, &c. Je fuivrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE.

Sui, follow, or follow thou.

Qu'il suive, let bim follow. Suivons, let us follow. Suivez, follow, or follow ye.

Qu'ils suivent, let them follow.

CONJUNCTIVE.

That I may follow, &c.

le suive, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would follow, &c. Je suivrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I might follow, &c. Que je suivisse, isses, it; issions, iffiez, iffent.

P. perf. J'aie i I bave 5 Nous suivons, ez, ent; we follow. &c. 1P. plup. J'aurois I bad 3 is low. &c. Future. J'aurai I baves In-

INFINITIVE.

Pref. Suivre, to follow.
Pret. Avoir suivi, to have followed.

Participles.

Prefent. Suivant, following. Pret. act. Aiant fuivi, baving followed.

Pret. paff. Suivi, e, s, es; followed.

And fo are conjugated, S'ensuivre, to follow from. Poursuivre, to pursue, or go on.

TRAIRE, to milk.

This Verb is only used in the Infinitive in the Phrase, Traire les vaches, To milk the Cows.

Its Participle passive is ufed in these Expressions;

De l'or, ou de l'argent trait, Gold, or Silver Wire.

Abstraire, to abstract, is only used in the Infinitive Present.

As for the other Compounds,

Distraire, to distract.

Extraire, to extract.

Rentraire, to extract.
Rentraire, to fine-draw.
Sou/traire, to fubtract, they are used in the Infinitive, in the compounded Tenses with the Participle passive, distrait,

extrait, rentrait, soustrait, and in the Present of the In-

vaincre, to over me, to vanquish.

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Part. pass. Vaincu, va quished, &

INDICATIVE.

Nous vainquons, ez, ent; a vanquis

I did vanquish, &c.
Je vainquois, ois, oit; ion
iez, oin

I vanquished, &c. Je vainquis, is, it; îmes, îtu

I shall, or will vanquish, &c Je vaincrai, ras, ra; rom

IMPERATIVE.

Qu'il vainque, let bim vai quist Vainquons, let us vai quist

Vainquez, vanquib Qu'ils vainquent, let the vanquib

Conjunctive.

That I may vanquish, &c.

Que je vainque, es, e; ions
iez, en

I should

ould, or would vanquish. aincrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

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&c.

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uld

I might vanquish, &c.

vainquisse, ises, ît; issions, isliez, islent.

perf. J'aie I bave plup. J'aurois I bade plup. J'eusse I bad 5 ure. J'aurai 😤 I bave 3

INFINITIVE.

. Vaincre, to vanquish. t. Avoir vaincu, to bave vanquished.

Participles.

fent. Vainquant, vanqui bing. t. act. Aiant vaincu, baving vanquished. et. pass. Vaincu, e, s, es; vanquished.

After the same Manner is njugated, Convaincre. to overcome.

IVRE, to live.

rt. pass. Vécu, lived.

INDICATIVE.

I did live, or I lived, &c. Je vivois, ois, oit; ions, iez,

I lived, &c. Je vécus, us, ut; ames, ates,

l'ai Ibave I bad 25 l'avois l'eus

I shall, or will live, &c. Je vivrai, ras, ra; rons, rez, ront.

IMPERATIVE. Vis, live, or live thou. Qu'il vive, let bim live. Vivons, let us live. Vivez, live, or live ye. Qu'ils vivent, let them live.

CONJUNCTIVE. That I may live, &c. Que je vive, es, e; ions, iez, ent.

I should, or would live, &c. Je vivrois, rois, roit; rions, riez, roient.

That I would, or might live. Que je vécusse, uses, at; usfions, uffez, uffent.

P. perf. J'aie I P. plup. J'aurois 1 bad 2 P. plup. J'eusse 3 I bad's Future. J'aurai ? I bave

INFINITIVE.

vis, s, t; I live, &c. Pref. Vivre, to live. ous vivons, ez, ent; we live. Pret. Avoir vécu, to bave lived. Present. Vivant, living.
Pret. act. Aiant vécu, baving lived.
Pret. pass. Vécu, lived.

And fo are conjugated.

Revivre, to revive.

Survivre, to out-live.

Of Verbs IMPERSONAL,

Verbs Impersonal are so called, 1. Because they are often used to express natural Actions that have no relation to any Man's Person; as,

Il gèle, it freezes.
Il fait froid, it is cold, &c.
And 2. Because they are
conjugated by the third Perfon singular only.

Verbs Impersonal are of two Sorts, viz. Those that are absolutely and properly such; as.

Il faut, one must.
Il nège, it snows; and those which are active, or neutral Verbs impersonally used; as

Il fait chaud, it is bot.
Il arive, it bappens.
On dit, they fay, or 'tis faid.
Impersonal Verbs are generally conjugated with either of these Particles il, or on;
il is sometimes used with

Par-

Verbs that express a natural Action; as,

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Il nége, it favor Il pleut, it rains, &c. an fometimes with those that in late either to the Mannerso Actions of Men; as

But as for on, it is on used with relation to the Manners and Actions of Manners and Actions of Manners and Actions of Manners and the Word it is derived from, viz. Homme, Manners it Impersonal that all its Moods and Tenses, accept the Infinitive; as,

On dit, they fay, or 'tis fall On fait, they love, to Note, that on takes generally an l before it, when the preceding Word ends with

Si l'on veut, if they sal Si l'on mange, if they sal

But if the Word that follows next after the Particle on begins with an l, in full a Cafe, on must go without it; as,

Si on l'estime, If they be an esteem for bim.

Si on le souhaite, Is in desire it, &c.

On is sometimes used the express the first Person, either fingular, or plural; Ex.

On verra, I shall see, we shall see, &c.

You must observe, that in me Impersonal Verbs, the rions are distinguished, the in the fingular and plu-Numbers, by means of rional Pronouns; as, Il m'importe, it concerns me.

It concerns me.
Il vous importe,
It concerns you.

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Il lui vint dans l'esprit,

It came into bis mind.

THE
ONJUGATION
OF
personal VERBS.

VEGER, to snow.

nt. pass. Négé, snowed. Indicative.

fent. Il nége, it snows. perf. Il négeoit, it snowed. f. def. Il négea, it snowed.

Perf. Il a it bas si plup. Il avoit so it bad si plup. Il eut it bad si

ure. Il négera, it shall, or will snow.

lmperative. lil nége, let it snow.

Conjunctive.

Qu'il nége, that it fnow perf. Il négeroit, it should, would, or could fnow.

perf. Il négeat, it should, would, or could fnow.

P. perf. Il ait it bas it bas it bas it bad ?
2 P. plup. Il eut it bad ?
Future. Il aura it sh. bave

INFINITIVE

Pref. Néger, to fnow. Pret. Avoir négé, to bave fnowed.

Participles.

Pref. Négeant, snowing. Pret. Alant négé, baving.

Pret. paff. Négé, fnowed.

AIMER, to love.

Part. paff. Aimé, lowed.

INDICATIVE.

On aime,
On aimoit,
On aima,
On a
On a
On avoit E they bave
On eut E they bad
On aimera, they shall, or will love.

Qu'on aime, let them love

CONJUNCTIVE.

Qu'on aime, that they love. On aimeroit, they should love. On aimat, they should or might love.

P.perf.On ait they bave 1P. pl. On auroit they bad 2 2P. pl. On eat they bad 2 Futur. On aura they bave K

INFINITIVE. to love. Pref. Aimer. Pret. Avoir aime, to bave loved. Participles. Present. Aimant, loving. Pret. act. Aiant aime, baving loved. Pret. paff. Aimé, e, s, es; loved.

The following Verbs being very irregular, and at the fame time, very much in use; we shall conjugate them through all their Moods and Tenfes.

FALOIR, To be needful.

Part. paff. Falu, been needful. INDICATIVE.

Il faut. it must. Il faloit, it was needful. Il falut, it was needful. it bas been Il avoit 2 it bad been Il eût it bad been Il faudra, it will be needful. | Pret. paff. Falu, been need

CONJUNCTIVE

Qu'il faille, that it may Il faudroit, it fould be new Il falut, it were need

Quoiqu'il ait falu, Although it bas been needf

Quand il auroit falu, Though it bad been needful

Qu'il est falu. That it had been needful,

Quand il aura falu, When it has been needful,

INFINITIVE.

Pret. Avoir falu, to bone

Participles.

Pret. act. Aiant falu, boo been need

This Verb is used three several Ways in the Fin Tongue.

1. Before the Conjunctive Mood, with the Particle of which Conjunctive is rendred in English by the Infinition;

Il faut que j'aille, I must go. thou must eat. Il faut que tu manges, be must speak. Il faut qu'il parle, (be must dance. Il faut qu'elle danse, Il faut que nous mangions, we must eat. Il faut que vous beuviez, you must drink. Il faut qu'ils viennent, they must come. Il faut qu'elles aient, they must bave.
Il faut que cela arrive, that must come to pass. Il faudroit que je parlasse, I sbould speak, &c.

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It is used before Substantives, either absolute; las; faut de l'argent, Money must be bad, &c. or with these nouns, me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur; as me faut de l'argent, I must bave, or I want Money lui faut du pain, be or she must bave some Bread. nous faut une maison, we must bave a House. vous faut un poulet, you must bave a Chicken. leur faut un carosse, they must bave a Coach. It is sometimes us'd at the end of a Sentence, in Manner, ous faites ce qu'il faut, you do what you should do. ela n'est pas comme il faut, that is not as it should be, &c.

t. pass. Plu, rained.

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ve;

as.

INDICATIVE. it rains. leut, leuvoit, it did rain. olut, plu, it bas rained. voit plu, it bad rained. ut plu, it bad rained. leuvra, it will rain.

CONJUNCTIVE. il pleuve, that it may rain, or let it rain. leuvroit. it should rain. il plût, that it might rain. Perf. Il ait it bas plup. Il auroit = it bad \$ plup. Il eût a it bad g re. Il aura it bas

INFINITIVE. Pleuvoir, to rain. Avoir plu, to bave rained. Participles. ent. Pleuvant, raining. act. Aiant plu, baving rained. paff. Plu,

rain'd.

EUVOIR, to rain. | VALOIR, to be worth. Part. paff. Valu, been worth.

INDICATIVE.

Il vaut mieux, it is better. Il valoit mieux, it was better. it bas been lla Il avoit Il eur Es it bad been. Il vaudra mieux, it will be better.

> CONJUNCTIVE. That

Il vaille mieux, it may be better. Il vaudroit mieux, it should, or would be better. Il valût mieux, it might be bet-

Quoiqu'il ait mieux valu, Altho' it bas been better. Quand il auroit mieux valu, Tho' it bad been better. Ou'il eut mieux valu, That it bad been better. Quand il aura mieux valu, When it bas been better.

INFINITIVE. Pref. Valoir mieux, to be better. Prete Avoir mieux valu, to Quand il fera cchu, siedt die achave been better. When it is expired. Participles. Total . 2.100

Present. Valant mieux, being grid and soud flow better. Pret. act. Aiant mieux valu, baving been better.

ECHOIR, to fall, or to be expired.

Part. paff. Echu , expired-

INDICATIVE. Son tems echer demain, His time expires to -morrow. Sa rente échytobier, His Rent dit fall yesterday. Son quartier est échu, His Quarter is up. Etoit 7

échu, was expired, &c. Fut Echerra, will expire, &c.

IMPERATIVE. Ou'il échée quand il voudra, Let it be expired when it will.

CONJUNCTIVE. Qu'il échée bien-tôt, That it may comme shortly. Qu'il échût; that it might ex-Il écherroit, it wou'd expire. Quoiqu'il foit échu, Altho' it he expired. Quand il feroit échu, Tho' it bad been expired. Qu'il fût échu, That it were expired.

Pret.

INFINITIVE. Pref. Echoir , to exp Pret. Etre échu, to be expire Participles. Present. Echéant, expirit

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Pret. act. Etant echu,

Pret. paff. Echu, e, s,es; exp

The Auxiliary Verb

A VOIR, to bay used impersonally.

INDICATIVE. Il ya, there is, or there Il y avoit, there was, or w Il y eut, there was, or w Il y a eu, there bas b Il y avoit eu, there badh Il y eut eu, there badh Il y aura, there shall, or will

IMPERATIVE. Qu'il y ait, let there

CONJUNCTIVE Qu'il y ait, That there may Il y auroit, there should Qu'il y eût, That there a Quoiqu'il y ait eu, Altho's Quand il y auroit eu, Tho re bad l Qu'il y eut eu, That Quand il y aura, When

ne fol Shall bave b fufit, INFINITIVE.

f. Yavoir, there to be.

t. Yavoir eu, there to

bave been.

Participles.

fent. Y aiant, there being.

TRE, to be, used impersonally.

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INDICATIVE.

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they are.

toit,

they were.

fut, ce furent,

twas.

été,

it bas been.

oit été,

it bad been.

fera,

'twill be.

IMPERATIVE.

Conjunctive.
ce foit, That it may be.
eroit, it should, or would be.
ce fût, That it were
que c'ait été, Altho' it bas
been.
id c'auroit été, Tho' it bad
been.
c'eut été, That it bad been.
id c'aura été, When it
bas been.

fufit, it fuffices.

Il plaît, is faid, or they fay.
Il paroit, in it appears.

Il fait, it is, are conjugated like the personal Verbs, from which they derive.

Il fait beau tems, It is fine Weather.

Il fait beau Soleil, The Sunshines finely; or before such Words as these, bon,

mal, meilleur, dangereux; as,
Il fait bon ici,
It is good being bere.
Il fait meilleur là,

It is better being there.

Il fait dangereux sur mer, It is dangerous being at sea.

Besides the fore-mentioned Verbs Impersonal, we also use the Pronoun Se impersonally;

Il se boit de bon vin en France, There is good Wine drunk in France.

Il se mange de bon pain sci, There is good Bread eaten bere.

Cela se fait par tout le monde, That's done all the World over.

Note, That Verbs Impersonal are conjugated like the Personal, with an Interrogation, with a Negative, with an Interrogation and Negative together, and with these Particles en and y.

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Examples.

1. Nege-t-il? does it snow?
Aime-t-on? do they love?
Pleut-il? does it rain?
Faut-il? must one?
Ya-t-il?is there? are there?

Il ne nege pas, it does not fnow.
On n'aime pas, they do not love.
Il ne pleut pas, it does not rain.
Il ne faut pas, one must not.
Il n'y a pas, there is not, or there are not.

Ne nège-t-il pas? does it not fnow?

N'aime-t-on pas? do they not love?

Ne pleut-il pas? does it not rain?

Ne faut-il pas? must not one?

N'y a-t-il pas? is there not?

Il en pleut, there rains some of it, or of them.

Il y en a, there's some of it, or of them.

Y en a-t-il? is there any of it?

A R T. V.

Of PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is a Part of Speech, so call'd, because it partakes something of the Nature of a Noun, and something of that of a Verb.

Participles, besides the Nature of a Noun Adjective, and sometimes of a Substantive, have also the Signification of the Verb they derive from, and these two Tenfes, the Present, and the Preter.

A Participle is two-fold viz, Active, and Passive.

1. The Participle Adia is either Present, or Prus (or Past.

The Prefent is simple, as always ends in ant; as,

Donnant, giving Bâtissant, building Recevant, receiving Rendant, rendering, 8

The Preter, or Paffi compounded of the Participle Present of the Auxiliaria viz. aiant, étant, and the Paticiple Passive of every Vent as,

Aiant donné, baving given Etant monté, being come

Etant monté, being comes 2. The Participle Palse ends in é in the first Comes gation; in i in the second in u in the third and fourth as,

1. Donné, gior 2. Bâti, bui 3. Recu. receive

3. Reçu, rection
4. Rendu, rendent
the Feminine Gender

The Feminine Gender form'd from the Masculin by adding an e Feminine; donnée, bâtie, reçue, rendu

The Plural Number, formed from the fingular, adding an s. Ex.

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Son lal, rfee ther

ver-

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lain rése ujou ier

proces ans

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Masc. Fem. Donnés, données. bâties. Bâtis,

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Masc. Fem. Reçus, reçues. Rendus, rendues.

ARTICLE VI.

Of ADVERBS.

A N Adverb is a Part of Speech, which is generally put before, or after Verbs, and is sometimes joined with ouns, to express their different Circumstances, or fill their Signification; Ex.

Parler mal, to speak ill; Ecrire bien, to write well; Chanen perfection, to fing to perfection; Danser proprement, to

nce neatly.

Some Adverbs are express'd in one Word; as, Bien, well; al, ill: Some confift of a Preposition and a Noun; as, Et rsection, to Perfection; A l'improviste, unawares; and hers again of a Preposition and an Adverb; as, Vis-d-vis, ver-against, &c.

There are feveral Sorts of Adverbs.

laintenant, 70W. résentement J viourd'hui, to Day. ier, yesterday. présent, at present. cette heure, at this Time. ans ce moment, at this Moment. ans un moment, in a Moment. antôt, or by and by. out à l'heure, uparavant, endoor before. erniérement, lately. ouvellement, écemment, newly.

epuis peu, not long fince,

or ago.

out fraichement,

aguère,

I. Adverbs of TIME. Ci-après, bereafter. Deformais, bencefortb. Dorénavant, for the future. A l'avenir, (bortly. Dans peu, D'ici, bence; as, dans un an d'ici, a Year bence. L'Année passée, the last Year. L'an qui vient, the Year to come, the next Year-Toûjours, always. Jamais, never. A jamais, always, for Pour toujours, ever. often. Souvent, Rarement, Seldom. Incessamment, incessantly, or fortbwith.

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Con-

Continuellement, continually. La plupart du tems, most time Eternettement, eternally. Durant trois jours, durant De tems en tems, now and then. sometimes Dejà, already, Quelquefois, Avant hier, the Day before Pas encore, yesterday. De nuit, in the Night tim Hier au foir, yesternight, or De jour, in the Day tim last Night. Tard, Hier matin, yesterday Morning. Trop tard, to morrow De bonne heure, Demain, Après demain, after to morrow. De bon matin, Autrefois, formerly. Tôt, foon; trop tôt, too foo Anciennement, anciently, of De nouveau, Dérechef, old. A tout moment, every Moment. Quand, lorfque, who Tous les jours, every Day. Une autre fois, another lin

> monly. Lors, pour lors, alors, the 2. Of PLACE.

Puis,

daily.

Cependant, in the mean while. Depuis,

Presque todjours, most com- | Encore, encor, yet, as ye

bere | En bas, Ici, çà, Là, there on this side. Deçà, on that side. Deslus, Deia, Par ici, this way. Desfous, Dedans, within. Devant, before Dehors, without. Derrière, behind Decoté & d'autre, up & down. Dici, from whence from benomination of the decote & d'autre, up & down. Par tout, every where. De là, from them Nulle-part, no where. De quel endroit, from what Quelque part, Somewbere. Ailleurs, eljewbere. Par deçà, on this fit De tous cotés, on every fide. Par delà, on that fit Tout autour, round, round | Près, proche, near, bardh En haut,

Journellement,

Là haut, about Là bas, below 000 under ni da emotu nu Plat about. Loin, fa up. Y, en, there, bena us

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Combien, bow much, bow many. | Beaucoup, much, or m Affez, Trop, too much, or too many. Quantité,

3. Of QUANTITY. ny, or a gre enough Force; Plus

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deal Plus

us, davantage, more. Fort, brandless. Bien, Janing ens oins, nt soit peu, but a little, A tout le moins, at least. or never so little. Pour moins, Quasi, presque, for less. int du tout, not at all. Guere, almost. but little. fond, thoroughly. In very near A peu près, fo much. A demi, int, by balves. as much. Tout à fait, quite. tant, out au plus, at the most. Entiérement, entirely. 4. Of NUMBER. once. | Plusieurs fois, several times. ne fois, twice. Combien de fois, bow many eux fois, rois fois, thrice, or three times. De deux jours l'un, every other times. natre fois, four times. De deux en deux jours, every int de fois, so many times: third Day. avantage, more, further. ne, than En. Payriche out 5. Of ORDER. emiérement, First, or in Enfin, à la fin, in fine, at last. De front, or de rang, a-breast. premier lieu, the first place. condement, Secondly, or in De file, à la file, in a file, second lieu, the second place. one after another. vant toutes choses, before all. A la ronde, round, or round res tout, about. after all. fuite, afterwards, then. De suite, together, or one afordre, in order , ter another. r ordre, Tour a tour, orderly. by turns. AFFIRMATION.

ii, yes, ay.
iida, yes, yes for sootb.
iirément, assuredty, indeed.

if vraiment, yes indeed.

rtainement, certainly.

7. Of NEGATION, or DENIAL.

on, ne, ni, point, no, not.
s, nenni pas, not at all.

Nullement, by no means, or not at all.

En vérité, indeed, in truth.

A la vérité, it's true, indeed.

A ne point menir, f the truth.

Sans doute, without doubt, or

Indubitablement, undoubtedly.

A dire vrai,

to speak

without question.

int du tout, not at all. En nulle manière, in no wise.

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8. Of DOUBT.
 Peut être, perbaps, may be. | Par hazard, by chan
 Cela le peut, that may be. S'il arivoit, if it should bappe
           9. Of INTERROGATION.
                  wby? Comment? bow
wby not? A quoi bon? to what Pu
 Pourquoi?
 Pourquoi non?
                wbat? wby?
                10. To give REASON.
 Parce que, à cause que, because, &c.
                  II. Of CHOICE.
Plûtôt,
Mieux,
               rather, fooner. | Sur tout.
                                                above
             better , rather. Avant que ,
                                              before the
              12. Of COMPARISON.
  Eliso y rsida . no
                    as, like. | Moins.
 Comme,
 Ainsi, de même, so, thus. Plus,
Egalement, equally.
Que, than Ex. Plus riche que Pareillement, Semblablement,
                                                 likewi
                    13. To SHEW.
Voici, see bere, bere is, or be- | Voilà, there is, see there,
                        bold.
       14. To give Consent.
                 I grant it. | Je le veux,
D'acord.
                                              In
                     done. Posons le cas que, supposett
Soit,
                  15. To FORBID.
Gardez-vous bien de, bave a | Prenez garde que, baveau
    care not, be fure you do not.
              16. Of CONFUSION.
                 confusedly. | Sens devant-derrière, pr
Confusément,
Pèle-mèle, pell-mell, in a Con-
fusion. Sens dessus dessous, tops/yiur
Au rebours, the wrong way. A l'envers, the wrong s
        17. Of AGGREGATION.
Ensemble,
                   together. | Conjointement,
                                                 70171
           18. Of SEPARATION.
             separately. A l'écart, aside, out of
Séparément,
                   a-part.
A part,
                                                 19.
```

propos fignedly , on fet purpose. 20. Of R A S H N E S S. **tourdie, rashly, beedlessly. A la hâte , in baste. précipitament , with precipitation. precipitament , conveniently. pat , in time. Commodément , conveniently. Mal-aisément , with much ado. Tout à coup , den, all of a rout d'un coup , sudden		
deficin, purposely, de- propos fignedly, on deliberé, Jet purpose. 20. Of R A S H N E S S. detourdie, rasbly, beedlessly. devolée, at random. dequement, bluintly. description of the precipitation. description of the precipitation. 21. Of O P P O R T U N I T Y. description of time, very pat, in time, conveniently. 22. Of D I F F I C U L T Y. description one's will, against one's will, against the grain. 23. Of H A S T E. 24. Of M O D E R A T I O N. 25. Of Q U A L I T Y. description of time, were band, better, indifferent, infinitely. description of the propos, seasonably, aptly, pat, in time, commodément, conveniently. Commodément, conveniently. A peine, bardly, scarce. Mal-aisément, with much ado. Mal-aisément, with much ado. Subitement, denly, out of band. 24. Of M O D E R A T I O N. Tout d'un coup, sudden, suddenly, out of band. 25. Of Q U A L I T Y. 100cemment, innocently. linement, instinctly. l		
fourdie, rafbly, beedlessly. avoice, at random. figuement, bluntly. merairement, rafbly, foolighy. 21. Of O P P O R T U N I T Y. continuommé, In the nick at a point, of time, very feasonably. Commodément, conveniently. 22. Of D I F F I C U L T Y. regret, against one's will, A peine, bardly, scarce. Mal-aisement, with much ado. were, against the grain. 23. Of H A S T E. Tout à coup, Tout d'un coup, fudden, suddenly, out of band. 24. Of M O D E R A T I O N. 24. Of M O D E R A T I O N. 24. Of M O D E R A T I O N. 25. Of Q U A L I T Y. 1000cemment, innocently. Bien, well. Bien, suddenly, infinitely. Infi	près, On purpose, dessertion,	Tout de bon, in good ear-
précipitament , with preci- fiquement , rashly, foo- lishly. 21. Of O P P O R T U N I T Y. coint nommé, In the nick lat à point , fotime, very feasonably. 22. Of D I F F I C U L T Y. regret, against one's will, latter against one's will, latter against the grain. 23. Of H A S T E. Tout à coup, den, all of a make, in baste. 24. Of M O D E R A T I O N. 24. Of M O D E R A T I O N. 25. Of Q U A L I T Y. 26. Of Q U A L I T Y. 27. Occemment, innocently. latter to the minent, institutely. latter to the feminine Gender, by ad- latter to the minent, latter to the minent of the feminine Gender, by ad- latter to the minent of the feminine Gender, by ad- latter to the minent of the feminine Gender, by ad- latter to the minent of the feminine Gender, by ad- latter to the minent of the feminine Gender, by ad- latter to the minent of the feminine Gender, by ad- latter to the minent of the feminine Gender, by ad- latter to the minent of the feminine Gender, by ad- latter to the minent of the feminine Gender, by ad- latter to the minent of the minent of the feminine of	20. Of R A	SHNESS.
coint nommé, In the nick of time, very feafonably. '22. Of DIFFICULTY. '22. Of DIFFICULTY. '23. Of HASTE. '24. Of MODERATION. '24. Of MODERATION. '25. Of QUALITY. '26 pag., feep by flep. '26 of Quality, infinitely. '27 of Quality, infinitely. '28 of Quality, in French, are generally formed mounts. Adjectives of the Feminine Gender, greatly. '29 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '21 of Moderation. '22 of Moderation. '23 of Haste. '24 of Moderation. '25 of Quality, infinitely. '26 of Moderation. '27 of Moderation. '28 of Moderation. '29 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '21 of Moderation. '22 of Moderation. '23 of Haste. '24 of Moderation. '25 of Quality, in Tout beau, foffly, gently. '26 of Moderation. '27 of Quality, infinitely. '28 of Moderation. '29 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '21 of Moderation. '22 of Moderation. '23 of Haste. '24 of Moderation. '25 of Quality, in Tout beau, foffly, gently. '26 of Moderation. '27 of Moderation. '28 of Moderation. '29 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '21 of Moderation. '22 of Moderation. '23 of Haste. '24 of Moderation. '25 of Quality, in Tout beau, foffly, gently. '26 of Moderation. '27 of Moderation. '28 of Moderation. '29 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '21 of Moderation. '22 of Moderation. '23 of Haste. '24 of Moderation. '25 of Moderation. '26 of Moderation. '27 of Moderation. '28 of Moderation. '29 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '21 of Moderation. '22 of Moderation. '23 of Moderation. '24 of Moderation. '25 of Moderation. '26 of Moderation. '27 of Moderation. '28 of Moderation. '29 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation. '20 of Moderation.	avolée, at random. Inquement, bluntly. merairement, rashly, foo- lishly.	Précipitament, with preci- pitation.
regret, against one's will, against one's will, against one's will, against one's mind, against the grain. 23. Of H Aste. Tout à coup, den, all of a subtrement, in baste. 24. Of M O D E R Ation. 24. Of M O D E R Ation. 25. Of Q u Ality. 25. Of Q u Ality. 26. Of Q u Ality. 27. Of Q u Ality. 28. Of Mieux, against one's mind, and peu, by little and little, by degrees. step by step. 25. Of Q u Ality. 26. Of Q u Ality. 27. Of Q u Ality. 28. Of Q u Ality. 29. Of Q u Ality. 29. Of Q u Ality. 20. Of Q u Ality. 20. Of Q u Ality. 20. Of Q u Ality. 21. Of Mieux, and of a subtrement,	21. Of O P P C	RTUNITY.
regret, against one's will, against one's mind, against one's mind, against the grain. 23. Of H A S T E. Tout à coup, Jone a sudden, all of a mortement, in baste. 24. Of M O D E R A T I O N. Tout d'un coup, sudden, suddenly, out of band. 24. Of M O D E R A T I O N. Tout beau, by degrees. feep by step. Tout doucement, so feel by step. 25. Of Q U A L I T Y. Tout doucement, infinitely. milent, indifferent, indiffere	out a point, softime, very feafonably.	Commodément, conveniently.
Tout à coup, den, all of a Tout d'un coup, sudden, sud- la hâte, in baste. 24. Of Modern Fout d'un coup, sudden, suddenly, out of band. 24. Of Modern Fout denly, out of band. 24. Of Modern Fout beau, suddenly, out of band. 25. Of Quality, Tout beau, succeeding the suddenly out of band. 26. Of Quality in Trench, succeeding the suddenly out of band. 26. Of Quality, succeeding the succeeding the succeeding succeeding the succeeding succeeding the succeeding succeedi	regret, against one's will, contre- against one's mind, cour, against the grain.	A peine, bardly, scarce. Mal-aisément, with much ado.
Tout à coup, den, all of a Tout d'un coup, fudden, fud- la hâte, in baste. 24. Of M o D E R A T I O N. 24. Of M o D E R A T I O N. 25. Of Q U A L I T Y. 25. Of Q U A L I T Y. 26. Cellemment, excellently. liminent, infinitely. excellently. liminent, indissert, indistending indistending indistending indistending indistending indissert, indisert, indisert, indistending indistending indistending indisert, indi	23. Of 1	
24. Of M o D E R A T I O N. The peu, by little and little, by degrees. Tout bellement, foftly, gently. Tout doucement, gently. 25. Of Q U A L I T Y. Cocemment, innocently. Justement, justly. Cocemment, excellently. Bien, well. Mieux, better. Mal, ill, badly. Maly Pire, worse. Adverbs of Quality, in French, are generally formed m Nouns Adjectives of the Feminine Gender, by adgreent; thus, wine, divinement, divine, divine, divinely. Grande, grandement, great, greatly.	te, vîtement, aquickly. omptement, in baste.	Tout à coup, den, all of a Tout d'un coup, fudden, fud- Subitement, denly, out of
Tout beau, by degrees. Tout bellement, gently. 25. Of Q U A L I T Y. cellemment, innocently. cellemment, excellently. imiment, infinitely. diocrement, fablement, f	24. Of Mon	and a comment of the text.
docemment, innocently. Bien, well. iniment, infinitely. Mieux, better. Mal, ill, badly. Fablement, in French, are generally formed m Nouns Adjectives of the Feminine Gender, by adment; thus, wine, divinely. Grande, grandement, great, greatly.	ua peu. by little and little.	Tout beau.
diocrement, infinitely. Mieux, better. Mal, ill, badly. Maly. Maly	25. Of Q	UALITY.
Adverbs of Quality, in French, are generally formed m Nouns Adjectives of the Feminine Gender, by adgreent; thus, vine, divine, divine, Grande, grandement, great, greatly.	iniment, excellently. iniment, infinitely. indifferent	Mieux, better. Mal, ill, badly.
vine, divinement, divine, Grande, grandement, great, greatly.	Adverbs of Quality, in F	rench, are generally formed
	vine, divinement, divine,	greatly.

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But that Rule has four Exceptions.

1. If the Noun Adjective be of the Common Gender the Adverb is formed by adding ment to it; as from Rich rich, comes Richement, richly; Juste, just; Justement, just which always have an e Feminine before ment, except the three, which have an e Masculine before it, as,

Communément, Précisément, Commodément, Commonly. Conveniently.

2. If the Adjective end with é Masculine, an i, or an the Adverb is formed from the Masculine, and not see the Feminine; as from Assuré, assured; Joli, pretty; Rolling, resolute; come Assurément, assuredly; Joliment, prettily; Résolument, resolutely.

3. Nouns Adjectives ending in ant, and ent, form the Adverbs by changing nt into m, and adding ment; as, fro Constant, constant; Prudent, prudent; comes Constantment

constantly; Prudemment, prudently.

4. Finally, Adjectives ending in ment; such as Villment, vehement; Clément; clement, have no Adverbs de ved from them, but instead of Vehemment, clememment, was a véhémence, with vehemency; Avec clémence, wi clemency, &c.

Most Adverbs that derive from Adjectives, have, in their Primitives, three Degrees of Comparison; as, Rich ment, richly; Plus richement, more richly; Le plus richement

ment, the most richly.

Magr

bester.

These three are irregular.

Pire, well; Mieux, better; Le mieux, the best. Mal, il Pire, worse; le Pis, the worst. Peu, little; Moins, les Le moins, the least.

ARTICLE VII.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is a Part of Speech, which serves to join and connect the several Parts of a Discourse.

Conjunctions are divided into several Orders, of which some are,

1. Conjunctions COPULATIVE, or to join.

and. | Au reste, for the reft. in fine, finally. alfo. Enfin, ffi, yet, still. De plus, moreover. core;

2. DISJUNCTIVE, or to separate.

or. | Ni, neither, nor. whether, or. Bien que, though, although it que, core que, though, when. Quoique or tho, altho.

3. ADVERSATIVE, or shewing some Contrariety.

ais, but. | Toutefois, bowever. urtant, ding.

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but. Toutefois, yet, but still.
ne, than, but, Néanmoins, nevertheless.
pendant, in the mean time. Si est-ce que, but for all

phobstant cela, notwithstan- Au contraire, to the contrary.

4. CONDITIONAL.

if, whether. | Pourvu que, provided that. condition que, upon condi- A moins que, unles, except. tion that.

5. CAUSAL, or giving Reason of what is said.

because. | Car. rce que, r ce que, as much as. i que, feeing that.

autant que, wbereas, for Afin que, that, to the end that, in order to.

6. CONCLUSIVE.

then , therefore. | C'est pourquoi , onc, tberefore, e sorte que, fo that. | Pour cet éfet, to that end.

7. CONTINUATIVE.

reste, as for the rest, now. | En éset, indeed and indeed. Tant y a, certes, bowever. now. | Si-non, but, fave, if not.

Note, by the way, that Conjunctions are oftentimes conunded with Adverbs, and that they have several other ames, according to the feveral Senses they are used in.

in. Or into, I Sous,

ARTL

ARTICLE VIII.

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OF PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition is a Part of Speech which is put before Nouns, and sometimes before Verbs, &c. to explain the particular Circumstance.

Prepositions may be divided into Separable and Inseparable.

An Inseparable Preposition is never found but in compour Words, and signifies nothing of itself; such as de, re, is &c. Ex. Défaire, to undo; Retirer, to draw back; Impose to impose.

A Separable Preposition is generally separated from oth Words, and signifies something of itself: It is either simples, Dans, in; or compound, as, Dessus, upon.

Of Separable Prepositions, some govern the Nominative or Accusative Case, others the Genitive, and others agathe Dative.

Prepositions that govern the Nominative, or Accusative Case.

to, or at. after. Après, Avant before. Avec, with, or withall. Chez. to, at. Contre, against, by. Dans, in. Des, from. Deca, on this side. Delà, on that fide. Depuis, fince. Derrière, behind. before. Devant, Deffus, son upon, on. DesTous, under. De deffus, from above. De dellous, from under. during. Durant, En, in, or into. | Sous,

| Entre, between, or between Envers, towar Environ, Moienant, for , provid Nonobstant, notwithstandi Outre, besides, over and abo Par, Par dehors, withou Par deffus, over, abo Par dessous, under, belo De, par, from, Parmi, among, or among Pendant, durin Pour, withou Sans, Sauf, without prejudice, or Selon, according, pursuant

vant, according, pursuant.	riors, out wildout or except.
uchant, touching.	Hormis, except.
rs, towards. travers, cross, through.	Joignant, to salk bus, south

Prepositions that govern the Genitive Case.

There are feveral Prepositions compounded with the icles A, Au, and Aux, which govern the Genitive Case; h as,

becaufe. taule, couvert, free, secured from. towards. endroit, egard, with regard, or respect, concerning. round. entour, envi, in comparison. égal, ledge, or privately. except, but. Au près, a referve, a manière, after the manner. Au prix amode, after the fashion. Au tour, aison de, at the rate of. eur, Ex, A fleur de terre, lose to, or even with the ground.

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abri de, Sbeltered from. A fleur d'eau, even with the mold noblin ort water, &c. Au dehors, out, without. Au deca, on this side. on that fide. Au delà, Au dessus, over, on, or upon. Au deffous, in emulation. Au devant, before. Au derrière, bebind. infu, without the know- Au dedans, in within. Au milieu, in the middle. near. in comparison. To about. Au travers, cross, through. Aux environs, about, or round about. (Juo.

The following Prepositions govern also the Genitive.

ière .	Of Let	from.	Loin . Ogomo	one of . far.
arrière,	ist lide or	bebind.	Loin, Près,	Autons, Ills,
fuite,		after.	Proche,	, so , einear,
rs,	09.00	out.	Vis-a-vis,	against, or over
long,	along, a	ll along.	Al'opposite,	against, or over against.

Prepositions that govern the Dative Case.

ques, or jusque, till, to, | Conformément, according pur fuanteven to.

Note, That the Particles de , du , de la , des , of or from and d, as dux, to; which we call Articles, are properlynthing but Prepolitions; the first of which express the G nitive, and the other the Dative Cafe.

ARTICLE IX.

ensitions that govern the Genities Cale.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

HE Interjection is a Part of Speech, that ferves to press the sudden Motions and Transports of the So

There are feveral Sorts of Interjections; fuch as,

.not tent no Of Joy. and no.

ba! ba! ba! Ha! ha! ha! ça, courage, come, come on Hola, hei, Ha! quelle joie! ob! joy! Parlez hei, Allons, gai! come , be chearful!

2. Of Grief.

Helas! ah! alas! ab! Ah, mon Dieu, ob, my God! Eh Seigneur! ob Lord!

banar to , : 3. Of Pain.

about.

. IVers.

ai! ob! ob! Ai! ai! ouf! O Ciel! ob Heaven!

4. To encourage.

Allons, fus, come, co-Or fus, ça, me on! Sus donc, marche, J

5. To warn.

Prenez garde, gare, bave a care. | Silence, Arretez, hola, bold, bold.

6. To call.

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Hola, ho, bo there, Speak 40 Hola, la femme, you woma

7. Of Admiration.

Ah ouida, ay marr

8. Of Aversion.

Fi, fi, pouah, fy, four Fi le vilain, fy, na Au diantre, dewee ta Bagatelles, des fotifes, des fles, trifles, away, filly fly

9. Of Laughter.

Ha, ha, hé, hi, hi, ab, a eb,

10. Of Silence.

Chut, St, St, bulb, filen Paix, paix-là, peace, pe

The Third P A R T.

OFTHE

SYNTAXIS.

HE Syntaxis, or Construction, is that Part of Grammar which treats of the right placing, or joining Words uper in a Sentence.

ARTICLE I.

Of the CONSTRUCTION

OF

ARTICLES.

The right using of ARTICLES, being one of the atest Niceties of the French Tongue, I shall endeavour make the whole Matter as plain as possible, by the lowing Observations.

Nouns expressing an ordinal Number, have the Ar-

les, le, la, les; as, le suis le premier, Elle est la troisième, She is the Third.

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po the Ils font les sixièmes, &c. They are the Sixth, &c.

Sut when a proper Name goes before the ordinal Num
then the Article is suppressed in French; as,

George fecond, Louis quinzième, &c. George the Second.

Lewis the Fifteenth, &c.

Pronouns Possessive absolute have the Articles le,

C'est le mien,
Ce sont les vôtres,
C'est la leur,
This is mine.
These are yours.
This is theirs, &c.

The Articles le, la, are rendred into English by the cle a or an, in the following and like Expressions, Il fait le philosophe, He sets up for a Philosopher. Elle fait la dame, &c. She sets up for a Lady, &c.

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4. Names of Kingdoms, Provinces, Rivers, and Mortains, have generally the Articles, le, la, les; as,

La France est puissante,
Le Languedoc est une belle
Province,

France is powerful.

Languedoc is a fine Province

La Seine & la Tamise, The Seine and the Thames, Les Alpes & les Pyrenées, The Alps and the Pyrenees.

Names of Kingdoms and Provinces lose the Article af the Preposition en; Ex.

Il va en France, &c. He goes into France, &c.

They are also generally declined with the Article

only; Ex.

Je reviens d'Angleterre, I return from England. Du vin de Champagne, &c. Champaign - wine, &c.

However we say also in the Genitive Case. Je parle de la France, &c. I speak of France, &c.

Names of Rivers of the Masculine Gender, have in Genitive Case the Article du after the Noun Rivière; if they be of the Feminine Gender, they have the Article only; Ex.

La Rivière du Rhône, The River Rhone.
La Rivière de Seine, The River Seine.
Vin de Rhin, and not Vin du Rhenish Wine.

Rhin,

Vin de Moselle, Moselle Wine.

Names of Moutains lose their Article after the Wo

Le mont Parnasse, Mount Parnassus. Le mont Etna, &c. Mount Ætna, &c.

5. Nouns and Adverbs of Quantity govern a Gentle Case with the Article de.

Une pinte de vin,

A Pint of Wine.

Il y a de belles femmes, There are hand som Women.

Combien d'argent avez-vous? How much Money have you

Exception.

The Adverb of Quantity, bien, a great deal, much, many, takes the Articles du, de l', des, instead, of de; E Il a bien bu du vin, He bas drunk a great deal

Il a bien de l'argent, He bas a great deal of Mon Avez-vous bien des livres, Have you a great many Bo 101

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s. We use the Article de, instead of du, de la, and des th Adjectives, that go before a Substantive, taken in an efinite Sense, both in the singular and plural. Voilà de bon vin,
Voilà de bonne viande,
There's good Wine.
There's good Meat. Cesont de savans hommes, They are learned Men. le sont de belles femmes, They are bandsom Women. but if there were no Adjectives, or if the Adjective folred the Substantive, then we shou'd fay, There's Wine. Voilà du vin, Voilà du vin qui est bon, There's Wine that is good. There's Meat. loilà de la viande, Voilà de la viande excellente, There's Meat that is excellent. The Article un, une, and it's plural, des, de, à des, generally used to express an individual Substance; Ex. In homme juste, A just Man. Ine belle femme,
A bandsom Woman.
I ya des hommes plus raiThere are Men more reasonafonables que les autres, ble than others. e n'ai point de livres, I have no Books. les pommes ressemblent à These Apples are like Pears. des poires, The Articles le, la, les, and their oblique Cases, du, de la, des, à, au, à la, aux, as also un, une, des, and Cardinal Numbers, are always put before the Substantito which they belong; as, e Prince, The Prince. es Duchesses, The Dutchesses. 'armée du Roi, The King's Army. a Princesse, The Princess. Genit a volonté de Dieu, The Will of God. es charmes de la vertu, The Charms of Virtue, &c. Then an Adjective goes before a Substantive, we place omen. re it the Articles belonging to the Substantive; as, ve yo e grand Monde, The great World. ne nombreuse Cour, &c. A numerous Court, &c. nuch, We repeat the Article in French before several Subde; E ives and Synonyma's, whereas 'tis generally left out t deal nglish; as, W f Mon clémence, la fagesse, &c. Clemency, Wisdom, &c. avendu un manteau, une ny Boo

épée, & des cravates, &c.

He bas fold a Cloak, Sword,

L 2

and Cravats, &c.

Howe-

However, we don't repeat the Articles un and de, before a Noun Adjective; as,

Un honête & favant homme, An bonest and learned Man Ce font de grands & vigou- They are tall and lufty Men reux hommes,

10. When the Superlative Definite comes after its & stantive, it has always the Articles, le, la, les, in the M minative, whether the Substantive be in the Nominative Genitive, or Dative Case; as,

C'est l'homme le plus savant He is the most learned Ma que je connoisse, Je parle d'une Dame la plus belle de la Cour, Il parle avec mépris des per- He speaks with Contempt

fonnes les plus considéra- the most considerable Per bles du Royaume, &c.

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in the Kingdom, II. An Adjective added for an Epithet, or Nick-nam to a proper Name, is always put in the Nominative Ca let the Case of the proper Name be what it will; as,

Je parle de Louis le Grand, I speak of Lewis the Great

Et moi de Guillaume le And I of William the Conquérant, Ille dità Charles le Chauve, He told it to Charles the Ba

The fame Rule is observed in the names of Trade, fession, Quality, &c.

12. We put in French the Article before several No that have none in English; as,

La Vertu, Virtue. Le Vice, Vice. L'Orgueil, Pride. L'Angleterre, &c. England, &c.

13. There are several Expressions in French, whe the Article is suppress'd; as,

> Avoir faim, To be bungry. Avoir chaud, To be bot. Parler François, To speak French. Donner caution, To give Security. Prendre langue, &c.

To get Intelligence, &c.

AR

ARTICLE II.

Of the Construction of NOUNS.

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Of SUBSTANTIVES.

WHEN two Substantives come together, and one of them depends on the other in the Genitive Case.

La Gloire du Guillaume, The Glory of William. Les traits du visage, &c. The Features of the Face, &c.

2. Two, or more Substantives of the Singular Number, mifying different Things, and being join'd by a Conjunin, are as good as a Plural Number; and therefore, if Verb and an Adjective come after them, both these must put in the Plural Number; as,

La foi, l'espérance, & la Faith, Hope, and Charity, are charité, font les vertus the Divine Virtues.

théologales. Le Roi, la Reine, le Prince, The King, the Queen, the & le Duc, &c. sont les Prince, the Duke, &c. are premières Personnes du the first Persons of the King-

Royaume. 3. When two, or more Substantives Singular are joined gether, and fignify but one fingle Thing, or Person,

ey require no more than a Singular; Ex.

George Second, Roi de la George the Second, King of Great Britain , and Elector of Grande Bretagne, & E-Hanover, is a valiant and lecteur de Hanovre, est un Prince vaillant & fawise Prince . &c. ge, &c.

After toute forte, all fort, or all manner, you may use Singular, or Plural indifferently; as,

foute forte d'avantage. All manner of Advantage, foutes fortes d'avantages. or Advantages.

ADJECTIVES.

here are four Things to be considered in Adjectives, hether Nouns, Pronouns, or Participles) with relation to stantives, viz. their Position, Gender, Number, and Case.

The Position of Adjectives.

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Of Adjectives, some go before the Substantive, others ter it, and others again either before or after, indifferent

The Adjectives that go before the Substantive are:

1. The Adjectives of Ordinal Number; Ex.

Il est le premier Monar- He is the first Monarch in que du Monde, &c. World . &c.

Exceptions.

The Adjective Ordinal is put after the Substantive;

1. When join'd to a proper Name; as, Guillaume troisième, William the third. Louis quinzième, Lewis the fifteenth.

2. When we quote a Book, a Chapter, &c. as, Livre premier, The first Book.
Chapitre second, The second Chapter, &c.

Note, That when we use the Article, we may indi

rently fay,

Au premier livre, or Au livre premier, in the first Book; that speaking of Books, Chapters, &c. without quot them, the Adjective goes before the Substantive, accord to the Rule; as,

J'ai lu le premier livre de I bave read the first Book votre Histoire, your Hills

2. All Conjunctive Pronouns are put before the Substitute of the S tive; Ex.

Mon chapeau, My Hat. Ma chambre, My Chamber. Ce livre, This Book. These, or those Boys. Ces garçons, Quel homme est-ce? What Man is that? Un certain philosophe, A certain Philosopher. Tel maître, tel valet, Like Master, like Man. Every Day. Chaque jour,

3. The following Adjectives do generally go before

Substantive, viz.

Bon, mauvais, méchant, grand, petit, gros, be laid, chetif, galand, jeune, vieux, pauvre, meilleur, mable; as also most Comparatives.

Examples.

Un bon homme, A good Man. Un méchant garçon, A naughty Boy.

In grand personnage, A great Person. Un petit enfant, A little Child. Un gros cochon, Un beau vifage, A great Hog. A bandsome Face. Une laide femme, An ugly Woman. A young Girl.
An old Fox. Une jeune fille, In vieux renard, A genteel Man. A forry Horse. In galant homme, Un chétif cheval, A poor Fellow.
A better Employment. Un pauvre diable, Un meilleur emploi, La plus aimable fille du The most lovely Maid in the World. Monde, Le plus riche Bourgeois de The richest Citizen in London. Londres, However this Rule is subject to many Exceptions. The foremention'd Adjectives may be put after the bitantives, when one, two, or three more are joined t them; Ex. In homme bon & honête, A good and bonest Man. In Prince grand & magni- A great and magnificent Prince, &c. fique, &c. The Adjectives that come after the Substantives, are, I. Those that express a Colour; Ex. White Linnen. Grey Silk, &c. Du linge blanc, De la foie grife, Un chapeau noir, Des bas jaunes, A black Hat. Yellow Stockings. Except from that Rule the following Words, and some her compound Nouns, that have the Nature of Substan-

ves. Un blanc-mangé,

Un rouge-bord, Une rouge-trogne, Un verd-galant,

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2. All Participles preter, or past; Ex. Une chambre garnie, Un homme connu,

3. Adjectives form'd from Names of Nations; Ex.

Les Blancs-manteaux, A Sort of Benedictine Friars.

A Sort of dainty Diffs. A Brimmer.

A red Face. · A brisk Spark.

> A furnished Room. A known Man, &c.

Un Gentilhomme François, A French Gentleman.
Une Dame Angloise, &c. An English Lady, &c.

4. Ad- .

4. Adjectives ending with an f, or ique; Ex. Un habit neuf,

A new Suit.

Un discours philosophique, A philosophical Discourse, & Magnifique, magnificent, and perhaps some sew others may be put before or after the Substantive indifferently.

5. Adjectives expressing a Quality of the Air, Weather

and Elements; Ex.

Un tems froid, Cold Weather, Un air pur, &c. A pure Aire, &c.

6. Most Adjectives that may be used as Substantives such as, bossu, bunch-back'd; bosteux, lame; aveugle, blin mélancolique, melancholy, &c. Ex.

Un bossu, or un homme bossu, A crooked Man.
Un bosteuse, or une femme bosteuse, A lame Woman.

7. Adjectives ending in esque, ile, and ule; Ex.
Une figure grotesque,
Un discours puérile,
Une femme crédule, &c.

A childish Discourse.

A credulous Woman, &c.

8. The following Adjectives, and some others, are a

generally put after the Substantive.

Recent. rebellion recent. | Rebelle. Singula Long, long. | Singulier, Short. Particulier, neuter. Tranchant, particula Court, neuter.
general.
entire.
vertuous.
Tranchant,
Languissant,
Préférable,
Considérable, cuttin Neutre, Général, languishin Entier, preferal Vertueux, con siderat Victeux, vicious. Importun, troublefor Peureux, fearful. | Fâcheux,

But this Rule is liable to Exceptions, especially

oetry.

There is a great Number of Adjectives, which may used either before or after the Substantive indifferent such as,

Un éternel bonheur, or un An eternal Happiness.

bonheur éternel,

Un état heureux, or un A bappy State, &c. heureux état, &c.

Some Adjectives have a different Sense, according their different Position; such as,

Une femme fage,

A wise, or discreet Woman

Une fage femme,

A Midwife.

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Une grosse femme, Une femme grosse, Un galant homme, Un homme galant, Une certaine nouvelle, Une nouvelle certaine, Le malin esprit, Un esprit malin,

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A big Woman.

A Woman bigb with Child. A genteel Man, or a Gentleman, A Courtier, or a Spark.

A Piece of News.

A certain, or true News. The evil Spirit, the Devil. A malicious Man, a Wag, &c.

ift. Rule. The Adjective ought to agree with the Subntive in Gender, Number, and Case; Ex. Un grand lit, A great Bed. Des personnes sacrées, Sacred Persons. A little Table, &c. Une petite table,

Exceptions from that Rule.

Lettres royaux, Ordonnances royaux, & Prisons royaux, u law Expressions, where royaux is used instead of royales.

ed. Rule. The Masculine Gender is accounted more nothan the Feminine; and therefore when two Substantives different Genders are the Nominative of the Verb e, or of a passive Verb, the Adjective that follows the to be of the masculine Gender, and in the plural mber: Ex.

le Mérite & la Fortune Merit and Fortune seldom font rarement unis en la meet in the same person, même personne, &c.

d. Rule. When the Substantives are not the Nominative the Verb Etre, the Adjective agrees with the nearest, or Substantive; Ex.

In voit souvent le mérite We often see Merit and Vir-& la vertu oprimée, &c. tue oppressed, &c.

th. Rule. When several Substantives of different Gender ne together in the same Phrase, and are to be gathered ler one Adjective, in such a Case, to avoid Obscurity, may use the Word chose, or some other Substantive ceable to the Nature of those Substantives; Ex.

mée, les honneurs, & les dignités, sont choses incertaines, & périssables, or, sont des biens incertains et périssables, l

'or, l'argent, la renom- | Gold, Silver, Fame, Honours, and Dignities, are Things, or, Goods uncertain and perishable.

5th. Ru-

5th. Rule. Sometimes the feminine Gender, and fingula Number are preferred before the masculine Gender, and plural Number, by reason of the Advantage of their Situation, contrary to the second Rule; Ex.

Le mérite, la piété, l'honneur, & même la justice est souvent méprisée au siècle où nous sommes,

Merit, Piety, Honour, an even Justice, are often de spised in our Age

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6th. Rule. These Substantives, Partie, and quelque chose though of the feminine Gender, are construed with a maculine Adjective.

Il a une partie du bras cassé, He bas part of bis Arm brok Quelque chose de bon, &c. | Something good, &c.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Some Adjectives govern a Noun, or a Verb; such a digne, capable, incapable, propre, comparable; Ex.

Digne de blame, That deserves Blame;

Digne de louange, Praise worthy, &c.

2. There are Adjectives used sometimes absolutely, a sometimes with a Case governed; such as, sensible, in sible, content, prompt, &c. Ex.

He is touchy.

I live contented.

He is sensible of Injuries.

She is insensible of Love.

She is an insensible Woman.

C'est un homme sensible,

Il est sensible aux injures, C'est une semme insensible, Elle est insensible à l'amour, Je vis content,

Je suis content de ma fortu- I am contented with my Fortu

Il est promt,

He is basty or passionate.

He is forward to serve mis,

Friends,

Of the COMPARISON.

Although I have spoken at large of the Comparison, it will not be amis to make the following Observations.

1. The Adverb of Quantity, Plus, more; Autant, to as much, so much; Moins, less; which serve to comp Substantives, are to be followed by a genitive Case with Article de; Ex.

Il a plus d'argent que moi, He bas more Money than Il a autant d'esprit que vous, He bas as much Wit as y

n'a pas tant de courage He bas not so much Courage que César, as Casar. Elle a moins de beauté que she has les Beauty than her sa sacrafer.

2. The relative Particle en, is sometimes used to avoid

e Repetition of the Noun; Ex.

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Na bien de l'argent, mais He bas a great deal of Money, vous en avez plus que but you bave more than lui, &c. be, &c.

3. In the Comparison, the Particle que is often followed

a Verb, or Adverb; Ex.

Elle est plus belle que je ne She is bandsomer than I pensois, thought.

lla autant d'esprit qu'on en 'He has as much Wit as any peut avoir, Man can bave.

llest plus riche que jamais, He is richer than ever, &c.

4. Tis a common Fault with Foreigners to use the Parle que instead of de immediately after the Adverbs of pantity, plus and moins, which they ought carefully to oid; as for Example, instead of,

l'aplus que vingt ans; Je lui ai donné un peu moins

e cent livres sterling; we must say.

Il a plus de vingt ans, He is more than twenty Years old.

Je lui ai donné un peu I gave bim something less than moins de cent livres sterling,

Tis true, that que comes sometimes immediately after y, but then it signifies but, and not than; Ex.

le n'ai plus que cent écus, I bave but an bundred Crowns. Nous n'avons plus qu'une It is but à Week to Christmas.

semaine jusqu'à Noël,

The Adverb aussi, so, and autant, as much, are allys used with an Affirmative; and si, so, and tant, so, with a Negation, Ex.

Vous êtes aussi riche que You are as rich as be.

Vous avez autant d'esprit You bave as much Wit as be.
que lui,
Vous

Vous n'êtes pas si favant You are not so learned as le que lui. Vous n'avez pas tant de You have not so much Beau beauté qu'elle, as B

Of Numeral NOUNS.

When we reckon Years from any Epocha, we use Ca dinal Numbers instead of the Ordinal; as,

L'an fix cens quatre de la The Year fix bundred and for fondation de Rome, from the Foundation of R

When we speak of the Years elapsed since the Birth our Saviour; we fay,

L'an mil sept cens vingt The Year one thousand for bundred and twenty nin neuf,

And not mille, &c. Mil in this Place, is an Adjective, which stands for millième.

We also use sometimes Cardinal Numbers instead of the Ordinal, when we speak of some Princes, or when w quote a Book, a Chapter, &c. Ex.

Henri trois, Henry the Henri quatre, Henry third; fourt

Tome trois, Tome the third. Chapitre cinq, Chapter the st

Whe fay Charles quint, and not Charles cinq, or cinquient when we speak of the famous Charles the fifth, Emperor Germany.

Instead of faying, C'est le deuxième, ou le troisième Ch pitre, we fay,

C'est le deux, ou le troisse- 'Tis the second, or third Cha ter, 8 me Chapitre, &c.

Septante is used on these two Occasions only, viz. Les feptante, The seventy Interpreters. Les septante semaines de The seventy Weeks of Daniel Daniel,

Elsewhere we must say Soixante & dix, instead of septants we fay also,

Eigtby, and not Ouatre-vingt, [Huitante, Quatre-vingt-dix, Ninety, Nonante; we say septante, buitante, nonante in Arithmetick and Astronomy.

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Of the Use of PRONOUNS.

HERE are, as we said before, seven Sorts of Pronouns, viz.

The Personal, the Demonstrative, the Interrogative, the fiffive, the Relative, the Numeral, and the Indefinite, on which we shall make some useful Observations.

Of Perfonal Pronouns.

1. Observation. Personal Pronouns mai be divided into Conjunctive, Absolute, and Indifferent.

Conjunctive Personal Pronouns are the Nominative of erbs; such as, fe, tu, il, nous, &c. and the oblique atives and Accusatives; such as, Moi, me, nous, toi, te, ms, lui, le, la, &c.

Absolute Personal Pronouns are these Nominatives, Moi, i, lui, eux, elle, elles; and these Accusatives; Lui, eux, i, elle, and elles.

All the rest of the Personal Pronouns are Indifferent; ich as, de moi, à moi, moi, nous, de nous, à nous, &c.

2. Obs. The Pronouns Personal that serve for the Nopinative of a Verb, instead of a Substantive, are these, te, tu, il, elle, nous, vous, ils, elles; Ex. le mange. Tu manges, Il, or Elle mange: Nous

le mange, Tu manges, Il, or Elle mange; Nous mangeons, Vous mangez, Ils, or Elles mangent. I eat, &c.

3. Obs. The Nominative Pronoun is sometimes put after he Verb.

First, In an Interrogation: Parlé-je? Do I speak? &c. Secondly, In these short Parentheses: Dis-je, say I, or say; Dit-il, said he, &c.

Thirdly, In the Second Imperfect of the Conjunctive Mood,

h these Expressions: Fat-il, were he, &c. as

Eut-elle plus de beauté que Had she more Beauty than Ve-Vénus.

Fourthly In the Profest Tense of the Conjunctive sein

Fourthly, In the Present Tense of the Conjunctive; as in Ainsi soit-il, so be it; Puisse-t-il, may be, &c.

4. Qbs.

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4 Obs. In an Interrogation, when there is a Substantive that stands for the Nominative of the third Person of Verb, we put the Pronoun after the Verb in this Manner

Tho' we use the plural Vous when we speak to a sing Person, nevertheless the Adjective that relates to it ought to be in the singular Number; as,

Vous êtes prudent, & fage, You are prudent and wife.
Vous êtes riche, & noble, You are rich and noble, Et.

5 Obf. The Pronouns Nominative of the third Personal used before the Verb Etre, to be.

First, When there follows an Adjective without a Sul

stantive; as,

Il est favant, be is learned.
Il est just d'aimer son prochain,

Elle est belle, she is bandson
It is just to love one's Neighbour
bout

Secondly, When we speak of the Time and Hour; as Il est une heure, 'Tis one a Clock. Il est tems de se lever, &c. It is Time to rise, &c.

But if a Question be asked with the Demonstrative, a we must also answer with it; as,

Quelle heure est-ce là? What a Clock is it? Tis one a Clock, &c.

The Pronoun Demonstrative ce is used before the Ver Etre instead of Nominative Pronouns of the third Person both in the singular and plural Number.

First, Before a proper Name, Pronoun, and a Nou that has no Article in the Nominative; as, Qui est-là

Who is there?
C'est Pierre, 'tis Peter. Ce sont vos livres, these as C'est moi, 'tis I. your Book C'est lui, 'tis be, &c. C'est Monsieur,'tis Master, & Secondly, When there follows a Substantive that expresses

an irrational or inanimate Being; as, Qu'est cela? wbat's that C'est un cheval, that's a borse. C'est une maison, that's a borse.

We say also, C'est domage, C'est pitié, 'tis pity; and not, Il est de mage, il est pitié.

Thirdly, When there follows an Infinitive, a Participle passive in a neutral Sense, an Adverb, or a Preposition; a Ca

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Note ,

C'est être fou, 'tis a Folly. | C'est fait, C'est assez, that's enongh | C'est sans dessein, that's without Design, &c. We use either the Personal Pronouns, or the Demonstrae ce indifferently: Before Substantives expressing the Sex, Quality, Profion, or Trade of a Person; as, llesthomme, be is a Man, | Il est Cordonnier be is a Shoe-C'est un homme, 'tis a Man. lest Prince, be is a Prince, or C'est un Cordonnier, 'tis a l'est un Prince, 'tis a Prince. Shoemaker. Secondly, Before a Name of a Nation, and a Superlative finite; as, Elles font Angloises, or } They are English Women. lest le plus riche de tous, or \ He is the richest of all. C'est le plus riche de tous, 6. Ohf. By an Elliptick, or short Way of speaking, and avoid the Article à, we use the Accusatives me, te, se, s, vous, and the oblique Cases, lui, and leur, to exis the Dative Case, and we place those Pronouns bee the Verb, by which they are governed; Ex. Il a dit à moi. ll m'a dit, be told me. e te donne, I give thee. Je donne a col. Il atribue cela à soi. ls'atribue cela, be arrogates that to himself. To eluidis la vérite, I tell him, or her, the Truth.

On nous a dit cela, they told us that.

On a dit cela à nous. e vous le donnerai, I will le donnerai cela à vous. give it you. e leur donne, I give them. | Je donne à eux, or à elles. These Pronouns Personal of the Accusative Case, me, le, le, la, les, nous and vous, are also put before the Verb governs them; Ex. me hait, be bates me. Il hait moi. e te tiens, I hold thee. le tiens toi. lse regarde, be views bimself. 5 Il regarde soi. ele menaçai, I threadned bim. Je menaçai lui. Je verrai elle. Nous les aurons, we shall ba-el nous aurons eux, or el elles. ve them. e vous aime, I love you. J'aime vous.

Note; That when the Verb is in the Imperative Moo and one speaks with Affirmation, all those Pronouns aren after the Verb, except in the third Person, and that infte of me, te, we use moi and toi; Ex.

Donnez moi à boire, Donnez-lui cela,

Give bim, or ber that. Promenons - nous, Let us | Arrête-toi, Stay. walk.

Faites - le, Do it.

Cachez-les, Hide them. But if one speaks negatively, or the Verb be in the thi Person, the Pronoun goes before the Verb; Ex.

Give me some Drink.

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Ne me dites pas cela, Qu'il se promène,

Do not tell me fo. . Let him walk, &c.

We Jay,

Venez-me voir, Va-te pendre,

Come and seeme. Go and hang thyself. because me and te are governed by the Verbs voira

The relative Particles en and y go also before the Ve

pendre.

I'en viens , I come from thence. Nous y allons , we go thith Except in the first and second Person of the Imperativ when one speaks with affirmation; as,

Parlons-en, let's speak of it. Allez-y, go thither, &

7. Obs. When a Verb governs two personal Pronou that of the accusative Case, and of the first and second Persons ought to be next to the Verb; but when then Pronouns are of the third Person, the dative Case is be placed next the Verb; Ex.

Il me le donne, Donnez - le moi,

He gives it me. Give it me. Do ye give me them? I gave it bim, or ber. I (ball tell it them.

Je le lui ai donné, Je le leur dirai, Qu'il le leur donne,

Me les donnez-vous?

Let bim give it them.

But in the first and second Persons of the Imperative, Accusative goes next the Verb; Ex.

Donnez-le lui, Give it bim, or ber. 8. Obs. Personal Nominative Pronouns are to be

First, When the Tense and Person of the Verb are tered; as,

e viendrai demain chez I'll come to morrow to your vous, & je souhaiterois House, and I wish you were que vous y fussiez, &c. there, &c. secondly, When we pass from the Negation to an Affir-

tion; as,

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I n'a point de honte de He is not asham'd of bis Acses actions, & il fait tions, and glories in bis gloire de ses vices, &c. Vices, &c. birdly, After the Conjunctions mais, même, and fuch like. but when the Nominative Personal Pronouns belong the same Tenses and Persons, they are not to be reted; Ex.

Is le trouvèrent chez lui, They found bim at bome, and & lui dirent, &c. told bim, &c.

usative Cases are always to be repeated; Ex.

e lui dis cela, & de plus I told bim that, and besides, I

je lui promis, &c. promis'd bim, &c. lm'aime, & me considère, He loves and respects me.

o. Obs. The Pronouns il, elle, and soi, are not to be indifferently one for another; for if we speak of ngs, soi is to take place of lui; Ex.

aiman atire le fer à soi, The Loadstone attracts Iron.

Yet we may fay in the Feminine Gender,

a vertu a en elle tout ce Virtue bas in itself all that can qui peut la rendre aimamake it lovely.

Then we speak of Persons in general, so is always to iled; Ex.

n ne doit parler de soi One ought not to speak of one's qu'avec beaucoup de self, but with a great deal modestie. of Modesty.

hen we speak of a particular Person, lui and elle are

e used instead of soi; Ex.

est un homme qui ne That Man speaks of no body parle que de lui, &c. but bimself, &c. i. même, elle - même, and soi - même, are used in the same per as lui, elle, and soi.

Of Pronouns Possessive.

Observation. The Gender of Pronouns Possessive in does not follow that of the Person that speaks, or M

is spoken of, but agrees with the particular Gender of even Noun they are joined to; Ex.

Son père, & sa mère sont His Father and Mother a morts, &c.

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These Pronouns masculine, mon, ton, son, are us'd in stead of ma, ta, sa, before Nouns of the feminine Gende that begin with a Vowel, or an b mute; Ex.

Mon ame, my Soul, &c. | Son Histoire, bis, or ber H

This they do to avoid the Hiatus or Cacopbony, ill Som which would arise from two Vowels meeting together if they should say, Ma ame, sa bistoire, &c.

'Tis a fault to fay, un mien ami, instead of Un de m

amis, a Friend of mine, &c.

2. Obs. Sometimes these plural Pronouns, les miens, tiens, les siens, les nôtres, les vôtres, les leurs, signify on Friends and Relations, or the People of one's Party;

Il est allé vers les siens, & He went to bis own, and ils ne l'ont point connu, knew bim not,

3. Obs. Sometimes these singular Pronouns, le mien, tien, &c. signify one's own Money, or Estate; Ex. J'ai dépensé dix pièces du Ispent ten Pound of my own.

Il lui en coûtera du fien, &c. It will cost bim some Money,

Of Pronouns DEMONSTRATIVE.

Pronouns Demonstrative are of two Sorts, Conjund and Absolute.

The Conjunctive are these ce, or cet, cette, ces, celui, a

ceux, celles.

The Absolute are these, celui-ci, celui-là, celle-ci, celle

ceux-ci, ceux-là, celles-ci, celles-là, ceci, cela.

Cet, cette, ces, are join'd to, and go before a Substanticelui, celle, ceux, and celles, ought to be followed by a Getive, or the Relative qui. As for ce, it is used before a Stantive Masculine that begins with a Consonant, or and red b, before the Relative qui, and finally, before the Etre in the singular and plural.; Ex.

Cett arbre est haut, That Tree is tall.

Cette femme est belle, That Woman is bandsom.

Ces enfans font jolis,
Quel livre est-ce?
C'est celui de mon ami,
Celui que vous voudrez,
Celle dont je vous ai parlé,
Ce livre est à moi,
Ce héros,
Ce qui paroît,
Ce que vous voudrez,
C'est ma femme,
Ce semble,
These Particles, ci, là, are

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These are pretty Children.
What Book is that?
'Tis my Friend's.
Which you will.
That I told you of.
That Book is mine.
That Heroe.
Which appears.
What you will.
This is my Wife, we say also,
It seems.

These Particles, ci, là, are added to Nouns preceded by e Demonstrative, ce, cet, and cette; Ex.

Ce tems-ci,
Cette ville-là,
That Town, or City.

Of Pronouns RELATIVE.

I. Observation. The Relatives qui and dont are more used a Persons than Things; and lequel, more for Things than ersons.

2. Obs. The Relative qui is never used in the Genitive ad Accusative Cases, or with a Preposition, but when it slates to Persons, and therefore it would be a Fault to say, est le chien de qui je vous ai parlé, c'est le cheval sur qui sois monté, &c. instead of,

C'est le chien du quel, or dont je vous ai parlé, This is e Dog I told you of.

C'est le cheval sur lequel j'étois monté, This is the Horse rid upon, &c.

3. Obs. Lequel is to be used instead of qui, and dont. First, When qui and dont are equivocal: Ex. instead of, est un efet de la Providence qui est conforme à ce qui nous a dit, and.

C'est la cause de cet éset dont je-vous ai parlé, we must say, est un éset de la Providence, lequel est conforme, &c. if le Relative refer to éset, and,

Cest la cause de cet éset, de laquelle, &c. if the Relative ser so cause.

Secondly, When the Relative is in the Genitive Case after a Substantive; Ex.

J'ai envoyé un courier à la Cour, au retour du quel, and no

au retour de qui, &c.

Thirdly, When the Relative serves to express a Choice, E Dites-moi lequel, Tell me which.

Donnez-moi laquelle vous Give me which you will, & voudrez,

4. Obs. Quoi is never used but when we speak of ina mate Things; Ex.

Je ne sai à quoi me résoudre, sur quoi, I know not wh

to resolve upon. Whereupon, &c.

5. Obs. Dont, which signifies du quel, de laquelle, quels, des quelles, is used in the two Genders, and in the two Numbers; Ex.

Le gentilhomme dont vous The Gentleman of whom w parlez, arive demain, Speak, comes to-moros La Dame dont nous étions The Lady for whom we we

en peine se porte mieux, Les malheurs dont on nous ménaçoit sont dissipés,

Les afaires dont on m'avoit chargé, font termineés,

uneasy, is bette The Misfortunes with whi we was threatned, are over The Business with which la charged, is ende

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Dont is also used instead of de qui.

6. Obs. These three Relative Particles, Où, en, are used in the following manner; Ex.

1. Ou, relates to a Place, or Thing; Ex.

L'endroit où vous êtes,
L'état où je suis réduit, &c. The Condition I am reduced

2. En relates to a Person, a Thing, or a Place; Ex. That's a fine Child, but I ba C'est un bel enfant, mais feen a fine j'en ai vu un plus beau,

Vous m'avez obligé, & je You have obliged me, and tbank you for vous en remercie,

Venez-vous de la Cour? Do you come from Court? Oui, j'en viens, Yes, I come from thence.

En is used in several Expressions without any antec dent: Ex.

l'en tiens, Il m'en veut, Je ne sai où j'en suis, Le cœur vous en dit-il? &c. | Have you a mind to it? &c.

Iam caught. | Jen'en puis plus, Iam e'en fet He bas a Plot upon me. I know not whereabout I am.

En is also used with the Verb Etre, when we make a mparison; Ex.

Il en est des hommes comme des femmes, It is with the

en, as it is with the Women, &c.

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3. Trelates to the Place, the Thing, and sometimes the erson; Ex.

Allez vous à l'églife? Do you go to Church? Yes, I go thitber. Oui, j'y vai, La mort est inévitable, Death is inevitable.

Et nous devons y penser And we ought to think of it often, &c. fouvent, &c.

It is frequently used in the third Person singular of all the

enses of the Verb Avoir, taken impersonaly; Ex.

Il y a, there is; Il y avoit, there was, &c. See the Imperhal Verbs.

7. Obs. Le is sometimes a Neuter, Indeclinable, and Reive Particle, which is put instead of a Noun, or Verb:

Etes-vous malade, Mon- Sir, are you fick? fieur?

Oui, je le suis, Yes, I am fo. Madame, ètes-vous con-Madam, are you contented?

tente? Oui, je le fuis, Yes, I am fo. Sont-ils indisposés? Are they indisposed? Oui, ils le font, &c. Yes, they are so, &c.

8. Obs. Qui is repeated in French as well as the other onouns: Ex.

l'est un homme qui est savant, qui danse bien, qui joue plusieurs instrumens, &c.

bat's a learned Man, that dances well, plays upon several truments, &c.

9. Obs. The Relative que is elegantly used; inft, instead of the Relative Particle ou; Ex.

l'est en France qu'on boit de bon vin, &c. 'Tis in Fran-

where good Wine is drunk, &c.

secondly. Instead of d'où and dont; as, l'est de cette maison qu'est sorti ce Seigneur, &c. 'Tis n that House that Lord comes, &c.

l'est de vous que j'attens ce secours, 'Tis from you Iexthat Supply.

Thirdly, Instead of avec le quel, or la quelle; Ex.

J'ai receu votre Lettre avec tout le contentement je devois recevoir cet honneur, I bave received your Le with all the Satisfaction wherewith I ougt to receive that H nour &c.

Fourtbly, Instead of par le quel or la quelle; Ex. Je fai cela par le même canal que vous l'avez apris, know that through the same Hands you had it from.

Of Pronouns INTERROGATIVE.

1. Observation. Of the Interrogative Pronouns: quoi, and le quel, are always absolute, but quel is genera Conjunctive.

2. Obs. Quel and le quel, are said both of Persons Things; qui of Persons and quoi of Things only; Ex.

Quel homme est celà? What Man is that? Quel crime a-t-il commis? What Crime has be committed Quelles Dames connoissezvous?

La quelle de ces deux chofes voulez-vous?

Qui ètes-vous? Qui a fait cela? De quoi parle-t-il? Qu'y a-t-il? Que cherchez-vous? &c. What Ladies do you know!

Which of these two This will you bas Who are you? Who has done that?

What does be speak of? What's there? What do you look for? &c

Of NUMERAL Pronouns.

There are nine Numeral Pronouns, of which theset chacun and personne are Absolute; these two, chaque mul, Conjunctive; and these five, tout, plusieurs, peu, cun, and pas-un, indifferent.

Chacun is an Affirmative Pronoun that has no plural; Chacun est content, Every one is contented. Elles ont chacune un mari, They bave every one a Hulb When Personne is a Pronoun, it has no plural, and

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ways of the Masculine Gender, and signifies no Body, or Body; Ex.

Personne n'est venu, No Body is come.
Y a-t-il personne ici?

Is there any Body bere?

Is there any Body bere?

Je ne connois personne si I know no Body so bappy as be.

heureux que lui,
Note, That if you speak of a Woman, you must not
y, he ne connois personne si beureuse qu'elle, because person, as a Pronoun, is of the Masculine Gender; but in
at, and such like Cases, you must say,

Je ne connois aucune Per- 1 1 know no Body,

fonne, or or lene connois point de femme si heureuse qu'elle, as she.

However, when the Adjective that relates to Personne of the Common Gender, we must use it both for Mend Women; as,

le ne connois personne si sage que lui, ou qu'elle, I know body so wise as be, or she, &c.

Chaque is Affirmative, and has no plural; Ex.

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and

aque Païs a ses coûtumes, Every Country bas it's Customs.
Nul is Negative; as,

il ne peut éviter la mort, No body can avoid Death.

Tout is Affirmative; Ex.

out homme qui craint Dieu, Every Man that fears God.

Phiseurs is Affirmative in both Genders, and of the ural Number.

Peu is rather an Adverb than a Pronoun; Ex.

Plusieurs sont apelés, mais, peu sont élus, &c. Many are led, but sew are chosen.

Aucun and pas-un are Negative, and the latter has no wal: Ex.

Il n'y en a aucun, There's none.

Il n'y a pas un homme, &c. There's not one Man, &c.

Of Pronouns INDEFINITE.

The are twelve Indefinite Pronouns, seven of which are nerally Absolute, viz.

L'un, Quelqu'un, L'autre, Quiconque,

Qui que, Quel que, Quoi que, &c. L'un

M 4

L'un dit une chose, et l'au- One says one thing, and tre en dit une autre.

Les uns sont de cette opinion, & les autres de cel-

le-c1,

Autre chose est dire, & autre chose est faire. Quelqu'un m'a dit,

Ouelques uns ne le croient Some People do not believe it

other another L'un & l'autre ont raison, Both are in the right. Some are of that Opinion, an others of thi

> To fay, is one Thing, and do anothe

Some body told me.

Quiconbue has no plural, and is only faid of Persons; Es Quiconque craint Dieu, & aime' son prochain, Whole ver fears God, and loves bis Neighbour.

Qui que; as,

Qui que ce soit, Whoever it be.

Il n'a du respect pour qui que ce soit, He respects no bob Quel que; Ex.

Je veux les avoir quels qu'ils foient, I will bave the whatever they be, &c.

Quoique is of the Neuter Gender; as, Quoiqu'il arrive, Whatever comes to pass.

Quelque; as,

Donnez-moi quelque cho- Give me something to do. se à faire,

J'ai quelque argent, I have some Money. Quelque riche qu'il soit, Let bim be never so rich, & Quelque is sometimes an Adverb that signifies, environ about; Ex.

J'ai quelque cinquante écus, I bave about fifty Crowns, &

Quelconque is Negative; as,

Je n'ai afaire quelconque, I bave no Business at all. Certain; as,

Un certain homme, A certain Man.

This Pronoun is often an Adjective that fignifies affure assured, true.

Même; as, Je vous l'ai dit moi-même, I told you that myself. Le Roi même, The King himself. Le Roi même,

The some Man. Le même homme, Même, does often become an Adverb; Ex.

Il nous a dit beaucoup de choses & même il nous a al furés que, &c. He told us a great many Things, and eve assured us that, &c. Tel.

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llem bien Tel, is indifferent: Ex.
Tel Maître, tel Valet,
le ne puis soufrir un tel
homme, &c.

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Like Master, like Man.
I cannot endure such a Man,
&c.

ARTICLE IV.

Of VERBS.

THERE are three Things chiefly to be considered in Verbs,
The Use of Moods. 2. The Use of Tenses. 3. The gimen, or Case governed.

Of the Use of Moods.

I have treated before of the Nature, and consequently the Use of the four Moods; but because there are Parles, some of which govern the Indicative, others the njunctive, and others again the Infinitive, it will not improper to set them down here.

Conjunctions that govern the Indicative.

tôt que, fli tôt que, s que, ontinent que,		perhaps. except that, unlefs, but, fave that.
res que, after that. rique, when. is que, ince, seeing	Parce que, A cause que,	because.
that, confide- tendu que, that.	Suivant que, }	according as.
nt que,) .	Outre que, } Joint que, }	besides that.
que, wbilst.	Ainsi que, Tout ainsi que, De même que,	just as, e- ven as.
lement que insomuch	Tant que, Autant que,	as much as.
bien que, that.	Depuis que, M 5	fince. Con-

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Conjunctions that govern the Conjunctive Mood.

Afin que, that.	A moins que, \ except.
Avant que, } before that.	Si ce n'est que, \\ Au cas que, \\ \tag{7}
A condition \ upon condition	En cas que, } in case th
que, > that, provided	Sans que, with
Pourvu que, J that.	Jusqu'à ce que,
Bien que, though, or Combien que,	De crainte que, for fi
Encore que, (tho', although	Posé, or Suposé que. Suposé the
	Juppolo vo
Soit que, whether.	And perhaps some few other
A Verb that is followed b	

A Verb that is followed by the Particle que, governs Indicative or Conjunctive Mood; and because it suffices know the Verbs that govern either of these two Moods, shall only mention those that govern the Conjunctive, being less in Number than the rest.

Besides the Conjunctions already mention'd, we use t

Conjunctive Mood.

First, After the following Verbs, viz. Vouloir, Requerir, Dissuader, Pofer, Souhaiter, Soufrir, Exhorter, Supofer, Empêcher Defirer, Endurer, Craindre, Prétendre, Garder, Permettre. Avoir peur, Commander, Défendre, Apréhender, Atendre, Prier, Persuader, Douter, Dire, Faire; And some others that have the sa Suplier. or a near Signification; Ex.

Je veux que vous fassez- I will bave you do that.

Je souhaite qu'il vienne, I wish be may come, &c.

Note; That these Verbs, commander, ordonner, prier, prier, prier, défendre, persuader, dissuader, and exhorter, requithe Infinitive Mood of the following Verb with the Parcle de, when they govern a Noun or Pronoun; Ex.

Je lui ai commandé de vous dire, I bave commanded bim

tell vou. &c.

But when the same are used in an Indefinite Sense, and wern neither Noun nor Fronoun, they require a Conjunt we after them; as,

La Cour ordonne que la sentence soit exécutée, The Court hins the Sentence to be put in Execution.

Secondly, Most Impersonal Verbs require a Conjunctive er them; Ex,

I faut que vous partiez demain, You must go away to-

Thirdly, We generally use the Conjunctive Mood after a rbthat has the Particle si before it; Ex.

Sivous croyez qu'il ait fait cela, If you think be has done that.

However we may fay,

Si vous croyez qu'il est honête homme, If you believe bim to an bonest Man, &c.

Fourtbly, Ater quelque, what soever, however; and quelque,

oique, whatever: Ex.

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Quelque danger qu'il y aît, What Danger soever there be. Quoiqu'il en dise, Whatever be may say of it, &c. Fithly, After the Superlative Definite;

C'est le plus honête homme que je connoisse, He is the bo-

fest Man I know.

Sixtbly, When que is used instead of de ce que; as, le suis fâche qu'il soit malade.

Else we should fay,

Je suis fâché de ce qu'il est malade, I am sorry be is sick, &c. Seventhly, After the Relative que, when the Verb expresses Condition in a future Sense; as, Je veux une semme qui soit belle, I will have a Wife that's rasson.

Of the Infinitive.

The Infinitive, as we faid before, has an Indefinite Signiation, and expresses the Action without any Circumstance, her of Time or Person.

There are three Propositions, which are often joined in the Infinitive, viz. de, à, pour, by means of which express the Gerunds and Supines of the Latins, and hich are generally rendred into English by the Particle to,

le vous prie de faire cela, l'ai quelque chose à ache-

I defire you to do that. I have something to buy.

Cela est bon pour faire ri-

That's good to make one laugh.

Of the Use of the Particle de, before the Infinitive.

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The Preposition de is used before the Infinitive.

1. After a Noun Substantives, in which Case it answers tot Gerund in di, in the Latin; Ex.

L'art de parler, The Art of speaking.

Je n'ai pas le tems de lire, I bave no time to read.

2. After Adjectives that govern a Genitive Case; such

content, fâché, hien-aise, &c. Ex.

Je suis content de mourir, lam content to die, &c.

3. After the Verb Etre, used impersonally whit some, jectives; Ex,

Il est bon, or il est utile de servir sa Patrie, It is good,

useful to serve one's Country.

4. After the Verbs
Souhaiter, Permettre, Perfuader, Confeiller,
Commander, Prier, Empêcher, Avertir,
Ordonner, Promettre, Dissuader, Craindre,

Venir, Avoir peur, &c. Ex.

Souhaitez-vous de voir sa Have you a mind to see bis Homaison?

Je vous prie de considérer, I desire you to consider. Il vient de sortir, &c. He is just gone out, &c.

Of the Use of the Particle à, before the Infinitive.

The Preposition à is used before the Infinitive,

1. After the Verb Avoir, and Etre, in the following as the Expressions.

like Expressions; Ex.
J'ai une lettre à écrire, I have a Letter to write.
Il y a du danger à l'ataquer, 'Tis dangerous to attack him.

Il y a du danger à l'ataquer, 'Tis dangerous to attack bin. C'est à lui à jouer, He is to play, &c.

2. After Adjectives that govern the Dative Case, such a prêt, enclin, propre, &c. Ex.

Je suis prêt à parler, I am ready to speak.

3. In the following and like Expressions, wherein the Infinitive Active is put instead of the Passive; Ex.

La guerre est à craindre, War is to be feared. Nécessaire à savoir, Necessary to be known, &c.

However, note, That when the preceding Adjectives at used impersonally, the Particle de is used instead of à; as,

est nécessaire de châtier les méchans, It is necessary to life the wicked, &c.

After some Verbs, such as, se préparer, se disposer, s'a-

er, se resoudre, s'ocuper, &c. Ex.

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Such:

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me prépare à partir, &c. I prepare to go away, &c. That there are several Verbs before which we may the Particle de or à, almost indifferently; in which Case, ought to chuse that which founds best to the Ear; those bs are,

Obliger, Forcer, ommencer, S'éforcer, Exhorter, Tâcher, ontinuër, Engager, Manquer, and some others. contraindre, he Verb prier is used after the Particle à, when it siges to invite, and with the Particle de, when it signifies estre.

f the Use of the Preposition pour, before the Infinitive.

e Preposition pour, is used before the Infinitive.

To express the End, Design, or Cause of an Action; Ex. I come to tell you. eviens pour vous dire,

la été pendu pour avoir He was banged for killing a tué un homme, Man.

After the Adverbs trop, and affez; Ex.
Il est trop sage pour faire He is to wife to do that.

cela,

Il est assez vertueux pour He is virtuous enough to resist résister à la tentation, Temptation.

There are three other Prepositions, viz, Jans, après, and , which are sometimes used before the Infinitive; Ex.

On ne peut vivre fans re- One cannot live without Breathing. spirer,

Cyrus après avoir vaincu Cyrus after be bad vanquisbed les Lydiens, the Lydians.

la commencé par boire, He began with drinking.

Commencez par me payer, &c. Pay me first, &c.
There are also some Conjunctions, such as, avant que de, bant que de, à moins que de, plutôt que de, afin de, which often used before the Infinitive, &c.

Of the Use of Tenses.

1. Observation. The Present of the Indicative, is some mes used in History, Oratory, and Poetry, to represent Action past in a more lively and emphatical Manner; B

mi marchoit à lui, range fon armée en bataille, fait retirer le bagage, & dispose toutes choses pour le combat.

Le Roi, voyant que l'enne- | The King, perceiving that Enemy march'd towards b draws up bis Army in or of Battle, sends away Baggage, and disposes Things for a Fight, &c. ajl

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2. Obs. The same Tense is also used sometimes in of the Future; Ex.

Je pars demain, I go away to-morrow, &c.

3. Obs. Although in the Conjugation of Verbs, Ih only reckon'd feven Tenses in the Indicative Mood, there is another (though feldom used) which may be a a double Preterperfect, and which is employ'd in the Sense as the Preterperfect; Ex.

Dès que j'ai eu diné, As soon as I bad dined. Aussi tôt qu'il a eu reçu sa As soon as be bad received lettre,

4. Obs. Foreigners do sometimes use the Future of Indicative, instead of the Present of the Conjunctive, fo they say, Je ne croi pas qu'il viendra, instead of,

Je ne croi pas qu'il vienne, I don't believe be will con 5. Obf. It is also a common Fault with Foreigners learn French, to use the first Impersect of the Conjund instead of the Imperfect of the Indicative; as for Exam they fay,

Si je vous donnerois mon cœur, instead of, Si je vous donnois mon cœur, If I (bould give you my H

Of the Regimen of Verbs.

There are two Things to be confidered about Regimen of Verbs, viz. Their Nominative, and the governed.

Of the Nominative of Verbs.

1. Rule. A Verb Personal in the Indicative, or junctive Mood, requires before, or after it a Nomina er expressed or understood, that agrees with it in Num-

and Person; Ex.

justice contient toutes Justice comprehends all other les autres vertus,

n'aime que vous, &c. I love none but you, &c.

Rule. The first Person is counted better than the and, and the Second better than the Third; therefore, re two, or more Persons go before a Verb, the Verb ys agrees with the best Person; Ex.

ii & moi avons diné en- He and I dined together.

femble,

ous & elle ferez les bien- You and she shall be welcome.

venus,

Rule. Two, or more Substantives of the Singular nber, being joined by a Conjunction, require a Verb he Plural, &c. See Art. II. about the Construction of functives.

Rule. When two, or more Nominatives Singular are rated by the Disjunctive Particle ou, the Verb is erally put in the Singular, and very feldom in the Plu-

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u la rage, ou le désespoir le lui fera faire, Either Ra-

Despair will make bim do it.

Rule Two, or more Nouns Singular, being joined by Particle ni, are construed with a Verb, either Singular Plural; Ex.

ne touchent point, I am not concerned at either your

e, or Hatred.

Rule. Where there are feveral Nominatives, the last which is in the Singular Number, and separated from rest by the Particle mais, the Verb ought to be in Singular Number; Ex.

on seulement ses honneurs, & ses richesses, mais aus-

réputation s'évanouit, and not s'évanouirent,

Vot only bis Honours and Riches, but his Reputation also

vanish away.

Rule. After collective Words, such as, une infinité, mité, la plapart, &c. the Verb agrees in Number with Substantive that comes after the Collective; Ex.

ne infinité de Monde m'est venu voir, or, Quantité

gens me font venus voir,

World, or Abundance of People are come see me.

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La plûpart du Monde aime Most People love their Ples plaisirs,

La plûpart des hommes The Generality of M.

La plûpart des hommes The Generality of Men wich

8. Rule. The Pronoun Demonstrative ce, join'd witht Verb Etre, requires a Singular, except when the Verb followed by the Pronouns, eux, or, elles, or, by sor Plural Noun; Ex.

C'est moi, 'tis I. C'étoit nous, is was a C'est nous; 'tis we. Ce fut vous, it was a Ce sont eux, it is they. Ce sont de bons maîtres, They are good Masters. Ce furent les Anglois, 'Twas the English, &c.

In the Imperfect Tense, the Singular is rather us'dthe Plural, with eux and elles; as,

C'étoit eux, c'étoit elles, it was they; but the Plural oug rather to be us'd when there follows a Plural Noun; as,

C'étoient de grands hommes, They were great Men.

It is also better to say,

Si c'eûtétéeux, elles, vos freres, If it bad been they, your Brothers; than to fay, Si c'eussent été eux, elles, w freres, &c.

When qui is the Nominative of the Verb, the latt ought to be in the same Person as the foregoing Pronou

Ex.

C'est moi qui ai fait cela, 'Tis I bave done that, &c.

o. Rule All Verbs Impersonal require before or after the Particle il, to express Natural Actions; and the Particle on, and sometimes il, to express actions purely Mora or relating to Men; Ex.

Il pleut, It rains. | Fait-il chaud? Is is but

Il pleut,
On dit,
It rains. | Fait-il chaud?
They fay. | Il est juste,

Of the Case govern'd by Verbs.

vhich in Nouns and Participles is the same as the Non native. Ex.

Punir les méchans, &c. To punish the Wicked, &c.

2. Rule. Passive Verbs do generally govern the Ablata

Case, which in French is the same as the Genitive, Extre aimé de Dieu, &c. To be loved by God, &c.

Sometimes a Passive Verb governs the Accusative or Nonative with the Preposition par; as, Ils ont été pris par l'ennemi, They were taken by the Enemy. 3. Rule. Verbs that signify to give, Attribute, and take my, govern the Accusative, or Nominative of the Thing,

dthe Dative of the Person; Ex-Donner la gloire à Dieu, To give God the Praise, &c.

4. Rule. Most Neuter Verbs are Absolute, and govern no see, unless it be by means of some Preposition; Ex.

Agir honêtement, To deal bonestly.
Parler au Roi, &c. To speak with the King, &c.

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ne, sule. Some Verbs are Active, and Neuter at the same me, such as, embélir, blanchir, rougir, &c.

6. Rule. Most Verbs of Motion govern the Dative Case the Thing towards which the Action tends, and the lative, (or Genitive) of the Place, or Person, from hich the Motion comes; Ex.

Aller à Paris, to go to Paris | Venir de Brusselles, to come from Brussels, &c.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Construction of PARTICIPLES.

ARTICIPLES, as we faid before, are either active, or passive, both which are thus construed.

Construction of active Participles.

1. Rule. The Participle Active in ant is indeclinable, or of all Genders, Numbers and Persons, as long as it has e Force and Signification of the Verb from which it is rived; Ex.

Le Roi étant assis sur son The King sitting on bis Throne.

La Reine étant indisposée, The Queen being indisposed. le les ai vus mangeant, & I bave seen them eating and drinbeuvant, king, &c.

2. Rule. Some Participles active, fuch as, changeant, armant, brillant, penchant, croissant, &c. take the Form a Noun, either Adjective or Substantive, and then they ryaccording to the Difference of Genders and Numbers; Ex.

1901 Of the Construction of Participles.

Un homme changeant, A changeable Man. Un femme charmante, A charming Woman. Les étoiles brillantes, The brigt Stars.

Un penchant à l'amour, An Inclination to Love. Le croiffant de la Lune, The Increase of the Moon.

3. Rule. The Participle active is often construed with the Particle on, in which case it answers to the Gerundin do of the Latins; Ex.

En revenant de la Cam- As I came back from the Coun

pagne,

The Construction of Participles passive.

fication, is declinable, and varies according to the Difference of Genders and Numbers; Ex.

Je suis aimé, I am loved.

Elles sont persécutées, They are persecuted, &c.

Note, That when the Pronoun vous is put for the Singular tu, the Participle that follows it ought to be in the Sugular; Ex.

Vous êtes aimée, ou aimée, You are loved, &c.

2. Rule. The same Participle is also declined in Neuto Verbs; Ex.

. Il est venu, He is come. Elle y est allée, She is gone thithe

3. Rule. The Participle passive being used in the active Signification with the Auxiliary, Avoir, and not precede by a Pronoun in the Accusative Case, is indeclinable; L. J'ai aimé sa sœur, I bave loved bis Sister.

Elle a aimé mon frère, She bas loved my Brother, &c.

4. Rule. When the Pronoun in the Accusative Case such as que, le, la, les, me nous, vous, &c. goes beforet Participle, then the latter must be declined, and agree with the Pronoun to which it relates, bot in Gender and Number; Ex.

Le chapeau que j'ai acheté, La lettre que j'ai lue,

Les hommes que j'ai ren-

contrés,

Les lettres que nous avons

The bat I (or which I) hough The Letter I have read. The Men I have met with. H

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The Letters we have read.

Of the Construction of Participles. 191

According to this Rule, the Participle is declined in

Il s'est tué, He bas kill'd bim self &c. Elle s'est tuée, She bas kill'd berself &c.

5. Rule. The Participle is indeclinable, when there folows immediately a Verb in the Infinitive; Ex.

Elle s'est fait peindre, She has had ber Picture drawn. Elle est allé voir son père, She is gone to see her Father.

6. Rule. The Participle is indeclinable in the Preter Tense of Reciprocal and Reflected Verbs; Ex.

Elles se sont dit cent in- They have called one another a jures, bundred Names &c.

7. Rule. The Participle is generally declined in Reflected Jerbs, when there follows a Noun instead of an Infinive; Ex.

Il se sont rendus mastres de la ville, They bave made

bemselves Masters of the Town.

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8. Rule. Some Participles passive do sometimes take the form of an Adjective; as, assuré, assured, poli, polite,

And sometimes that of a Substantive; Ex. Un bani, an Exile, &c.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Construction of ADVERBS.

WE generally use two Negatives together, viz. the Particle ne, and either of these Adverbs, pas or point; as,

Pour ne le pas chagriner, or Pour ne le point chagriner, Not to vex bim, &c.

Yet observe that pas is always us'd before beaucoup, extreement, infiniment, peu, mieux, plus, moins, todjours, soumt, these two Comparative Particles, si, tant, and in geeral before most Adverbs; Ex.

Il n'y a pas beaucoup de Monde. There are not many

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Vous

192 Of the Construction of Adverbs.

Vous n'avez pas mieux fait que lui, &c. You did not better than be, &c.

Point is never used before a Noun, without the Artic

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de immediately after; Ex.

Il n'y a point de moyen, There is no Way, &c.

Altho' pas or point be generally us'd with the Particles yet they are to be left out in the following Cases;

1. When the Negative ni follows; Ex.

Je ne l'aime, ni ne le hais, I neither love, nor bate him

2. After the following Negative Words, nul, aucun personne, rien, jamais; Ex.

Il n'a nul mauvais dessein, He bas no ill Design, &c.

- 3. After the Adverbs of Quantity, plus and moins; Ex II ne fera plus de mal, He shall not do any more Mischie
- 4. When there follows que in the Signification of finant but; Ex.

Il ne m'a écrit qu'une let- He wrote but one Letter tom

But when que fignifies jusqu'à ce que, till; or sinon quand but when; then we use two Negatives; Ex.

Je ne le ferai point que vous ne soyïez venu, I ha

not do it till you are come.

- 7. After que, when it stands for pourquoi, why? Ex. Que ne le faites vous? Why do you not do it? &c.
- 6. After the Verbs, empêcher, to hinder, or keep from craindre, to fear; prendre garde, to take heed, to have care; and others of a like Signification; Ex.

J'empêcherai bien qu'il ne le fasse, I shall keep bim fron

doing it, &c.

7. When we express an Action that will not be done but after a certain Time, and that has not been done certain while ago, we use but one Negative; Ex.

Je ne partirai d'un mois, I shall not go away this Mont Il y a un mois que je ne l'ai vu, 'Tis a Month since I sa bim.

However, when the Verb is in the Present, or Imperfed Tense, it requires two Negatives; Ex.

Il y a un mois qu'il ne me vient point voir, 'Tisa Mont fince be does not come to see me, &c. 8. After three Negatives; Ex.

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Je ne dis pas qu'il ne soit permis, I do not say but that is lawful.

However, we use sometimes a fourth Negative; Ex.

Je ne vous dis pas qu'il ne vous ast pas vu, I do not say ut be did not see you, &c.

9. Pas and point, are also elegantly suppress'd with the lerbs ofer and pouvoir; Ex.

Je n'ose lui parler, I dare not speak to bim.

Je n'ai pu l'écrire, I could not write it.

Vesay also, Je ne saurois, with a single Negative, instead of, Je ne puis pas, I cannot.

10. After ne favoir, when it stands for être incertain, dou-

Jene sai s'il viendra, I do not know whether be wil come.

But we fay,
C'est ce que je ne savois pas, That's what I did not

Lastly, There are a great many Expressions, where we may use either a single, or a double Negative indifferenty; Ex.

S'il ne vient aujourd'hui, or S'il ne vient pas aujourd'hui, f be does not come to Day, &c.

2. Rule, Tant and autant, si and ausi, are not indifferently employ'd; for the two first are used before Subtantives, and the other two before Adjectives: Moreover, utant and auss used with an Affirmation, and and tant with a Negation: Ex.

Il a autant d'esprit que son He bas as much Wit as bis père,
Elle n'a pas tant de beauté She bas not so much Beauty as

que sa sœur, ll n'est pas si savant que He is not so learned as you.

Elle est aussi belle que sage, She is as bandsom as wise, &c.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Use of CONJUNCTIONS.

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TAKE Notice in this Place, of what we faid in the foregoing Article about cependant and auparavant, &c. We must not say, avant de, devant de, before; à moin de, unless; crainte de, for fear; but,

Avant, or devant que de, à moins que de, de crainte que. Pour que is sometimes used in this Sense; as,

Ses charmes font trop grands pour qu'on puisse y résister, Her Charms are too great to be resisted.

We fay indifferently, au cas que, or en cas que, in case that

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Use of PREPOSITIONS.

1. Obser- THE Preposition vers relates to a Place, and vation. Tenvers to a Person; Ex.

Vers le Ciel, towards Hea- | Envers Dieu, towards God.

2. Obs. The Prepositions en and dans, although they signify the same Thing, yet they are not indifferently used: En is used before Nouns that have no Article; Ex.

Il a été fameux en paix, & He bas been famous bot in Peace en guerre, and War.

Il est en danger, &c. He is in danger, &c.

But if proper Names have an Article, we use the Prepofition dans; Ex.

Dans l'Angleterre, In England.

Dans is used with a Noun masculine that has the Article (without Elision) before it; Ex.

Dans le cofre, In the Trunk, &c.

But if the Noun be Feminine, or the Article has suffer'd Elision, it is almost indifferent to use either en or dans; however, dans is to be preferred before en; though we say.

I est alle en l'autre Monde, and not, dans l'autre Monde, is gone into the other World, He is dead. ous in table .

When we speak of a Space of Time, we use the Prepotion en, to express the whole Time one has been about oing any Thing; Ex.

Il a composé son histoire en trois ans, He compos'd bis

History in three Years Time.

But we use dans to signify that the Thing in question, will ot be done till after a certain Time; Ex.

Il viendra dans huit jours, He'll come within eight Days. When we speak of a Place wherein we lay up any Thing. we rather use dans than en; Ex.

Mettez ce livre dans votre cabinet, But that Book in your

Closet.

We fay, en soi-même, within one's-felf; and not dans foi-même.

In all other Cases, dans and en are almost indifferently ised; Ex.

Dans un bon Auteur, or, En un bon Auteur, In a good Author.

But note, that although it be indifferent to use either dans or en, yet to speak and write accurately, we ought to use that Preposition we first pitch'd upon, when there's Occafion to repeat it, before Words that are put in the same Sense and Construction; Ex.

Dieuparoit tout-puissant dans God appears Omnipotent in la création, fage dans fa providence, fidèle dans ses promesses, & juste dans ses jugemens, &c.

the Creation, Wife in his Providence, Faithful in bis Promises, and Just in bis Judgments, &c.

But when the Sense and the Sequel of the Discourse vary, it is also necessary to change the Preposition; Ex.

Dans l'église on doit se tenir en une posture décente, In the Church one ought to be in a decent Posture.

3. Obs. Faute is used before a Noun, and a faute before a Verb; Ex.

Faute d'argent, For want of Money. A faute de payer, &c. For not paying, &c.

4. Obs. Dedans, debors, dessus, dessous, auparavant, and olentour, are Adverbs, and govern no Case; and therefore it is a great Fault to fay.

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Dedans le lit, dehors la maison, dessus le cofre, d fous la table, auparavant lui, alentour de la maison, Stead of and our sw.

Dans le lit in the Bed. | Hors de la maison, out of

Sur le cofre, uponthe Trunk. Sous la table, under the Tak Avant lui, before bim. Autour de la maison, abo Avant lui,

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fui fui

However take notice, that when dedans and debut dessus and dessous are joined together, or have the Par cle de before them, they have the Force of a Prem tion; Ex.

Dedans & dehors le jardin, Both within and without

Desfus & desfous la table, Elle est sortie de dessous la chaise.

William Windle

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the fit that been

Both upon and under the Tabl She came out from under t Chair, &

WYDI OJ JIMS JEST

this continue of ARTICLE IX.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

VIHAT I have said before about Interjections fufficient.

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regulared and govern no. Calciand therefore is



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TE vous prie, Donnez-moi, Du pain, Du beurre, De la viande. De la bière, Du thé, Du café, Aportez-moi, Du chocolat, Mon livre, Ma grammaire, Prêtez-moi, De l'argent, Monfieur, Mademoifelle, Faites-moi,

2.

Cette grace,

Ce plaisir,

vous remercie,
fuis votre ferviteur,
fuis votre fervante,
tus votre fervante,
tus etes humble ferviteur,
ils êtes trop obligeant,
us êtes fort honête,
is compliment,
polez de votre ferviteur,
us prêt,
tes vous,
us confus de vos civilités,

I.

Pray you, or pray. Some bread. Give me. Some butter. Some meat. Some beer. Some tea.
Some coffee. Bring me. Some chocolate. My book. My grammar. Lend me. Some money. Sir. Madam. Do me. That favour.
That kindness.

I thank you.
I am your fervant.
I am your fervant.
Your most bumble fervant.
You are too obliging.
You are very kind, at civil.
Without compliment.
Dispose of your fervant.
I am ready.
After you.
I am ashamed of your civilities.

Il est vrai, Est-il vrai? Il est ainsi, Out , Non. le croi qu'oui, le croi que non, Sur mon honneur, Croyez - moi, Cela n'est pas impossible, Je le veux, Je le veux, Je ne veux pas, Arrêtez un peu C'est tout un, C'est la même chose, Mangez quelque chose, Que voulez-vous manger? le n'ai plus d'apetit, le suis fort alteré, Beuvez donc,

4.

D'où venez-vous? le viens——, je vai———, e m'en vai----, Montez, Décendez, Entrez. Sortez, Demeurez-là, ... Venez-ici, Atendez, Vous allez trop vîte, Pourquoi? Parceque, le fuis bien ici, La porte est fermée, La fenetre est ouverte, Fermez la porte, S'il vous plaît, Qu'avez-vous perdu ?

It is true. Is it true? It is fo. No. I believe fo. I believe not. Upon my bonour. Believe me. That is not impossible. I will. I will not. Hold a little. 'Tis all one. 'Tis the same thing. Eat something. What will you eat? I have no more stomach. I am very thirsty. Drink then.

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From whence come you? I come-I go -I am going-Come up. Come down. Come in. Go out. Stay. Come bitbet. Stay. Tou go too fast. Wby? Because. I am well here. The door is shut. The window is open. Sbut the door. If you please. What bave you lift

ez haut, s parlez trop bas, You speak too low.
s perdez la moitié de You lose the balf of your words.

os mots,

builleur, ez-lui,

ez-vous parler François,

e sai rien, avez-vous fait?

e fais rien, ondez-moi,

nment?

s êtes bien endormie, ez-vous promtement,

z-vous levée?

illez-moi

ez-moi. ez-moi,

encore, mencez,

tinuez,

evez, z un chapitre,

cement, lez ce mot-là,

tement,

sn'aprenez rien, à votre leçon,

nez-moi une autre le-

con, ez toujours François,

z-vous déjeuné? ez votre ouvrage,

n'est pas bien; jouer?

ore aignille? s dr id?

Speak loud.

eque vous êtes un bre- Because you are a stammerer.

Speak to bim, or ber.

Can you Speak French? A little.

I know nothing.

What have you done?

I do nothing. Answer me.

How?

Tou are very fleepy. Rife quickly.

Are you up?

Dress me.

Lace me. Help me.

Not yet.

Begin.

Go on.

Make an end. Read a chapter.

Softly. Spell that word.

Slow.

Tou learn nothing. There is your lesson.

Give me another lesson.

Speak atways French.

Have you breakfasted? Take your work.

That is not right. Go to play.

б.

Where is your needle? Have you any thread?

Revenez bientôt, Mettez votre serviéte devant vous, Où est votre couteau, votre

fourchéte, & votre cueillère?

Mangez de la foupe, Mangez-en, Dites-moi ce que vous aimez, Dansez un menuët, Portez votre livre avec vous, Chantez un air, Chantez une chanson, Vous chantez affez bien, Quel dialogue avez-vous lu? Lifez devant moi, Vous ne prononcez pas bien,

Il fait fort beau, Voulez-vous venir avec moi? Répondez-moi, Dites-moi oui, ou non, Allons par eau, Où est le bateau, On font les bateliers? Entrez dans le bateau, L'eau est fort unie, Où voulez-vous débarquer? Nous sommes près du bord, Les rollers commencent à boutonner, Les épis sont fort longs, Le blé est meur, Ces ombres sont fort agréables,

Etes-vous las? Vous êtes un pauvre marcheur,

Je suis fort fatigué, L'herbe est humide, & mouillée,

Comme again quickly. Put your napkin before you

Wher's your knife, your fo and your spo

Eat some soop. Eat some. Tell me what you love. Dance a minuet. Carry your book with you. Sing a tune, or an air. Sing a long. You fing pretty well. What dialogue have you re Read before me. You don't pronounce well.

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It is very fine weather. Will you come with me? Answer. Tell me yes, or no. Let us go by water. Where is the boat? Where are the watermen? Step into the boat. The water is very smooth. Where will you land? We are near the shore. The rose-bushes begin to bu

The ears are very long. The corn is ripe. These shades are very

Are you weary? Tou are a forry walker.

I am mighty tired. The grass is moist and ut fo

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l tems fait-il? ir est fort serein, ait fombre, ait un tems couvert, il chaud? ait froid . foleil luit, vez-vous qu'il pleuve? n'est qu'une ondée, leut à verse, ommence à pleuvoir, nt du tout, éclairs m'épouvantent, èie, rêle. Il dégéle, iège déja, st une forte gelée, onne. Il éclaire, vent est changé, rage est passé, voi l'arc-en-ciel, st signe de beau tems, yez quelle heure il est, n'est pas tard, n'ai pas oui l'horloge, gardez à votre montre, iguille est rompue,

printems est la plus aréable de toutes les saifons, tems est fort doux, ir est tempéré, n n'est avancé, ne puis pas endurer la chaleur, fue,

té est passé,

What weather is it? The air is very clear. It is dull weather. It is cloudy weather. Is it bot ? It is cold. The fun Shines. Do you think it rains? It is nothing but a shower. It rains a pace. It begins to rain. Not at all. The lightning frights me. It freezes. It bails. It thaws. It snows already. 'Tis a hard frost. It thunders. It lightens. The wind is changed. The storm is over. I see the rainbow. It is a fign of fair weather. See what a clock it is. It is not late. I bave not beard the clock. Look on your watch. The band is broke.

The spring is the most pleasant of all the feafons.

The weather is very mild. The Air is temperate. Nothing is forward. I cannot endure Heat.

I Sweat. The Summer is gone. utomne a pris sa place, Autumn bas taken its place. Les vins seront bons cette Wines will be good this année,
Les jours sont fort accourcis, The Days are green

Les matinées font froides, L'Hiver vient, Les foirées font longues,

10.

De l'heure.

Quelle heure est-il?
Est-il tard?
Il n'est pas tard,
Il est huit heures,
Il est plus tard que je ne
pensois,
Il est de bonne heure,
Retournerons-nous au logis?
Il y a assez de tems,
Il n'est que midi,

Il est près d'une heure, Une heure vient de sonner,

Il est une heure & un quart,
Il est une heure & demie,
Il est près de deux heures,
Il s'en va deux heures,
Une heure n'est pas encore
fonnée,
Il est plus de six heures,
Il est sept heures au Soleil,
Sept heures viennent de sonner,
Huit heures sont sonnées,
Environ les dix heures,
Ils s'en va minuit,

Comment le favez-vous? L'horloge fonne, L'entendez-vous fonner? Elle avance, The Days are very

The Mornings are cold.

The Winter comes.

The Evenings are long.

10.

Of the Time of the D

What's a Clock?
Is it late?
It is not late.
It is Eight.
It is later than I thought

It is early.
Shall we go home again?
Time enough.
'Tis but twelve a Clock,

It is almost one.

The Clock struck one just a struck one but just not it is a quarter past one. It is half an bour past on this near upon two, at is upon the stroke of the bas not struck one yet.

It is past six.
'Tis seven by the Sun.
It struck seven just now.

It has struck eight.

About ten of the Clock.

Tis e'en twelve a Clock night) or 'tis e'en mid How do you know?

The Clock strikes.

Do you hear it strike?

It goes too fast.

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l'a dit

retarde,
ne va pas,
ntez-la,
ez quelle heure il est au
Cadran Solaire,
ez au Soleil,
Cadrans ne s'acordent
pas,
out, debout; allons,
vons-nous.

II.

Dans l'Ecole.

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yez-vous à votre place,
dez votre Chapeau.
est votre Livre?
là votre Livre,
z votre Leçon,
diez votre Leçon,
enez-la par cœur,
s ne faites que badiner,
yous marquerai,
e dirai au Maître, à Monsieur,

écrivez-vous?
compose mon Thème,
tout écrit,
me branlez pas,
es-moi un peu de place,
s avez assez de place,
ulez-vous un peu,
peu plus haut,
peu plus bas,
commençons-nous?
finissons-nous?

lle est votre tâche?
ui est ce Livre?
ut que vous lissez trois
fois votre Leçon,
l'a dit?

It goes too flow.
It does not go, it is down.
Wind it up.
See what a Clock it is by the
Sun-dial.

See by the Sun.
The Sun-dials do not agree.

out, debout; allons, Up, up; come, let us get up.

II.

In the School,

Sit in your place.

Hang up your Hat.

Where is your Book?

There is your Book.

Read your Lesson.

Study your Lesson.

Get it by Heart.

Tou do nothing but play.

I'll fet you up.

I'll tell your Master of you.

What do you write? I write my Exercise. I bave writ it all. Don't jog me. Make a little rom. Tou bave room enough. Sit fartber. A little bigber. A little lower. Where do we begin? How far do we fay? Thus far, or so far. Which is your Tafk? Whose Book is this? Tou mus read your Lesson thrice over. Who said so?

Mon-

Monsieur A. nous l'a commandé,
J'ai sur moi tout ce qu'il me faut,
Avez-vous une Plume & de l'Encre?
Vos plumes sont-elles bon-

Vos plumes iont-elles bonnes?

Je vous prie de me tailler quelques plumes,

Celle-là va bien,
Essayez-la,
Elle est trop fine,
La pointe est émoussée,
Il faut y retoucher,
Elle va mieux à présent,
Ce papier boit,
Il ne vaut rien,
L'encre ne coule pas,
Elle n'est pas assez noire,
Elle est trop épaisse,
Tenez bien votre plume,
Possez le bras gauche sur la
table,

Tenez la plume comme cela, Pliez le pouce & les deux doigts,

Liez vos lettres,
Mettez cela au net,
Vous n'écrivez pas droit,
Effacez cela, rayez cela,
Vous méritez le fouet,
Pourquoi venez-vous si tard?
J'avois des afaires,
Quelle afaire vous a arrêté?
A quelle heure vous êtes-vous
levé?

A huit heures, Pourquoi vous êtes-vous levé si tard? Vous êtes un Paresseux, Mr. A. bid us.

I have all my Things about

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Have you Pen and Ink?

Are your pens good?

They are not good, they ment be ment Pray make me some few per

That's a good one.
Try it.
It is too fine.
The point is blunted.
It must be mended again.
It is better now.
This paper sinks.
It's good for nothing.
The Ink does not run fru.
It is not black enough.
It is too thick.
Hold your pen well.
Rest your left arm upon

Hold your pen thus.
Bend your thumb and your thumb

Join your letters.
Copy that neatly.
Tou don't write straight.
Blot, or erase that out.
You deserve to be whipt.
Why do you come so late?
I had some Business.
What Business staid you?
At what a Clock, or time yours

At eight a Clock. Why did you rise so late?

Tou are a Sluggard.

emeurez à votre Place, tez-vous de ma place, ui est ce qui vous pousse? Who thrusts you? vous prie, ne vous fâchez Pre thee, don't be angry.

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pas, m'en plaindrai au Maître, tes-le lui, si vous voulez, ne m'en soucie point, onsieur, il ne veut pas me

laisser en repos, m'a arraché le Livre des

mains, se moque de moi. Maître vous parle, elt fort fâché contre vous, tes, fi vous olez, us m'acusez faussement, mment pouvez-vous le

nier? ouestvenue cette querelle? vous le dirai tout de bon, vous le dirai à l'oreille, me donne des coups de pié, me pousse hors de ma place, vous en ferai repentir, le fait exprès, m'a donné un souflet,

m'a égratigné le visage, m'a frapé au vilage, urquoi me frapez-vous? i vous fait mal?

déchirez pas mon Livre, urquoi nous interrompez-

m'empêchez pas d'aprendre ma Leçon, lez-vous de vos afaires, gez à ce que vous faites, 'est-ce que c'est? Qu'y

ez vous perdu l'esprit? vous rosserai,

Keep in your place. Go out of my place. urquoi me poussez-vous? Wby do you thrust or push me?

> I'll complain to your Master. Tell bim, if you will. I care not, or I don't care. Sir, be won't let me alone.

He snatch'd away my Book.

He laughs at me. Tour Master speaks to you. He is very angry with you. Tell if you dare. Tou accuse me falsly. How can you deny it?

Whence arose this Quarrel? I'll tell you in earnest. I'll tell you in your Ear. He kicks me. He thursts me out of my place. I'll make you repent it. He does it on purpose. He gave me a box on the face. He scratch'd my face. He struck me on the face. Wby do you strike me? Who burts you? Do not tear my Book. Wby do you trouble us?

Let me get my Lesson, will you?

Mind your Business. Mind what you are about. What's the matter?

Are you out of your wits? I'll pommel you. Quel Familiar Phrases.

Ouel bruit fait-on là? Prenez ce garçon, & fouettez-le d'importance, Monsieur, je vous demande pardon, Je vous prie, Monsieur, pardonnez-moi pour cette seule fois. Soiez donc plus fage à l'ave-

What a noise is there? Take up this boy, and w bim found Sir, I beg your pardon.

Pray, Sir, forgive me this

Be a good boy for the futureth

1. Dialogue.

Pour saluër & s'informer de la santé.

ON jour, Monsieur, Votre serviteur, le suis votre serviteur, Je suis le vôtre, Je vous remercie, Comment vous portez - vous ce matin?

Fort bien, A votre service, A vous servir, A vous obeir, Comment va la fanté? Comment vous va? Prêt à vous rendre service. Tout le monde se porte-t-il bien chez vous? Et vous, Monsieur, comment vous portez-vous? Fort bien, Dieu merci, Je me porte bien pour vous fervir, Assez bien; là, là, passablement bien. J'ai bien de la joie de vous voir, Je suis bien aise de vous voir

en bonne santé,

Dialogue 1.

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To falute and enquire af one's Health.

OOD morrow, Sir. I Tour Servant. I am your bumble Servant. I am your's. I thank you. How do you do this Mo

Very well. At your Service. Ready to ferve you. To obey you. How is it with your Heal How is it with you? Ready to do you Service. Is all your family well?

How do you do Sir?

Very well, thank God. I am well to ferve you.

Pretty well; fo, fo.

I am over joy'd, or I am very glad to jee you. I am glad to fee you in 8 vous remercie très-humblement, vous suis obligé, omment se porte Monsieur votre Frère? se porte bien graces à Dieu,

le porte bien graces a Dieu, croi qu'il se porte bien, se portoit bien hier au soir, se portoit bien, la dernière fois que je le vis,

em'en rejouïs, Dù est-il? I la Campagne, In Ville,

u logis, l est forti,

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lera bien-aile de vous voir, e suis son serviteur, comment se porte Madame? Elle se porte bien,

lle ne se porte pas bien, lle est malade,

en suis fâché,

lle ne se portoit pas bien hier matin,

la voici qui vient,
Madame, où Mademoiselle, je
suis votre serviteur trèshumble,

Monsieur, je suis votre servante,

Comment vous êtes-vous portée, depuis que je ne vous ai vue?

Toûjours fort bien,
Commentvous trouvez-vous?
Le mieux du monde,
l'en suis très-aise,
levous remercie de bon cœur,
De tout mon cœur,
A l'acoutumée,

la été un peu indisposé la nuit passée,

I most bumbly thank you.

I am obliged to you. How does your Brother do?

He is well, God be thanked.

I believe be is well.

He was well last Night.

He was well last time I saw bim.

I rejoice at it.
Where is he?
In the Country.
In Town.
At home.
He is gone out.
He would he glad to fee you.
I am his Servant.
How does my Lady?
She is well.
She is not well.
She is fick.
I am forry for it.
She was ill yesterday Morning.

Here she is a coming.

Madam, I am your most humble Servant.

Sir, I am your Servant.

How bave you done since I faw you last?

Mighty well, Sir.

How do you find your self?

Exceeding well.

I am very glad of it.

I thank you heartily.

With all my Heart.

As I am wont.

I was a little indisposed, or out of order last Night.

Nos amis de la Cour, de la Campagne, de la Vile, se portent - ils tous bien?

Il se portent tous bien, excepté ma Mère,

Ou'a-t elle?

Quel mal a-t-elle?
Quelle est sa maladie?
Elle a la sièvre
Elle a une grosse toux,
Elle a mal de tête,
Elle a eu mal aux dents,
J'en suis fort fâché,
Y a-t-il long-tems qu'elle est
indisposée?

Pas fort long-tems,
Elle a gardé la chambre pendant un mois,

Elle a été alitée pendant plus de quinze jours, Je prie Dieu de lui redonner la fanté,

Elle vous est obligée, Elle serabien-aise de vous voir, Je suis son très-humble serviteur,

Je suis fâche de ce que je n'ai pas le tems de la voir aujourd'hui,

Assévez-vous un peu,
Vous êtes bien pressé,
Je reviendrai demain,
Atendez un peu, je vous prie,
Vous en allez-vous si tôt?
J'ai des afaires pressantes,
Il faut que je m'en retourne
au logis,
Ie n'étois venu que pour sa-

Je n'étois venu que pour favoir comment vous-vous portiez, How do all with you, or your House
Our Friends at Court, in the City, are the all well
They are all well, except a Mother
What ails ber? or what the matter with har What's her Disease?
What's ber Disease?
She has a great Cough.

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She has the Head-ach.

She has had the Tooth ach.

I am very forry for it.

How long has she been ill?

Not very long.

She kept her Chamber a who month

She was bed-ridden above a for night.

I wish her Recovery.

She is oblig'd to you. She will he glad to see you. I am her most humble Servan

I am forry I have not time fee her to Da

Sit down a little.

Tou are in great Haste.

I'll come again to-morrow.

Pray, stay a little.

Will you be gone so soon?

I bave earnest Business.

I must go bome again.

I only came to know bow y

M

sademoiselle votre sœur se porte-t-elle bien? e ne sai. Elle se plaint toûlours. antôt c'est la tête, tantôt c'est la gorge; tantôt ceci, tantôt cela, lle a fait de son corps une boutique d'Apoticaire, lle ne fera pas de vieux e la plains fort, e vous prie de lui faire mes baile-mains, aites mes complimens à Monsieur votre frère, lais à propos; est-il de retour de Bath? les Bains lui ont-ils été salutaires? est entiérement relevé de fa maladie. 'exercice lui a fait tout le bien imaginable, faut qu'il se menage, ne rechute est fort à crainsseurez Madame votre mère de mes respects, lites-lui que je suis fâché d'aprendre qu'elle se porte mal, m'aquiterai de votre commission, en'y manquerai pas, dieu, Monsieur, vous remercie de cette, visite, on foir, Monsieur,

on soir, Madame,

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Is your Sifter well? I don't know. She is always complaining. One while 'tis her head, ther ber throad; then this, another while that. She makes ber body an Apothecary's bop.

She will not live to be old.

I pity ber very much I pray you to give my fervice to ber. Present my service to your Brother. But now I think on 't, is be return'd from the Bath? Have the Baths been of lervice to bis bealth? He is int rely recover'd from bis illness. Exercise bas done bim all the good imaginable. He must take care of bimself. A relapse is much to be feard.

Present my respects to my Lady your mother. Tell ber I am forry to bear sbe 18 116.

I will.

03

I will not fail. Farewel, Sir. I thank you for this visit.

Good night, Sir. Good night, Madam, 2. Dialogue.

Pour s'babiller.

Abillez-vous, Que ne vous habillezvous promtement? Garçon, faites du feu, Dites à la servante de m'aporter du linge blanc, Je n'en ai pas afaire présente-Celui-ci est assez blanc, Voulez-vous votre robe dechambre? Oui, & mes bas, Quels? les bas de foie, ou ceux de laine? Donnez-moi les bas de fil, parce qu'il fait chaud, Il me faut les bas de la couleur qui affortit mon habit, Donnez-moi mes chaussons, Et mes jarretières, Voilà vos boucles de fouliers, Fort nettes, en vérité! Que ne les frottez-vous avec de la craie? Je n'ai pas mes petites brof-Les voilà luisantes comme une glace, Mes bas font troués, Il y a une maille rompue, Reprenez-la, Faites un point à ces bas, Voilà vos fouliers, Nétoyez, décrotez mes fou-

Donnez-moi mes pantoufles,

Faites racommoder mes fou-

Dialogue 2.

To drefs one's felf.

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Cette

RESS yourself.
Wby do you not mal
baste and dress yoursel
Boy, make a fire.
Bid the maid bring me a clea

Hold, you need n't.

This is clean enough.

Will you have your nightgown or morning-gown

Tes; and my stockings.

Which? the filk stockings, the worsted ones

Give me the thread stockings hecause it is be

I must have the Stockings the

lour of my Cloath
Give me my focks.
And my garters.
There are your shoe-buckles.
Very clean, indeed!
Why don't rub 'em with whether

I have not my little brush.

There they are as white as

My stockings have boles in the There's a stitch down, or salk Take it up.
Mend those stockings a little. There are your shoes.
Clean, or wipe my shoes.

Give me my slippers. Let my shoes be mended.

liers.

liers,

helt mon chausse-pied? e ne saurois entrer dans ces fouliers-la, eles mettrai dans la forme brifée. stedone. Ils sont mal noir-CIS, le noir me falit tous les doigts, e mettrai aujourd'hui ma perruque à bourse, renez laquelle il vous plaieignez ma perruque nouée, e peignes ne sont pas nets, voulez-vous un peigne de corne, ou un peigne de buis? rêtez-moi votre peigne d'yvoire, Quelqu'un a rompu cinq ou six dents de mon peigne, settez de l'essence à cette perruque, Poudrez - la, batez la poudre, lfaut que je me lave les mains, la bouche, & le visage, cette méchante fille ne m'a point aporté d'eau, pelez-la tout-à-l'heure, Donnez-moi le bassin, Donnez-moi un peu de savon, Du est votre savonette? e l'ai perdue, Muïez vos mains,

Mes mains étoient fort sales,

Cette chemise est encore

toute froide,

Dù est ma chemise?

elle n'est pas blanche,

a voici,

Elle est sale,

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Where is my shooing born? I can't get my feet into these boss. I will stretch them in the last. Quick then. They are badly black'd. This blacking dawbs my fin-To day I will wear my bagwig. Take which you please.

Comb my tie-wig. The combs are not clean. Will you have a born-comb, or a box-comb ? Lend me your ivory-comb.

Some body has broke five or fix teeth out of my comb. Put some essence in that wig.

Powder it. Comb the powder off, or out. I must wash my bands, my mouth, and my face. This cross wench has brought me no water.

Call ber presently. Give, or reach me the bason. Give me a little soap. Where is your wash-ball? I have lost it. Wipe your bands. My bands were very dirty. Where is my shirt? Here it is. It is not clean. It is foul, or dirty. This Shirt is quite (or perfectly) cold still. 0 4

Je la chauferai, si vous le I'll warm (or air) it if warm fouhaitez, Non, non; il n'importe, Je la mettrai comme elle est, Donnez - moi un mouchoir, En voilà un, Donnez-moi le mouchoir qui est dans la poche de mon juste - au - corps, le l'ai donné à la blanchisseuse, Il étoit fale, Vous avez bien fait, A-t-elle aporté mon linge? Our, Monsieur, il n'y manque

Quelle cravate mettez-vous aujourd'hui? Une cravate unie, Plissez cette cravate, Vous la chiffonnez toute, Où font mes manchettes? Il y a trop d'empois, Elles sont trop empezées, Donnez-moi mon habit, Quel habit, Monsieur? Celui que j'avois hier, Ne voulez-vous pas votre habit neuf?

Pourquoi? Parce que c'est aujourd'hui le jour de naissance de la Reine,

J'ai tort,

Vous avez raifon, Vraîment je l'avois oublié, Vous avez bien fait de m'en faire fouvenir, Maintenant je suis quasi prêt, Il ne me manque que mes gands, mon chapeau, & mon épée,

No, no; 'tis no matter. I'll put it on as it is. Give me a bandkerchief. There's one.

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Give me the bandkerchief that is in my coat-pocket

I gave it to the washer-woman It was foul. Tou did well. Has she brought my linnen? Tes, Sir, there wants nothing

or missing What cravat, or neckcloth d you put on to day

or there's nothing wanting

A plain one. Plait, or gather that neckcluth You rumple it all over. Where are my cuffs, or rufles

They are over starched. Give me my cloatbs. What suit, Sir? That I had on yesterday. Do you not put on your nes

fuit Wby? Because to day is the Queen birth-day

I am in the wrong. I we mi taken Tou are in the right. Truly, I had forget it. 'Tis well you put me in min

Now I am almost ready. I only want my gloves, m bat, and my sword

Ever

ergetez bien mon habit & mon chapeau, font les vergétes? es sont égarées, urnez-vous, que je vous brosse, e ne boutonnez-vous votre veste? It la mode, est votre manteau? voici, i est là? e vous plaît-il, Monsieur? yez qui c'est, st le Barbier, tes-le monter, tes chaufer de l'eau pour me faire la barbe, erchez vos rafoirs, ne perdez pas de tems, eyez-vous s'il vous plaît, que je vous expédie, frottez pas fi fort, us m'écorchez le visage, don, Monsieur, j'irai plus doucement, nez garde de me couper, tre main tremble, craignez rien, j'ai la main fure.

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3. Dialogue.

a va bien,

tre une Dame & sa femme de chambre.

Pelez-vous, Madame?
Allez voir quelle heure
l'est à la pendule de la
fale-basse,
dame, il s'en va dix heures & demie,

Brush my cloaths, and my bat well.

Where's the brush?
'Tis out of the way.
Turn, that I may brush you.

Why don't you button your wastcoat.

That's the fashion.

Where is your cloak?

Here it is.

Who waites (or who is) there?

What do you want, Sir?

See who it is.

'Tis the Barber.

Call bim up.

Warm some syster to shape me

Warm some water to shave me with.

Look for your razors, do not lo-

fe time.

Please to sit down that I may dispatch you.

Don't rub so bard.
You flea my face.
I ask pardon, Sir, I will do
it more gently.
Take care not to cut me.

Your band shakes.

Don't be afraid, I bave a steady band.

That's well.

Dialogue 3.

Between a Lady and her waiting-woman.

Do you call, Madam?
Go and see what a clock
it is by the clock in the
parlor.

Madam, it is e'en half an
bour past ten.
O 5

Est-

Est-il si tard que cela? Oui, Madame, Et bien, donnez-moi ma chemise, Y a-t-il bon feu dans mon cabinet? Fort bon, Prenez garde à ne pas bruler ma chemife, Redonnez-moi mes braffières, Donnez - moi ma robe - dechambre, La voici, Madame, Donnez-moi mes pantousles, le ne faurois les trouver, Qu'en avez-vous fait? Oue font-elles devenues? le ne faurois dire, Cherchez-les, le les cherche par-tout, Vous laissez tout en desordre, Etendez la toilette, Frotez un peu la glace de ce miroir, elle est toute sale, Donnez-moi une chaile, Remuëz le feu, Donnez-moi mon peignoir,

Je croi que vous m'avez écorché la tête, Acommodez ma fontange, Où est ma coeffure?

Doucement, comme vous y

allez!

Peignez-moi,

Où font mes plombs, que je me coefe?

Ma cornette est-elle plissée?

Est-elle en état? Qui a chifonné les barbes de

Je ne veux point de cette coeffure unie,

Is it so late?
Tes, Madam.
Well, give me my shift.

Is there a good fire in my closet

A very good one.

Take care you don't burn n

flij

Give me my wastecoat again.

Give me my morning-gown.

Here it is, Madam.
Give me my slippers.
I cannot find them.
What have you done with them
What's become of them?
I cannot tell.
Look for them.
I do look for them everywher
Tou leave all things in disord
Spread the toilet
Wipe that looking-glass a lete, it is all dis

Reach me a chair.

Stir the fire.

Give me my combing-cloth.

Comb my head.

I believe you have taken to fkin off my be

Make up my top-knot.
Where is my bead-dress.
Where are my weights, if
I may dress my bead

Is my cornet plaited?

Is it in order?

W bo has tumbled the lapp of this corn

I won't have this plain bear

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onne mes mon

du est a voi duvrez Donne

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Non, I

etron

s dents de cette dentelle font toutes usées. veux ma dentelle à bride, ime mieux ma dentelle à rézeau, ou ma campane, portez-moi mon point d'Espagne, onnez-moi une épingle,

oilà la pelote,

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onnez-moi ma jupe de velours noir, & ma robe grife, tendez, j'aime mieux mettre majupe à franges d'or, & mon manteau jaune, idez-moi à mettre mon

corps,

acez-moi bien ferré, i font mes engageantes? a coefeuse a-t-elle aporté l'échèle-de-rubans que je commandai hier? on, Madame,

llen'aura donc plus ma pratique,

le néglige trop ses chalands,

onnez-moi ma palatine, mes gands, mon manchon, mon éventail, & mon maique.

li est la boéte à mouches? a voilà, Madame,

uvrez la boéte à poudre, onnez-moi la houpe pour me poudrer,

omment me trouvez-vous? ort bien,

ous avez fort bon air, la coefure n'est-elle pas de travers?

lon, Madame, etroussez les barbes jusqu'à ce que je sorte,

These Edges are quite worn

I will have my Brussels suit. I had rather have my raised fuit, or my Campane. Bring me bere my Spanish

Give me a pin. There's the pin-culbion.

Give me my black velvet petticoat, and my grey gown. Stay, I had rather put on my gold-fring'd petticoat, and my yellow manteau.

Help me put my stays on.

Lace me very tight, or very close. Where are my ruffles?

Has the millener brought the Stomacher of ribbons which I bespake yesterday?

No, Madam.

Then she shall bave my custom no longer.

She neglects ber customers too much.

Give me my tippet, my gloves, my muff, my fan, and my mask.

Where is the patch-box. There it is, Madam, Open the powder-box. Give me the puff to powder my bair.

How do you like me? Very well. Tou look very well. Is not my bead awry?

No, Madam. Pid up my lappets till out. Coufez Cousez ce tour de gorge,
Atrachez-le avec de petites
épingles.

Est-il à votre grè?
Allez dire au cocher qu'il mette les chevaux au carosse,
Au carosse coupé,
Madam, le carosse est prêt,
Il sera ici sur le champ,
Il est à la porte,
Où est mon laquais?
N'y a-t-il personne pour

m'ouvrir la portière?
Baissez la glace,
Haussez la glace,
Dites au Cocher que je vai

serrez toutes mes hardes, & mettez tout en ordre, Sow on this tucker. Fasten it with small pins.

Is it to your mind?
Go and bid the Coachman p
the bories to the coac
To the chariot.

Madain, the coich is ready.

It will be here immediately.

It is at the door.

Where is my footman?

Where is my footman?
Is there no body to open met
Door

Put down the glass.

Put up the glass.

Telle the Couchinan to dri

me to Cour

Lay up all my cloaths, and p all things in orde ar

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4. Dialogue.

Pour déjeuner.

AVEZ vous déjeûné, Monsieur? Non, Monsieur, Vous venez fort à propos, car nous allons commencer,

Je fuis venu exprès pour déjeûner avec vous,
Vous êtes le bien venu,
Monsieur,
Que voulez-vous boire?
Tout ce qu'il vous plaira,
Voulez-vous du Chocolat?
De la foupe au lait?
Du gruau?
Aimez vous mieux le Caffé?
l'aime affez le Chocolat.

Qu'on apporte la Chocola-

tiére,

Dialogue 4.
To breakfast.

HAVE you breakfasted Sir.

Tou are come in the Nick Time, for we are just goin to begin

I am come on purpose to brea fast with you You are very welcome, Sir.

What will you please to drink
What you please.
Will you have some Chocolate
Mik porriage?
Water-gruel?
Do you like Coffee hetter?
I love Chocolate very well.
Bring the Chocolate-Pot.

Qu'a

i'on la mette fur le feu, font les Taffes? onsieur, je vous donne beaucoup d'embarras. int du tout Monsieur. Quand vous n'y feriez pas, je prens toûjours du Chocolat, ous êtes bien gracieux, Monsieur, arçon, aportez le Cabaret sur la Table, mettez de lEau chauffer, je veux faire du Thé, as à cause de moi; une taffe de Chocolat me fuffit, aidu Thé délicieux, je veux que vous en goûtiez, Ace du Thé bou? on, Monsieur, c'est du Thé verd; le plus fin que que vous ayez jamais goûté, oilà un Cabaret magnifique, je n'ai jamais vu de si belle Porcelaine, l'est un présent d'un Capitaine de la Compagnie des Indes, qui le fit faire à la Chine pour moi, & qury fit mettre mes armes, e Sucrier est bien fait. Cette Thétiére est d'une grande beauté, & d'une mode tout à fait nouvelle, es Soucoupes, les Tasses, le Sucrier, le Bassin, le Pot au lait, il faut avouer, qu'il n'y a rien de plus

fuperbe,

TOIS,

Monsieur, si j'en avois de plus

belle, je vous la présente-

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Set it upon the Fire.
Where are the Cups?
Sir, I give you a deal of Trouble.
None at all Sir. If you had not been here, I should have had Chocolate.

You are very kind, Sir.

Boy, bring the Tea-Board;

put it upon the Table; set on the Water to boil, I'll make some Tea. Not for me; a Dish of Choco-

late is sufficient.

I have some delicious Tea, I
must have you taste it.
Is it Bobea?

No Sir, 'tis Green; the finest that you ever tasted.

There is a fine Tea-Table. I never saw so fine a set of Chi-

It is a present that a Captain of the East-India Company got made for me in China, with my Arms upon it.

The Sugar Diff is well made.

This Tea-Pot is bequiful and of the newest Fashion.

The Saucers, the Cups, the Slop-Basin, and the Milk-Pot, it must be confess'd, are very fine.

If I had any handsomer. I should present you with them.

Il faut que je vous donne une Tasse de Cassé, Aportez-moi ma Caffetiére, mon Moulin à Caffé, que je le moule moi-même, Ce n'est pas ici du Caffé comme celui qu'on boit dans les Caffés; sentez, flairez - le, Monsieur, Je n'en ai jamais senti de meilleur, A présent qu'il est prêt, je vous prie d'en prendre une Tafle, Assurément, il ne se boit rien de meilleur; bien obligé, Monsieur, de toutes vos bontés, Quand vous passerez dans ce quartier, venez déjeûner, ou dîner avec moi, vous me ferez honneur, Je vous rends mille graces, Monsieur,

I must give you a Dish of

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Bring me the Coffee - Pot, the Coffee - Mill, that I grind it my
This is not fuch Coffee as

drink at Coffe bouses; smitaste

I never tasted better in my

Now that it is ready, I feech you take a Di

Assuredly, nothing better of be drunk; I am very mobilig'd to you for all your

When you come this way, me the Honour to come a breakfast, or dine with

I return you a thousand Than

5. Dialogue.

Avant le diné.

E ST-il tems de dîner?

Il est tems d'aller diner,
Il est heure de diner,
On a retardé aujourd'hui le
diné jusqu'à une heure,
A quelle heure avez-vous acoutumé de diner?

A deux heures,
Je vous prie de dîner aujourd'hui avec nous,
Mettez la nape, le couvert,

Dialogue 5.

Before Dinner.

Is it Dinner-time?
It is near upon twelve

It is time to go to dinner.

Dinner was put off to day one a cla

At what a clock do you use

At two.

Pray take a dinner with to to the cloth.

nape est mise, ouvrez la table, rvez la viande, ettez la salière & des assiétes fur la table, insez, ou lavez les verres, lettez-les sur le bufet, oupez des tranches de pain, oupez de la croute & de la mie tout ensemble, angez les chaises autour de la table, & mettez-y des coussins, ui nous donne à laver? avez vos mains dans le bafin, & esturez-les avec cette ierviette, lui sert à table? sous les conviés sont-ils venus? as encore, bisont les couteaux, les fourchères & les cueillères? ene vous invite à dîner, que pour jouir de votre bonne compagnie, evous ferai faire maigre, ou pauvre chère, On a fervi, Monsieur, on n'atend que vous, On a sonné la cloche, Donnez un siège à Monsieur, Qui bénit les viandes? Benissez-les, Mettez-vous à table, que ne vous asséyez-vous? Méyez-vous à la première place, renez votre place,

e ne foufrirai pas que vous-

vous asséyiez au bas bout,

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The cloth is laid. Spread the table. Serve up, or set on the meat. Set the falt-seller and plates upon the table. Rinse, or wash the glasses. Set them upon the cuphoard. Cut slices of bread. Cut some crust and crum to-Set the chairs in order round the table, and put cushions on them. Who serves us with water? Wash your bands in the bason, and wipe them with that napkin or towel. Who waits at table? Are all the guests (company, or friends) come? Not yet. Where are the knives, forks and Spoons? I invite you to dinner, only to enjoy your good company. I shall entertain, or treat you with mean or ordinary fare. The meat is serv'd up, or the meat is on the table. Sir, they only stay for you. They have rung the bell. W bo suys grace?

Reach the Gentleman a feat. Say grace. Sit down at table. Wby don't you sit down? Sit you down in the first pla-Take your place.

I won't suffer you to sit at the lower end of the table. Vous-

Vous-vous afféyerez au haut bout. En-vérité, je n'en ferai rien, Trève de complimens, je vous prie, Pourquoi faites-vous tant de façons? On vit librement entre amis. Reculez-vous & faites un peu place, Afféyez-vous fur le banc, & je m'afféyerai fur un escabeau, Nous avons plus de compagnie que je ne croïois, Il manque ici deux couverts, Garçon, allez chercher deux ferviettes, tout le reste est ici,

Tou shall fit at the upper en

Indeed, I shan't, or I won't Let's forbear compliments,

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Wby do you make fuch o

Friends live freely together. Sit farther and make al

Sit on the bench, and I fit on the

We have more company to I thought we show there wants two covers.

Boy, go and fetch two naphiall the rest is b

6 Dialogue.

A Diner.

Imez-vous la foupe à la Françoise? Our, pourvû que le bouillon en soit bien fait, Aportez du pain de menage, Prenez du pain blanc, J'aime mieux le pain bis, Ce pain est moisi, Celui-ci est dur, Donnez-nous du pain frais, Ce pain est fort savoureux, Garçon, écroutez le pain, Vous couperai-je de la croûte de dessus, ou de celle de deffous, Voulez - vous que je vous ferve de ce bouilli? Comme il vous plaira, e me servirai moi-même, Donnez-nous le plat,

Dialogue 6.

At Dinner.

Tes, provided the broth beam
Bring some boushold bread.
Take some swhite bread.

Take some white bread.

I love brown bread better.

This bread is mouldy.

This is stale.

Give us new bread.

This bread is very savour,

Boy, chip the bread.

Shall I cut you some of the

Shall I belp you to som this boil'd me

per or under cru

As you please.

I shall belp myself.

Give us the dish.

ette viande est fort suculente,

uelle rend de jus!

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onsieur, vous ne mangez rien,

vous demande pardon, mange comme quatre, pilà une fort belle entrée, pilà un fort beau pre

mier fervice, J ais, Monfieur, vous n'avez pas encore bu, arçon, donnez à boire à

Monsieur, bouchez cette bouteille, n'ai point de tirebouchon,

rsez du vin,

plissez un verre, plissez-le jusqu'au bord, faut que vous beuviez une

rafade,

viens de boire,

evez tout,

n'est pas mauvais, dame, je boi à votre santé, onseur, je vous la porte,

vous ferai raison,

onsieur, je vous remercie,

votre connoissance, outce qui vous fait plaisir,

vos inclinations,

us êtes bien gracieux, ez tout ceci,

mez-nous le second service,

& un petit mangeur,

This meat is very juicy.

What a deal of gravey runs from it!

Sir, you eat nothing.

I beg your pardon.

I eat as much as four others.

That's a very fine first course.

But, Sir, you have not drunk

Boy, give the Gentleman fome drink.

Put the cork out of the bottle.

I have no screw. Fill some wine.

Fill a glass.

Fill it up to the brim.

Tou must drink a bumper.

I drank but just now. Drink it up.

What do you say to it?

It is not bad.

Madam, I drink your bealth.

Sir, my service to you.

I'll do you reason.

Sir, I thank you. I am your fervant.

Sir, to the bonour of your acquaintance.

To all that pleases you.

To your inclinations.

Tour are very civil.

Take away all these things.

Serve up, or bring in the /econd courfe.

Tou are a great drinker, and a small eater.

Vous

Vous voiez que je mange & que je boi bien, Allons, Monsieur, mangez de ce que vous trouvez le plus de votre goût, Je n'ai point d'apetit, Que dites - vous de cette langue de bœuf? de ce hachis? de cette fricassée ? Voulez-vous que je vous ferve de ces perdrix? de ce chapon? de ces poulets? de ces becasses? Tout ce qu'il vous plaira, Qu'aimez-vous mieux? l'aile ou la cuisse? Ce m'est tout un, Mangez quelques raves pour aiguiser l'apetit, Il n'est de meilleure sauce que l'apetit, Donnez-nous de la moûtarde, Où est le moûtardier? Nous h'avons point des morceaux délicats, Vous dévorez la viande, Vous ne la mangez pas, Vous êtes un gourmand, J'ai grand foif, le suis fort alteré, Donnez-moi un verre de vin, Le cidre n'est pas de mon gout, J'aime assez la bière pour me desaltérer, J'avois grand soif; j'aurois bu la mer & ses poissons, Allons; Monsieur, je vous porte la fanté du Roi, Je vous ferai raison, de tout

mon cœur,

Beuvez à la ronde,

Voilà d'excellent vin,

I have no stomach.

What do you say to that neat tongue? to that mind meat? to that fricasses

Shall I help you to some patridge? to some capon? to so

chicken? to some woodcood

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Tou see I both eat and drin

E'en as you please.

What do you love best? to wing or the kg
'Tis all one to me.

Eat some radishes, to whet,

Sharpen your stomat

Hunger is the best sauce.

Give us some mustard.
Where's the mustard pot?
We have no dainties, or

Tou devour your meat.
Tou do not eat it.
Tou are a greedy gut;
I am very dry.
I am very thirsty.
Give me a glass of wine.
I have no mind for cyder

I love beer well enoug to que
my this
I was very dry; I could be
drunk the fea and its fill
Come, Sir, I drink the Kin
bealth to y
I'll pledge you with all

Drink about.
There's excellent wine.

pâté? ou cette tourte de pigeonneaux?

lle est fort bonne,
ort bien assaisonnée,

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les-vous un bon écuier tranchant?

Découpez-vous bien?
e découpe affez bien,
e vous fervirai,
e fai ce que vous aimez,
e connois votre goût,
lous avez le goût fort déli-

lous fervez tout le monde, & vous ne mangez rien, lez ce plat, & fervez l'au-

uoi! des entremets?
ous nous faites un festin de
Roi, & au lieu de nous donner un repas d'ami,

langez des artichaux,
rêtez-moi votre couteau,
ette viande est toute froide,
lettez-la sur le rechaud pour
la chauser,

tvous prie, donnez-moi du boudin, ette viande est crue,

oupez-moi un morceau de bœuf, e léchez pas vos doigrs, miez-les à votre ferviette, e mettez pas le doigt dans la bouche,

a morceau de viande tient à mes dents, ez-le avec le curedent,

nez-vous de votre curedent, How do you like that pigeon pie?

It is very good.

Very well feafon'd.

Are you a good carver?

Do you carve well?
I carve pretty well.
I'll belp you.
I know what you like.
I know your palate.
Tou bave a very nice palate.

Tou carve to all, and eat nothing.

Take away this dish, and set on the other.

What! dainty dishes?

Tou give us a King's feast, instead of a friendly meal.

Eat artichoaks.

Lend me your knife.

This meat is quite cold.

Set it on the chafing-dish, in order to heat is.

Pray, give me some pudding.

This meat is raw.
Cut me a bit of beef.

Do not lick your fingers.
Wipe them with your napkin.
Don't put your fingers into your month.
A bit of meat sticks in my teeth.
Pick it out with thee toothpicker.
Make use of your tooth-picker.

P 2 Mâchez

Mâchez votre viande,

Vous avalez les morceaux fans les mâcher, Mangez bien à dîner, car

vous n'aurez point de goû-

Je ne fais que deux repas par jour,

Pour moi, je déjeune tous les jours, mais je soupe rarement,

Voulez-vous du mouton, du bœuf, ou du veau?
Ce qu'il vous plaira, Monfieur,

Voulez-vous du roti ou du bouilli?

Mangez des carotes, des navets, des panais, ou des choux,

Ce lard est rance, Vous servirai-je de l'épaule, du gigot, ou du colet de mouton?

J'aime mieux un morceau de la longe de veau, Faites faire à ce plat le tour de la table,

Monsieur, vous voïez la chère que nous faisons, C'est une chère médiocre, Mais vous êtes très-bien ve-

Ie vous rends graces, C'est le meilleur plat de la table,

Grand bien vous fasse,
Aimez-vous le lait bouilli, ou
le lait caillé?
J'aime le caillé, la crème &
le fromage frais,

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Chew, or bite your meat i

Tou swallow, or gobble down bits unchew

Eat well at dinner, for you so bave no afternoon's lunshin la

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I make but two meals a day.

For my part, I breakfast ev ry day, but I seldom eat an suppe

Will you bave mutton, beef or vea

What you please, Sir.

Will you have roast or boil mea

Eat some carrots, some turner fome parsnips, or some a

This is rusty bacon.

Shall I belp you to some of the shoulder, leg, or neck mutto

I bad rather have a bit of toin of ve

Let this dish go about

Sir, you see our cheer, or y
fee bow we fa

'Tis but ordinary cheer, orfa But you are heartily welcome

I give you thanks. This is the best dish at table

Much good may't do you.
Do you love boild, or cur

I love curds, cream, and t

en'aime pas le fromage qui a des yeux,

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d 1 che Mangez de ce flan, langez de cette étuvée, loilaun fort beau dessert, edessert (ou le fruit) répond

à tout le reste, lous avez ramassé les fruits les plus exquis que la faifon nous fournisse,

faite,

ette tarte est excellente, langez des Bignets, ai grand foif,

onnez-moi de la forte bière, 'est de la petite bière, lle est pleine de lie, ette bière est éventée,

ercez un autre tonneau, onnez une affiette nette à

Monfieur, suis fâché de ce que nous n'avons rien de meilleur, j'eusse su que vous deviez

venir, j'aurois eu quelque chose de meilleur,

i très-bien dîné,

croi que tout le monde a tout le monde a affez mangé, levons - nous de table,

êtes vous pas las d'être affis fi long tems?

esservez, endons graces, lons faire un tour de jardin, à ensuite nous viendrons prendre du thé.

I don't love cheefe that bas eyes in it.

Eat of that custard. Eat of that stewed meat. There's a very fine defert.

The defert (or fruit) answers all the rest.

You have gather'd the most exquisite fruits the season aftords.

ette patisserie est fort bien This pastry-work is very well

This is an excellent tart.

Eat some fritters. I am very dry.

Give me some strong beer.

This is small beer.

It is full of dregs. This beer is dead, or palled.

Tap, or broach another veffel. Give the Gentleman a clean

plate. I am forry we bave no better

If I had known of your coming, I would have provided something better.

I have dined very well. Itbink every body bas done.

If every body bas eat enough, let's rise from table. Are not you weary of sitting so long?

Take away. Let's Say grace.

Let's take a turn round the garden, and then we will come and drink tea.

7. Dialogue.

Pour parler François.

Prenez-vous le François? Oui, Monsieur, je l'aprens, Vous faites fort bien, Car c'est une langue fort à la mode, Tout le monde parle François, Toutes les personnes de qualité parlent François, On parle François dans toutes les cours de l'Europe, Je vous l'avoue, mais c'est une langue bien dificile, Je croi que l'Anglois n'est pas si dificile; Pardonnez-moi, il est beaucoup plus dificile, Outre cela, le François est plus doux que l'Anglois, Mais il n'est ni si copieux, ni si emphatique, Etes-vous fort avancé dans la langue Françoise? Pas trop, je ne sai quasi rien,

On dit pourtant, que vous parlez fort bien, J'en sai assez pour vous dire, que je suis votre très-humble serviteur, Entendez - vous ce que vous lifez? J'entens mieux que je ne -parle, Quels livres lifez - vous pour aprendre le François? Le Nouveau Testament, les Communes-prières, les Fables d'Esope, les Comédies

Dialogue 7.

To speak French.

O you learn French? Tes, Sir, I learn it.

Tou do very well. For 'tis a language very much Every body speaks French. All persons of quality spea French is spoken in all the courts of Europe I confess it, but it is a ver difficult language I believe the English tongue not so difficul Pardon me, it is a great de Besides, French is sweet than English But it is neither so copious, no

To emphatica Are you very well versed ! the French tongue Not much, I know nothing a

Tis faid bowever, that yo Speak very we I know enough of it to to you, I am your most but ble servin

Do you understand what yo I understand better than I ca

/peal What books do you read learn French The New Testament, the Con

mon-prayer-book, Æsop's R bles, Moliere's Plays, Do

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Tais)u Qu'a

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Com Com e ci

fort Qu'e Vous

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Affez Il ne

de

de Molière, Don Quixote, Gil-blas, Le Spectacle de la Nature, &c.

lis Télemaque, est le meilleur livre qui aît jamais été composé dans notre langue,

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Do

r. de Cambray est en quelque façon le Milton des François.

ous devez le lire pour votre instruction & pour votre plaifir.

faut le lire pour acquerir l'amour de la vertu. lais de quel Dictionaire vous servez-vous? Dictionaire roïal

Boyer, Du'aprenez-vous par cœur?

aprens quelques mots dans le vocabulaire,

Dites-moi un peu,

comment apelez-vous ce-

Comment appelle-t-on ce- >

Comment cela s'apelle-t-il? e croi qu'on l'apelle---, fort bien; & ceci?

Qu'est-ce que cela? Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela?

ous aprenez fort bien, e vous remercie de ce que vous m'encouragez,

Prononcé-je bien? al-ce que je prononce

bien? Assez bien, passablement bien, Pretty well, indifferent well. l ne vous manque qu'un peu d'exercice, ou de pratique,

Quixot, Gil-Blas, Le Spectacle de la Nature, or Nature display'd, &c.

I read Telemacchus.

It is the best Book that has ever been composed in our langua-

Mr. de Cambray is in ome respect the French Milton.

Tou ought to read bim for your instruction and pleasure.

Tou ought to read bim to acquire the love of virtue. But what Dictionary do you make use of ? Boyer's royal Dictionary.

What do you learn, or get by

I learn some words in the vocabulary.

Tell me a little.

How do you call that?

I believe they call it-Very well; and this?

What is that?

Tou learn very well. I thank you for encouraging me.

Do I pronounce well?

Tou only want a little practice.

P 4

On

On n'a rien sans peine,

Si vous prenez de la peine, vous aprendrez le François, J'en suis convaincu,

On m'a dit que vous entendez-bien la langue Françoi-

Je souhaiterois que cela fût vrai,

Je faurois ce que je ne fai pas, Il fera vrai, fi vous le voulez, Qu'entendez-vous par-là? Je veux dire qu'il ne dépend

que de vous d'aprendre le François,

Comment cela?

Je supose que vous avez envie d'aprendre cette belle langue;

Vous devez le suposer, car en effet j'en meurs d'envie, Et bien, je m'en vai vous enseigner la manière de l'aprendre bien tôt,

Vous m'obligerez beaucoup, Vous me ferez un très-grand plaisir,

La métode la plus facile pour aprendre le François, c'est de le parler souvent,

Mais pour le parler, il en faut favoir quelque chose,

Vous en savez déja assez, Je ne sai que vingt ou trente mots, & quelques petites phrases que j'ai apris par cœur,

Cela fufit pour commencer à parler,

Si-cela étoit, je deviendrois favant en peu de tems, N'en doutez point, There's nothing to be got with out pains

.If you take pains, you will learn French

I am sensible of that.

I was told that you are ver learned in the French ton

I wish it were true.

I should know what I do not.
It will be true, if you will.
What do you mean by that?
I mean that it is in your ow
power to learn French

How so?

I suppose you have a mind the learn that sine language.

Tou ougt to suppose it, for it deed I have a great mind to it Well, I am going to teach you to speak it quick

You will oblige me mightily.

You will do me a very gre
favou

The easiest method to lea French is, to speak it often

But to speak it, a body me know something of You know enough of it alread I know but twenty or this words, and some little pur ses, which I have got her

That's enough, or that suffice to begin to spe Were it so, I should become great scholar, in a little til

Make no doubt of it.

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ferez

l'entendez-vous point ce que je vous dis? l'entens, & je vous comprens fort bien, ais j'ai de la peine à parler, n'ai pas la facilité de parler,

la viendra avec le tems, vous rebutez pas pour cela,

fuis un peu impatient, a-t-il long-tems que vous aprenez ?

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y a deux mois, if fort peu de tems, tre Maître ne vous dit-il as qu'il faut toûjours parler François?

i, Monfieur, il me le dit fouvent,

rquoi donc ne parlez-vous pas ? c qui voulez-vous que je

parle? tous ceux qui vous parleront.

leront, mais je

yez-moi, foyez hardi, & arlez fans prendre garde fi ous parlez bien ou mal, parle de cette manière, ut le monde fe moquera de moi,

raignez pas cela, avez-vous pas que pour rendre à bien parler, on mmence par parler mal? ivrai donc votre avis, ferez fort bien.

Do not you understand what I say to you?

I understand and apprehend it very well.

But I find it hard to speak.

I have not the facility of speaking.

That will come in time.

Do not be discouraged for that.

I am a little impatient.
Is it long since you began to

It is two months since.

That's a very little time.

Does not your master tell you,
that you must always speak
French?

Tes, Sir, be tells me fo very often.

Wby don't you speak then?

Who will you have me speak with?

With all those that speak to you.

I would fain speak, but I dare not.

Believe me, be confident, and fpeak without minding whether you speak well or ill. If I speak so, every body will laugh at me.

Do not fear that.

Do not you know, that to learn to speak well, one begins by speaking ill?

I shall then follow your advice.

Tou will do very well.

8. Dialogue.

Pour parler Anglois.

Onsieur, êtes - vous François? Oui, Monsieur, à votre service , De quelle Province de France êtes-vous? De l'Ile de France, de la Touraine, de l'Anjou, &c. De quelle Ville? De Paris, de Blois, &c. Combien y a-t-il que vous êtes en Angleterre? Il y a un an, Parlez-vous Anglois? Je le parle un peu, le l'entens mieux que je ne le parle, La langue Angloise est fort dificile aux François,

La Françoise est bien plus dificile aux Anglois, J'ai de la peine à le croire, L'expérience nous le fait voir tous les jours, La prononciation du François est bien plus facile, que celle de l'Anglois, Je connois quantité d'Anglois qui prononcent parfaitement bien le François. Et à-peine peut-on trouver un François en cent, qui passablement prononce bien l'Anglois, Les François mangent la plûpart des mots Anglois, Je connois pourtant quelques François, qui prononcent Dialogue 8.

To speak English.

Sir, are you a Free Ma Yes, Sir, at your service.

What Province of France

Of the Isle of France, of To rain of Anjou, & Of what City?

Of Paris, Blois, &c.
How long bave you been
Englan

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A Year.

Do you speak English?

I speak it a little.

I understand it better the

The English tongue is a bard for Frenchmen

The French is far more a cult to Englishm I can hardly believe it.

Experience shews it us a

The Pronunciation of the Free is far more easy than the the Engl

I know many English m who pronounce French feelly

And one can bardly fine Frenchman in a bund who can pronounce Engineerity

The French clip most of words in Eng.

And yet I know some Fre

men, who pronounce Eng

Anglois presque aussi bien que les Anglois mêmes, ut donc qu'ils soient veus fort jeunes en Angleterre,
remment, car il y a longtems qu'ils y sont.

almost as well as the English
themselves.
Then they must have come very
young into England,

'Tis likely, for they have been there a long time.

9. Dialogue.

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Des Nouvelles.

Ue dit-on de bon?
Quelles nouvelles y at-il?
l'en fai pas,
dit-on de nouveau?
z-vous quelque chose de
nouveau?
lles nouvelles aprenez-

une, ai rien apris de nouveau, quoi parle-t-on en Ville?

ne parle de rien,
entendu dire, ou j'ai apris
que—,
t une fort bonne nouvelle,
tune mauvaise nouvelle,
tez-vous rien ou' dire de
la guerre?
bruit court qu'il y aura
guerre,
en ai pas entendu parler,
arle d'un siège,
dit que Gibraltar est afsiégé,

dit qu'on a levé le siège, dit qu'il y a eu un Combat sur Mer, Dialogue 9.

Of News.

What news is there?

I know none.
What news is there abroad?
Do you hear any news?

What news do you bear?

None at all.

I have heard no news.

What do they fay about town,

or abroad?

There's no talk of any thing.

I was told, or I heard that—.

That is a very good piece of news.

This is ill news.

Did you bear any thing of the war?

The report is there will be a

I beard nothing of it.
There's a talk of a siege.
They say Gibraltar is besieg'd.

They say they have rais'd the siege.

They say there has been a seafight.

On

On le disoit, mais le bruits'est trouvé faux, Au-contraire, on parle d'une bataille, Cette nouvelle mérite confirmation, De qui la tenez-vous? Je la sai de bonne part, Je vous nomme mon Auteur. Croïez-vous que nous aurons la Paix? Il y a aparence, Sur quoi vous fondez-vous? Sur ce que je vois que les esprits de l'un & de l'autre parti n'y font guère portés, Cependant tout le monde a besoin de la paix, Sur-tout les Marchands,

La guerre fait beaucoup de tort au Comerce,
Sans-doute. La paix est toûjours avantageuse au Comerce,
Que dit-on à la Cour?
On parle d'équiper une flote de quatre-vingt vaisseaux de guerre,
On parle d'un voïage,
Quand croit-on que le Roipartira?
On ne sait pas, on ne le dit pas,
Où dit-on que la Reine ira?

Les uns disent à Kensington, les autres à Windsor. Et la gazette que dit-elle? Je ne l'ai pas lue, Je ne m'embarasse guère des afaires-d'état, Das proved fa
On the contrary they talk o
bat
That news wants confirmati
Who have you it from ?

They said so, but that re

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Who have you it from?
I have it from good hands.
I name you my author.

Do you think we shall have pead There's a likelihood of it.
What grounds have you for Because I see the minds of he parties are little inclined to

Every body wants peace be Especially Merchants and

War is a great bindrance

Without question. Peace is ways advantageous to Tre

What do they say at Court They talk of fitting out as of forescore men of war.

They talk of a journey.
When do they suppose the k
will

It is not known, they say
thing of
Where do they say the Quantil

Some fay to Kensington, thers to Wind And what fays the Gazt I have not read it.

I trouble myself very little bout state-affa

gler l'état,
je ne parle jamais de régler l'état,
je ne parle jamais de rien
d'un ton afirmatif,
lons de nouvelles particulières,
qu'on dit de Monsieur—
est-il vrai?

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r'en dit-on?
Iditqu'il a eu dispute au jeu,
ec qui?
ec un Gentilhomme Frangois,

font-il batus?

ii, Monsieur,

iil blessé?

dit qu'il est blessé à mort,

n suis fâché, c'est un ho
nête-homme,

rquoi se sont-ils querellés?

n'en fai rien, dit qu'il lui a donné un démenti,

10. Dialogue.
Sur la Danse.

Joici le Maitre à danfer qui entre,
n jour, Monsieur; allons,
une Révérence,
lons, Monsieur; marchez,
ournez vos Pieds en dehors,
mez votre tête droite,
ettez votre Chapeau,
ez-le de bonne grace,
illà comme on ôte le Chapeau,
trez dans la Sale,
ites une Révérence du

pied en avant,

I never take upon me to settle the nation.

And I never speak positively of any thing.

Let's talk of private news.

Is that true which is reported of Mr.—?

What of him?

They say he had a quarrel at play.

With whom?

With a French Gentleman.

Did they fight?
Tes, Sir.
Is he woundet?
They say he is mortally wounded.
I am sorry for't, he is an honest man.
Upon what account did they quarrel?
I know nothing on't.
They say he gave him the lie.

Dialogue 10. On Dancing.

Good morrow, Sir; come, a
Bow.

Come, Sir; walk. Turn your Feet out.

Hold up your Head.
Put on your Hat.
Take it off genteely.
Observe bow you're to take off your Hat.
Come into the School.
Make a Bow with your Foot

before. Pliez

Pliez davantage, pliez-vous lentement, Vous ne pliez pas affez, Vous vous relevez trop vîte, Voyons une Révérence du Pied en arriére. Laissez tomber vos bras morts, Faites une Révérence côté ou en passant, Faites - la avec gravité & de bonne grace, Allons, faifons quelques pas de Menuet, Donnez-moi les Mains, Regardez-moi, faites deux pas, & puis pliez, Vous avez les Jarrets bien roides, Pliez les Genoux, Tournez les Pieds en dehors, Etendez le Jarret, Donnez la main avec grace, La tête droite, le Corps droit,

Effacez les Epaules, Après le Menuet, il faut danser un Rigaudon, Qui veut danser une Courante? Danserons - nous les Contredanses? Les Contredanses sont très amusantes,

11. Dialogue.

Pour jeuer aux Cartes, & en particulier au Piquet.

Ouerons-nous aux Cartes? Comme vous voudrez, As you will. A quel jeu jourons-nous?

Bend more , bend yourself fl

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You don't bend enough. Tou rise too quick. Let's fee a Bow with your

Let your Arms fall.

Make a fide Bow.

Do it with Gravity and

Come let's do some Min

Give me your Hands. Observe me, take two Su and then Tou bave very stiff Hams.

Bend your Knees. Turn your Feet out. Stretch your Hams. Give your Hands neatly. Tour Head upright, your l

Keep in your Shoulders. After the Minuet, you dance a Rigad Who will dance a Courant

Shall we dance Country

Country Dances are very di

Dialogue.11.

To play at Cards, and ticularly at Picket.

C Hall we play at Cards What game shall we play

ons à la bête, à l'hombre, la basséte, ou au piquet, ions au piquet, st un jeu fort à la mode,

me parmi les Dames, nnez-nous deux jeux de cartes, & des jetons, mbien jouerons-nous par partie?

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uons un écu, pour passer le tems, nons-nous partie double? mme il vous plaira,

iel avantage me donnezus me demandez de l'avantage, & vous jouëz aussi

bien que moi, ejeu de cartes est-il entier? on, il y manque une Carte, tez les basses cartes,

oyons qui fera, oupez, pour voir qui fera,

i la main, ou je suis premier en cartes, estàvous à faire, vous étes

dernier en cartes, lèlez les cartes,

outes les figures sont eniemble,

aites, ou donnez, me manque une carte? y en a une de trop dans le talon,

efaites. oupez, vez-vous vos cartes? croi qu'oui, vez-vous écarté?

ombien en prenez-vous? prens tout,

en laisse une,

Let's play at beast or loo, at omber, at baffet, or at picket. Let's play at picket.

'Tis a game very much in fa-

Even among the Ladies.

Give us two packs of cards. and some Counters.

How much (ball we play a game?

Let's play for a Crown, to pass away the time.

Do we play lurches? E'en as you please.

What odds do you give me?

Tou ask me odds, and you play as well as I.

Is this a whole pack of cards? No, there wants a card. Pull out the small cards. Let's see, who shall deal? Cut, or lift for deal. I have the hand, or I am to play first, or I am elder band.

Tou are to deal, you are younger band.

Shuffle the cards.

All the court-cards are togetber.

Deal away. I want a card.

There's one too many in -the Stock.

Deal again. Cut.

Have you your cards? I believe I bave. Have you discarded, or put out? How many do you take in?

I take all. I leave one. J'ai mauvais jeu,
J'ai le plus pauvre jeu des
cartes,
Vous devez avoir beau jeu,
puisque je n'ai rien,
Mon jeu m'embarasse,

Acusez votre jeu,

Comptez votre point, Cinquante, soixante, &c. Il est bon, ils sont bons, Ils ne valent pas, J'ai écarté la partie, le suis une mazette, Sixième Major, Quinte au Roi, Quatrième, ou Quarte à la Dame, Tierce au Valet, J'en ai autant, cela est égal, Trois As, trois Rois, &c. font-ils bons? Non, j'ai un Quatorze, J'ai Quatorze de Dames, louez, Je joue cœur, pique, carreau, trèfle, L'as, le Roi, la Dame, le Valet, le dix, le neuf, le huit, le sept, Je fais pic, repic, capot,

Je vous ai fait pie, repic, & capot,

Je gagne les cartes,
j'ai fept levées,
J'ai perdu,
Vous avez gagné,
Vous me devez un écu,
Vous me le deviez,
Nous fommes quite,
Donnez-moi ma revenche,
De tout mon cœur,

I have had cards.
I have the worst cards in

Tou must needs bave good to fince I have nothing.

My game, or my cards put

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Call your game, or call w

Tell your point.
Fifty, Sixty, &c.
'Tis good, or they are good.
They are not good.
I put, or laid out the game.
I am a bungler, or novice at ple
A Sixieme Major, a Quint
or from the King, a fout
to or from the Queen,

Tierce to the Kna
I have as much, that's equa
Are three Aces, three King
&c. goo

No, I have a Quatorze. I am Fourteen by Queens. Play on.

I play a Heart, a Spade, Diamont, a Ch

The Ace, the King, the Que the Knave, the Ten, the N ne, the Eight, the Seven. I make a peek, a repeek,

I bave peek'd, repeek'd, a capoted yo

I win, or I have the cards
I have seven tricks.
I have lost.
You have won.
You owe me a crown.
You owed it me.

We are quits, or even. Give me my revenge. With all my beart.

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cards

Pour jouer à Quadrille.

Rons-nous faire un tour? Voulez - vous que nous fassions un Quadrille? lons, j'y confens; j'aime les Parties quarrées, ortez la Table à jouer,

acez les Fiches & rangez les Couleurs, ésentez les Cartes, & faites tirer les Places.

rez, Monsieur, on pas avant Madame. Que Madame tire la première, suis chez moi, Mr. vous me fatiguez avec vos Cérémonies,

faut vous obéir, Madame, tombe toûjours à la Couleur que je hais. Carreau me porte toû-

jours malheur, suis sûr que je jouerai de guignon, puisque se suis

au Pique, importe, êtes vous prêtes, Mefdames?

rons à qui fera, qui est-ce à faire? It à moi à faire, st à Mr. à faire, st à Madame à faire, stau Carreau à faire,

n'est donc pas à vous, mais à moi à faire, mez-moi les Cartes que Give me the Cards that I may je fasse, suis sous une mauvaise I bave bad bad Luck cut me. coupe,

12. Dialogue. Dialogue 12.

To play at Quadrille.

C'Hall we take a Walk? Shall we make a Party at Quadrille? With all my Heart, I love a Party of four. Bring the Card Table. Give out the Fishes.

Give the Cards, and let us draw for our Places.

Draw . Sir.

Not before my Lady. Let the Lady draw first.

I am in my own House, Sir, you tire me with your Ceremonies.

I must obey you, Madam. I am always to draw the Colour I dislike.

A Diamond always brings me bad Luck.

I Shall bave bad Luck , Since I bave drawn a Spade.

No Matter, are you ready, Ladies ?

Let us lift for deal. Who is the Dealer? I am to deal. Mr. is to deal. My Lady is to deal. They that drew the Diamond

is to deal. Then it is not you, but I that

am to deal.

Quand

Quand je suis sous la Coupe de Madame, je perds toujours, Votre Coupe me porte malheur, Que jouons nous? A combien la Fiche? A six Sols la Fiche,

A combien la Fiche?
A fix Sols la Fiche,
Le Jeu seroit trop haut,
Combien de tours joueronsnous?

Combien mettrons nous de Fiches dans le Corbillon? Mettons en douze. C'en est assez, Je crains de ne pouvoir pas jouer si long tems, Allons, à qui est-ce à jouer? Qui est premier en Cartes? C'est moi, c'est vous, c'est

Mr.
Jouez-vous? Joue-t-on? Estil permis? Permettez-vous?
Je ne joue pas. Je passe,
Jouez-vous?

Attendez un moment, Mr. Suis-je premier?

Si j'étois premier, vous ne me l'ôteriez pas,
On ne joue pas en noir avec trois Matadors Cinquiémes par les bas, avec une Dame gardée,

Si ma Dame ne passe pas, je fais la bète, Si mon Roi est coupé je

Trois Matadors fixiémes en rouge, par les petits, & un Roi gardé,

When my Lady cuts my Card I bave always bad Lu

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You cut me ill Luck.

What do we play for?
For how much a Fish?
Six Pence a Fish.
The Play would be too deep.
How many rounds shall

How many Fishes do we stal

Let us put in twelve. That too much. That is enou I am afraid I can't play

Who is to speak?
Who is to play?
Who is eldest Hand?
I am, you are, it is Mr.

Do you play? Do they play Do you give me leas I pass.
Do you play?

Stay a little, Sir.

Am I the eldest Hand?

If I was eldest Hand,

They don't play in black three Matadores, cinquit and small Cards, and Q

If my Queen does not we Trick, I shall be beautiful my King is trump'd!

I bave just lost a fine Gam

Three Matadores, 6es in 1 and King guarded, and 6 fmall Ca avois Spadille, Manille,
Baste & Ponte Cinquiémes
par la Dame,
ai trouvé contre moi le
Roi Cinquiéme dans une
même Main,

ai fait la Bête, ai perdu Codille,

Cara Luc

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les Matadors, lous ne les avez pas demandé avant qu'on coupât, a Bête est très-considera-

ble, ombien y a-t-il de Bètes? n'ose jouer. Allons, il faut risquer, cur & le Roi de Pique,

refle & Carreau,

-tout, helle est la Triomphe? arreau est la Triomphe, ai trouvé un bon Roi, ans mon Roi je perdois,

je n'eusse appellé un si bon Roi, je n'aurois fait que deux Mains,

aurois perdu Codille,
es Tours font finis. Combien gagnez-vous? Combien perdez-vous?
e perds dix Fiches, & cinq

Jettons, lui a un Jetton impair? loi, Mr.

lirons à qui l'aura, lest à moi, Cinquieme with the Queen.

I bad against me the King cinquieme, all in one Hand.

I am beasted.
I bave lost Codille.
Comfort us, give us Matadores.
Tou did not ask for them till
the Cards were cut.

It is a very great Beast,

How many Beasts are there? I durst not play. Come, I must venture.

Hearts is Trump, and I call the King of Spades. I play in Clubs, and call the King of Diamonds.

Trump.
What is Trump?
Diamonds is Trump.

I have call'd a good Partner.
If it had not been for my
Partner I had lost.

If I had not called so good a Partner, I. should have won but two Tricks.

I bad loft Codille.

The Rounds are out. How much bave you won? How much bave you loft?

Ten Fishes, and five Counters,

Who has an odd Counter?
I, Sir.
Let us cut for it.
It is mine.

13. Dialogue.

Des Divertissemens de la Campagne, sur-tout de la Chasse de la Pèche.

Onsieur, je suis ravi de vous voir. Où est-ce que vous avez été depuis si longtems?

Où vous tenez-vous?

Il y a deux mois que nous fommes à une Maison de Campagne,

Etes-vous tout-à-fait revenu en Ville?

Non, Monsieur, je m'en retourne demain matin,

Comment vous divertissezvous à la Campagne? Comment passez - vous le

J'en donne une partie à l'é-

Mais quels font vos divertissemens après vos ocu-

pations férieuses? Je vai quelquesois à la chasse,

A quelle chasse?

Tantôt nous courons le cerf, & tantôt le lievre,

Nous avons une meute de chiens-courans,

Deux lévriers, deux lévrètes, quatre bassets, & trois chiens-couchans,

Ne chassez - vous jamais aux oiseaux?

Vous me pardonnerez,

Chassez - vous quelquefois avec le fusil?

Oui, Monsieur,

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Dialogue 13.

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Of Country Diversions, of Sports, especially of Hunting and Fishing.

Sir, I am overjoy'd to f you. Where have you be this long while

Where do you keep?
We have been these two mont
at a country hou

Are you come to Town for go and all

No, Sir, I go back to morro mornin

How do you enjoy yourself the country

How do you pass away i

I bestow part of it upon book

But which are your diversion after your ferious business

I go fometimes a bunting.
What do you bunt?
Sometimes we bunt a stag, a
fometimes we bunt a ba
Have you good dogs?
We have a pack of bounds.

Two greybound dogs, two grebound bitches, four terrise and three setting do Do you never go a fowling

Pardon me, (or no) Sir.

Do you go a shooting for time

Tes, Sir.

ur quoi tirez-vous?
urtoute forte de gibier, comme perdrix, faisans, bécasses, grives, lapins, &c.
sirez-vous en volant, ou à
la course?

fais l'un & l'autre,

omment prenez-vous les lapins?

uelquefois avec des pochés & le furet, & quelquefois nous les tuons à coups de fusils,

tles cailles?

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ous les prenons ordinairement avec une tirasse (ou un filet) & un chien-couchant,

hassez-vous avec l'oiseau?

e tems en tems,

de fauconnerie?

ous avons des vols d'oifeaux, pour toute forte de
gibier,

mez-vous la pêche?

trémement,

chez-vous souvent au filet?

lez-rarement,

urquoi? D'où vient?

gnés de la rivière, ais nous avons un vivier, un étang, où nous pêchons avec la ligne & le hameçon, tre étang est-il bien fourni de poisson?

nt bien, le faites-vous, quand vous l'allez ni à la chasse ni à la pêche?

billard, aux quilles, &c.

What do you shoot?

All manner of game, as partridges, pheafants, woodcocks, thrushes, rabbets, &c.

Do you shoot flying or running?

I do botb.

How do you catch rabbets?

Sometimes with purfe-nets, and a ferret, and sometimes we kill them with a Gun.

And Quails?

We catch them most commonly with a net and a setting dog.

Do you bawk?
Now and then.
Have you good bawks?

We have casts of bawks, far all manner of game.

Do you love fishing?

Extreamly.

Do you fish often with a net? But seldom.

Wby? Or what's the reason on't? Because we are a great way from the river.

But we have a Fish - pond, where we fish with a line and a

Is your pond well stock'd with fish?

Very well.

What do you when you neither bunt nor fish.

We play at bowls, at billiards, nine pins, &c.
Q 3 14. Dia-

14. Dialogue.
Pour aller à la Comédie,

ON dit qu'on joue aujourd'hui une nouvelle Pièce,

Est-ce une Comédie, une Tragédie, un Opéra, ou une Farce?

C'est une Tragédie,
Quelle Tragédie est-ce?
L'Epouse en Deuil,
Qui en est l'Auteur?
Monsieur Congrève,
Est-ce la première fois qu'on
la joue?

Non, Monsieur, c'est la troisième fois; c'est le jour du Poëte,

Quel fuccès a-t-elle eu à la première & à la feconde représentation?

Elle a été jouée avec un aplaudissement universel, Monsieur Congrève étoit déja fameux par ses pièces

Et cette dernière pièce lui aquiert la réputation d'un grand Poëte tragique,

Irons-nous la voir?
De tout mon cœur,
Que dites-vous de cette Symphonie?
Je la trouve fort belle,
Les galeries sont déja pleines.

Et comme vous voiez, nous fommes fort serrés dans le parterre, Il y a dans les loges autant de Dames qu'il y en peut tenir,

Dialogue 14.
To go to fee a Play,

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THey say there's a new pacted to d

Is it a Comedy, a Tragedy, Opera, or a Fatt

'Tis a Tragedy?
What Tragedy is it?
The Mourning Bride.
Who is the author of it?
Mr. Congreve.
Is this the first time it is after

No, Sir, this is the third in This is the Poet's de

How did it take the first a fecond time it was presente or after

It was acted with univer

Mr. Congreve was alrea famous by bis Comedi

And this last play gains be the reputation of a great tragick Po

Shall we go and see it?
With all my heart.
What do you say to that sy

Methinks 'tis very fine.

The galleries are all full

And as you see, we are to much crowded in the p

The boxes are as full of L dies as they can bot

n'ai jamais vu la Comédie fi pleine, y a beaucoup de beaumonde, me, presqu'autant que la Comédie, la vue de ces beles Dames qui font l'ornement des Loges, est un beau-coup d'œil, les font fort bien mises, marquez-vous cette Dame qui est dans la Loge du Roi? ii, je la voi, elle est jolie, le est parfaitement bien faite, leatous les traits réguliers, est une belle blonde, ue ses yeux sont vifs & bien fendus! uelle taille! Qu'elle est fine! le est faite au tour, à peindre, à charmer, le a un air de Reine, uelle Majesté dans fon

lay.

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lest une beauté parfaite, a connoissez-vous?
ai cet honneur-là,
vez-vous pris garde à son
tein?
l'est le plus beau tein du
monde,
lle a un tein de lis & de

port!

lle a un tein de lis & de roses, lle a les dents blanches comme de l'yvoire, sais on va commencer, écoutons, a Comédie est achevée, a toile est abateure.

a toile est abatue, letournons - nous - en chez nous, I never saw the bouse so full.

There's abundance of people.

I love the fight of those fine Ladies who grace the boxes, almost as much as the play.

That's a fine 'prospect.
They are very finely dress'd.
Do you take notice of that Lady
who sits in the King's box?
Tes, I see her; she's pretty.
She's a perfect heauty.

Her features are all exact.

She is a fair beauty.

What a fine sparkling and large Eyes she bas!

What a fine beautiful shape!

She is charmingly made.

She has the air of a Queen.
What Majesty in her carriage!

She's perfectly handsom.

Do you know her?

I have that honour.

Have you took notice of her complexion?

'Tis the finest complexion in the world.

Her complexion is like lillies and roses.

She has teeth as white as snow.

But the curtain is drawing, let's bear.

The play is done.
The curtain is let down.
Let's return home.

Q 4

15. Dia-

15. Dialogue.

Pour acheter & pour vendre.

Ombien vendez-vous ce drap l'Aune? Je le vends dix-huit Chelins

Maniez ce drap, Monsieur, il est doux comme du Velours, il est très-fin, & il a du corps,

Ce Drap me paroit bien cher, Il me revient à moi à plus de dix fept Chelins, & vous favez, Monsieur, qu'il faut vivre,

N'en avez-vous pas de plus beau?

Montrez-m'en de toutes fortes de Couleurs,

Monsieur, très-volontiers; Car, Dieu merci, comme ma Boutique est fort achalandée, aussi est-elle bien assortie,

Voila des Echantillons de toutes les Etoffes qui y font,

Ce Drap me coute à moi dix huit Chelins, ou je ne fuis pas honnête homme,

Et comme je me contente d'un petit Profit, je ne vous demande que six Sols de gain par Aune,

Je ne furfais point; je n'ai qu'un mot. C'est marché donné,

Je crains que cette Couleurlà ne passe bien-tôt, Non, Monsieur, c'est une Couleur qui ne tombera Dialogue 15.

To buy and fell,

A Ow do you fell this Clo an El I fell it at eighteen Shillings

Feel this Cloth, Sir, it is foft as Velvet, it is we fine, and substantial.

This Cloth methinks is very dea
It stands me in more than s
wenteen Shillings, and y
know, Sir, one must be

Have you no finer?

Shew me some of al forts
Colour

Most willingly, Sir. For thank God, as my Shop very well accustom'd, so it well stock

There's Patterns of all t Cloths that are in

This Cloth costs me eight Shillings, or I am not a bonest ma

And as I am contented wi a little Profit, I don't a you but Sixpence an Ell m re than prime of

I don't exact, I make but of Word, it is given you that Prit

I am afraid that Colour to fade very so

No, Sir, it is a Colour whi will never fade, but if?

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Habi abier Somr ble.

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bier tre

ent ti dez-m igez amais; mais si vous vouiez prendre de ces autres
Draps-là, je pourrois en
rabattre quelque chose,
uis fixé à celui-là,
veux lever un Habit,
n Tailleur m'a dit qu'il
m'en falloit cinq Aunes,
stee qu'on en leve ordinairement,
ne faut aussi de la Doublure,
elle doublure souhaitez-

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ous, Monsieur? Voulezous une étoffe de Soye ou une de Serge? me assez la Serge; mais omme c'est la Mode de oubler les Habits de Soye, oupez-m'en de cette Cou-

leur de Citron,
nsieur, vous aurez-là un
Habit d'un grand Goût,
bien vous dois-je?

Somme n'est pas considéble. Il y a de Drap nt — & tant d'étoffe de bye, cela fait en tout la Somme de tant —,

vous trompez - vous pas ?
compte est-il juste ?
a-t-il point de mépri-

fe? J
ptez vous-même. Suptez, voyez fi le compte n'est pas juste,
bien, Monsieur, voilà
tre Argent. Il me re-

ent trois Chelins, lez-moi mon reste, gez moi une Guinée, would take some of those other Cloths, I could abate something.

I have fix'd upon that. I will buy a Suit.

My Taylor has told me that I must have five Ells for it. It is what one generally buys.

I must bave Lining also.

What lining will you have, Sir? Will you have it Silk or Stuff?

I like Stuff well enoug; but as it is the Fashion to line one's Clothes with Silk, cut me off some of this, Citron Colour.

Tou shall have, Sr, a Suit of Cloaths of an elegant Taste. How much do I owe you?

The Sum is not considerable.

There is so much Cloth—
and so much Silk, that makes in all the Sum of so
much—.

Is there no Mistake?

Reckon yourself. See if the Account is not right.

Very well, Sir, there's your Money. There is three Shillings coming to me. Give me my Change.
Change me a Guinea.
O 5

N'avez-vous pas de Monnoye?

Monsieur, voilà votre reste.
Je suis votre très-humble
Serviteur. J'éspere que,
quand is vous faudra quelqu'autre Étosse, vous
n'oublierez pas votre Serviteur,

Non, fans doute, si je suis content de vous; Donnezmoi votre Adresse, Jusqu'au revoir, Monsieur,

Vous vendez de la Toile, Monsieur? Il y a un de mes Amis qui m'a adressé chez vous, j'espere que vous me donnerez de bonne toile,

N'en doutez pas, Mr. Quelle toile fouhaitez

vous? \\
Quelle toile vous faut-il? \\
Il me faut de la toile d'Hollande pour me faire une Douzaine de Chemises, & de la Batiste pour les garnir,

De quel Prix la voulezvous? {

Combien y voulez-vous mettre?

Cinq, fix, à fept Chelins l'Aune?

On va vous en montrer, Monfieur. Vous allez être fervi comme il faut, En voilà trois Piéces à cinq

Chelins, en voilà à fix, & d'autres à fept; vous pouvez choisir,

Have you no Silver?

Sir, there's your Change.

am your most bumble so want. I hope when you we any other Cloth, you we forget your bumble Servan

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No, without doubt, if I pleas'd with you; g ve your B
Farewell till I see you aga

Tou fell Linnen, Sir? Then
a Friend of mine has
rected me to you, I h
you'll fell me what is go

Don't doubt it, Sir.

What Linnen will you pl

I must have some Holland make me a Dozen of Shi and some Cambrick to t them w

What Price will you go to?

They are going to shew fome, Sir. You shall us'd as you ought to There's three Pieces at Shillings, there is some fix, and others at severe you may take your Choice.

e je les voye au Jour, le là est bien grosse pour le Prix, voilà une plus fine, mais lle est trop claire, & négale; elle n'est pas unie du tout, msieur, voyez celle-là, xaminez celle-ci; voilà le la toile qu'on pourroit présenter au Roi, Roi n'en porte pas de plus belle, e est d'un blanc qui élouit; elle est fine & forte. nez-la sur ma parole; lle vous fera un Profit dmirable, vous n'en verrez pas la fin, le-là ne me plait pas, e est mal tissue, elle est raboteule, ron, aveignez m'en une lèce ou deux de cette Armoire, ez-en trois à la marque 6, depliez-les, montrezles à Monsieur, ur celle - ci me plait; ele est toute d'une autre valité que les précédentes, e ne me les montriezvous d'abord? us vous y connoissez, Monsieur, ez-vous à combien me reviennent ces toiles-là? ne croyois pas que vous. oulussiez me donner ce qu'elles me coutent, us ne les aurez pas à

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Let me see them in the light.
That is very coarse for the
Price.
There is another finer, but it
is too clear, and uneven; it
is not at all even.

Sir, look on that, examine this; there's Linnen fit for the King.

The King does not wear finer.

It is so white that it dazles:
it is fine and strong.
Take it on my Word; it will
do you very great Service;
you will never see the end
of it.

That don't please me.
It is had woven, it is rough.

Boy, fetch me a Piece or two out of that Press.

Take out three marked with G, open them, and show em to the Gentleman.

This pleases me; it is quite different from the others.

Why did not yot show them me at first?

Tou have Judgment in them,

Sir.

Do you know how much these

Linnens stand me in?

I did not believe you would be willing to give me what they cost me.

Tou Shan't have them for moins

moins de huit Chelins quand vous feriez mon Pere,

Huit Chelins; c'est trop; il faut que vous en rabatiez quelque chose,

Je n'en rabatrois pas une Obole; & si je vous la laisse à ce Prix-là, c'est parce que vous-venez de la part de Monsieur..., que je considere beaucoup,

C'est bien cher en vérité; mais puisqu'il en faut pasfer par-là, il n'y a pas le petit Mot à dire,

Combien m'en faut-il?

Aunez juste, Monsieur, vous tirez trop la Toile, Faites-moi bonne Mesure, Ce n'est pas tout, il me faut de la Batiste pour les garnir,

Montrez-m'en qui affortisse cette Hollande,

J'en veux de la plus fine, de la plus épaisse, & de la plus unie,

Voyez celle-là, Monfr.

Comment trouvez · vous celle - ci?

Voilà votre affaire, Monsr.
Il n'y en a point qui soit
mieux votre fait,

Vous autres Marchands, vous ne montrez jamais d'abord ce que vous avez de meilleur, less than eight Shillings
you were my fa

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Eight Shillings; it is too m you must abate someth

I could not abate a Farth and if I fell it you at Price, it is because you recommended by Mr..., whom I bave a great Ref

It is very dear, indeed, fince that's the Case the not the least Word to be

How much must I have of Measure true, Sir, you sin the Cloth too m Make me good measure. That is not all, I must fome Cambrick to trim to the Make me good measure.

Shew me fome that will this Hold

I will have fome of the fin the thickest, and the

Look upon that, Sir. How do you like this?

There's what you wanted,
There is none will answer
Purpose be
You Tradesmen never shew
best at fi

16. Dialogue.

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un Gentilbomme, et un Tailleur.

Portéz-vous mon habit?

Monsieur, le voici, ous atendois, essarez-le moi, plaît-il d'effaïer le justeau-corps?

ons s'il est bien fait, je voie comme il me fait. bus va à merveilles,

ous fied extrémement bien,

ai jamais fait d'habit où j'ai si bien réüssi,

ère que vous en lerez content,

e femble bien long, ne les porte plus fi courts qu'on failoit auparavant, eferre trop, ou il est trop juste,

élargira assez,

coutures ne iont pas rabattues,

velte va-t-elle bien? habit vous fait fort bien

la taille, manches ne font-elles pas trop larges?

, Monsieur, elles vont fort bien,

les porte fort larges, & fort longues, culote est bien étroite,

t la mode,

s êtes fort bien mis, ou fort propre,

Dialogue 16.

Between a Gentleman and a Taylor.

O you bring my fuit of cloaths? Tes, Sir, bere it is. I stay'd for you, try it on me.

Will you be pleas'd to try the close coat on? Let's see if it be well made. Let me see bow it fits me. It fits you to a bair. It fits you extremely well.

I never made a fuit of Cloatbs with so much success. I bope it will please you.

It is very long methinks. They don't wear them now fo short as they did before. It is too clo/e.

It will grow wide enough. The feams are not preffed.

Does the wastecoat sit well? That fuit makes you a very good bape.

Are not the sleeves too wide?

No, Sir, they fit very well.

They wear them very wide, and very long. The breeches are very narrow.

That is the fashion.

habit vous va fort bien, That suit becomes you mighty well.

Tou are very fine.

Mais

Mais les bas n'affortissent pas mon drap, N'importe, on n'y regarde pas de si près, Aportez votre mémoire, But the stockings do not m
my c

No matter, such things an
fo nicely obser

Bring your Bill.

17. Dialogue.

Pour parler au Cordonnier.

E Cordonnier est-il venu? Non, Monsieur, il n'est pas venu, Courez donc chez lui, & lui dites de m'aporter mes souliers, Monfieur, le voici, je l'ai trouvé en chemin, Sont-ce mes souliers? Oui, Monsieur, Essarez-les moi, Ils font trop étroits, Ils me pressent un peu, Ils me font mal, Ils me blessent, Mettez-les en forme, pour les élargir, Ils s'élargiront affez en les portant, Ce cuir prête comme un gand, Je fens fort bien qu'ils me blefferont, Mes pieds sont à la gêne, L'empeigne de ce foulier ne vaut rien, Le talon est trop bas, Les femelles ne sont pas affez fortes, ou affez épaisses, Vous m'aportez des fouliers quarrés, & je vous en avois commandé de ronds,

Faites-m'en d'autres,

Dialogue 17.

To fpeak to the Shoema

Is the Shoemaker come?
No, Sir, he is not con

Run than to bim, and bid bring my s

Sir, here he is, I met hin
the c

Are these my shoes?

Yes, Sir,
Try them me on.
They are too narrow.
They pinch me a little.
They burt me.
They pinch me,
Put them on the last, to

They'll grow wide enoug

This leather stretches like ag

I feel very well that they

My feet are in the stocks.

The upper leather of this

The heel is too low.

The foles are not strong thick en

Tou bring me square shoes.

I had be spoke round

Make me some others.

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On aveze fuis us en

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sètes dificile à contenter, s plait-il d'en essaïer une tre paire que j'ai aportée par hazard? e veux bien, oi qu'ils vous seront propres, le pié plus à mon aise, npeigne est-elle bonne? femelle n'est-elle pas trop étroite? quartiers ne font pas bien coulus, e valent ces souliers? bien les vendez-vous? q chelins, ou un écu,

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de femblables, and me ferez - vous une paire d'escarpins? and il vous plaira.

18. Dialogue.

n un Malade, un Médein, & un Chirurgien.

Onsieur, je vous ai envoïé querir, avez-vous, Monsieur?
ne suis pas bien,
us en avez la mine,
us avez mauvais visage,
us n'avez pas bon visage,
l'est-ce qui vous fait mal?

mal à la tête, le cœur mefait mal, & l'estomac,

eu un frisson, & ensuite t suis tombé dans une sueur épouyantable,

Tou are bard to please.

Will you please to try another pair, which I brought by chance?

I will.
I believe they will fit you.

My foot is more at ease.
Is the upper leather good?
Is not the sole too narrow?

The quarters are not well flich'd.

What are these shoes worth?

How do you sell them?

Five shillings, or a crown.

Make me another pair like these.

When will you make me a pair of pumps?

When you please.

There's your money.

Dialogue 18.

Betwixt a fick Body, a Phyfician, and a Surgeon.

SIr, I fent for you.

What ails you, Sir?
I am ill.
You look as if you were.
You look ill.
You do not look well.
What ails you? or where is your ailment?
I have a pain in my head, my heart akes, and I have a pain in my stomach.
I was taken first with a shivering, and after that I sweated most immoderately.
Vous

Vous vous étes échaufé aparemment, Vous avez attrapé du froid, Depuis quand? Depuis hier au soir, Que je vous tâte le pous, Vous-avez la fièvre, Votre pous n'est pas réglé, Votre pous est élevé, Il faut qu'on vous saigne, Je me fis saigner la semaine passée, N'importe, il faudra prendre médecine, Gardez la chambre, Tenez-vous au lit, Quel régime faut-il que je garde? Prenez des œufs frais, & des bouillons de poulet, Avez-vous quelqu'un pour vous veiller? Non, Monsieur, On me demande, il faut que j'aille voir un malade, J'espère que la saignée vous fera du bien, Prenez ce que je vous ordonnerai, & comptez que je vous tirerai d'affaire,

Tou have caught cold.

How long since?

Since last night.

Let me feel your pulse.

Tou have a fever.

Tour pulse does not beat ext

Your pulse is high.

Tou must be let blood.

I was let bloot last week.

No matter, you shall in plyst

Tou have certainly overber

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Keep your chamber.

Keep a bed.

What diet must I keep?

Take new laid eggs, and the ken broken book Have you a nurse?

No, Sir.
Some body asks for me, Im
go and fee a path
I bope the letting of bloods
do you go

Take what I shall prescribe yo and you'll soon get rid of t

19. Dialogue.

D'un Batême, d'un Mariage, & d'une Sépulture.

Ouelle afaire avez-vous là?

Nous avons un Batême aujourd'hui,

Votre mère a-t-elle accouché?

Dialogue. 19.

Of a Christening, a W ding, and a Burial.

Hither do you go so so fof Home.
What business bave you the We have a christening to do

Is your mother brought to be

ea acouché d'un garçon, e a fait un garçon, croyois que c'étoit une fille, sera-t-il bâtisé? ez nous, i font les parains & les maraines? s compères & les commères font-ils venus? nourrice & la fage-femme iont-elles-là? i, on n'atend que le Mihistre pour bâtiser l'enfant, tre sœur est-elle mariée? on, mais elle est fiancée, land est-ce qu'elle a été fiancée? yahuit jours qu'elle a pafle le contrat de mariage, ec qui se marie-t-elle? le épouse Monsieur A. ola un beau mariage; voila un mariage bien afforti, le se marie en bon lieu,

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donne-t-il?

mbien est-ce que votre
père lui donne en mariage?

x mille livres sterlin,
est un bon mariage,
uand est-ce qu'on fera les
nôces?

nôces, & les livrées, époux & l'épouse ont mis leurs habits de nôces,

ui doit les marier?
otre Chapelain,
où vient que votre cousin
est si afligé?

She's brought to bed of a boy.

She has got a boy

I thought 'twas a girl.

Where will he be christened?

At our house?

Who are the god-fathers and god-mothers?

Are the be-gossips and the she-gossips come?

Are the midwife and the wetnurse there?

Yes, they only stay for the Minister to christen the child.

Is your sister married?

No, but she is betrothed.

'Tis eight days since she enter'd into articles of matrimony. Who does she marry? She marries Mr. A. That's a good match.

When was the betroth'd?

She marries, or matches into a good family.

What portion does your father give her?

How much does your father give her in marriage?

Ten thousand pounds sterling.

That's a good portion.

When will the wedding, or marriage be kept?

To morrow.

The wedding ring and favours are already bought.

The bridegroom and the bride

Cloaths.

Who is to marry them?

Our Chaplain.

What's the reason your cousin is so much afflicted?

R. Sa

have put on their wedding-

Sa mère est morte, Quand est-ce qu'elle est morte? Elle mourut hier au matin, Ainsi voilà son père veuf, J'apréhende qu'il ne le fera pas long-tems, Il se remariera bien-tôt, Qui aura soin de la sépulture, ou de l'enterrement? Mon frère, Qui portera le drap mortuaire, ou le poile? Où sera-t-elle enterrée, ou enfévelie? Dans l'église de St. Jaques, Les funérailles feront-elles magnifiques? Sans-doute, Y aura-t-il une Oraison funèbre? Oui, Monsieur,

His mother is dead. When did she die?

She died yesterday morning. So his father is now a widow I fear he will not he so long

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vés;

He will soon marry again.
Who will take care of the rial, or functa
My brother.

Who shall hold up the pall?

Where will she be buried?

In St. James's church.
Will it be a magnificent

Without doubt.
Will there be a funeral serms

Tes, Sir.
The burrying goes by.
There are thirty mourn coach

20. Dialogue.

Il y a trente carosses de

dueil.

Le convoi passe,

Pour s'embarquer sur le Paquebot.

MOn ami, êtes - vous François?
Non, Monsieur, je suis Anglois, à votre service,
Repassez - vous à Calais?
Oui, Monsieur, quand le vent fera bon,
Avez-vous beaucoup de passagers?
I'en ai déja dix ou douze,
Votre chaloupe est-elle bonne?

Dialogue 20.

To embark in the Pack Boat.

Riend, are you a Fren
ma
No, Sir, I am an English
at your serv
Do you return to Calais?
Tes, Sir, when the wind.
Have you any passengers?

I have ten or twelve already Have you a good boat?

Voulez-vous la voir? Quand partirez-vous? Demain, ou peut-être cette Combien me demandez-vous pour le passage? Monsieur, vous me donnerez-s'il vous plaît, e vous donneral autant que les autres, Dù êtes-vous logé? l'enseigne dee sai où c'est, senez-vous prêt, je vous apellerai quand il fera tems, e vous en prie, faut-il que j'embarque des vivres? Monsieur, le vent est bon, Illons donc, intrez dans la chaloupe, e vous paîrai à Calais, l'est tout un, Du allez-vous loger? u lion d'argent, ortez-y donc mes hardes, in quelle rue est-ce? l'est dans la rue de ..., llez tout droit, & vous y e crains de m'égarer, ivous fouhaitez je vous y ménerai, e crains de vous donner trop de peine, & que cela ne vous dérange, on, Monsr. je m'en ferai un plaisir, faut convenir que les François sont bien honêtes, lonsieur, nous voilà arrivés; voici le logis que vous demandez,

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Will you see it? When will you go away? To - morrow, or perbaps to night. How much do you ask for my passage? Sir, you (ball give me--if you pleafe. I'll give you as much as other Where do you lodge? · At the sign of-I know where it is. Be ready, I will call you when tis time. Pray do. Must I carry any victuals; or provision? Sir, the wind serves. Let us go than. Step into the boat. I will pay you at Calais. 'Tis all one. Where do you lodge? At the sign of the silver lion. Carry my things thither than. In what street is it? It is in street. Go straight along, and it will bring you thitber. I am afraid of losing my way. If you please I will conduct you tbitber. I am afraid of giving you too much trouble and perhaps it may not fuit you. No, Sir, it will be a pleasure It must be confess'd the French are very civil. See, Sir, we are come to the place; this is the inn you asked for. R 2 Mr.

Mr. je vous fends mille graces de votre politesse. Puis-je avoir à dîner chez vous, Madame? Vous êtes le bien venu,

Si vous voulez dîner à table d'hôte, la Compagnie se mettra à table à une heure précise,

J'aime mieux dîner en compagnie que manger feul, Voulez-vous un doigt de vin avant dîner, avec un crouton de pain?

Où puis-je me promener en attendant qu'on se mette à table?

Dans la place voisine, Bien obligé, Madame; je serai ici à l'heure marquée,

Messieurs & Mesdames, j'espère que je ne vous ai pas fait attendre,

Atlons, asséyons-nous; voilà une soupe qui me paroît fort bonne: elle est bien mitonnée, & bien assai-

Voila une poularde bouillie qui est blanche comme la neige; qui paroît fort tendre & de bon goût,

Si vous n'ôtez ces fricandaux & ces ragouts, je ne mangerai d'autre chose,

Beuvons de ce petit vin paillet, ou à œil de perdrix;

Ce vin rouge-là est trop dur, Il n'est pas fait,

Il n'est pas encore potable,

Sir, I return you thousand thanks for your civilitie Can I dine at your house, Mi

Tou are well come, Sir.

If you dine at the ordinary
the Company will fit down
precifely at one a Cloc

I rather chuse to dine in compony, than to eat alon Will you have a glass of win and a crust before dinner

Where can I walk till dinne time

In the neighbouring square.
Mistress, I am obliged to you
I'll be bere precisely at t

Gentlemen and Ladies, Ib pe, I have not made y

Come, let us fit down; the foop looks to me to be good it is well stewed, and we feasing

Here is a boil'd fowl as whi as snow; it looks as if it we tender and well talte

If you don't take away the ragoos and fricandeaux, shall not eat of any this

Let us drink some of this sm Pallet Wit

That red Wine is to rough. It is not ripe. It is not yet fit to drink. go erm qu'

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Le bon Le Me Sortan

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arçon, fervez à Mr. un rouge-bord de ce Bourgogne, & à moi une razade de Champagne,

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ermettez-vous, Madame, qu'on boive à votre fanté? ous me faites honneur Mr. llons, Meslieurs, à la fanté de Madame; je vous vous la porte, ne suis pas encore fait aux liqueurs Françoises, lecraignez rien, Mr. le vin

françois est bien faisant:
il n'est pas frelaté,
ame ce vin velouté que
vous appellez Vin de Nuis;
sa couleur me plait; il a
un Baume & un Parfum

qui flatte le Goût, uand j'en bois, je voudrois avoir le gozier long comme une Cane, pour sentir le plaisir plus long tems,

lons, buvons-en tous enfemble; Choquons tous, donnez-moi un peu d'Eau,

j'aime le Vin trempé, me semble, Messieurs, que cela ne va pas mal, nous buvons comme des

Templiers, lons, Monsieur, une petite Chanson? colontiers, si cela vous fait plaisir, mais à condition que chacun dira la sienne,

Le bon Vin, Le Matin, Sortant de la Tonne, Boy, give the Gentleman a brimmer of this Burgundy, and me a bumster of Champaign.

Madam, give us leave to drink your good health.

Sir, you bonour me.

Come, Gentlemen, here is the Lady's good health; I hope you will pledge me.

I am not used to French Liquors.

Don't be afraid, Sir, French-Wine is neat; it is not adulterated.

I love this fine soft, silky Wine, which you call Wine de Nuis; the Coulour pleases me; it has a Perfume that pleases the Taste.

When I drink, I could wish my Neck were as long as that of a Crane, to be the longer sensible of the Pleasure in that of tasting it.

Come, let us all drinktogether; touch Glasses, give me a little Water, I love Wine and Water.

Methinks, Gentlemen, we are very merry, we drink like Fishes.

Come, Gentlemen, let's bave a Catch?

With all my Heart, if you like it, but upon condition every one sings one.

Good Wine
In a Morning,
Fresh drawn from the Ton,
R 3

Vaut mieux que tout le Latin, Qui se dit en Sorbonne,

Voilà une Chanson qui me divertit,

Allons, Mr. vous chantez bien, vous méritez de boire un Verre de Vin,

Allons à vous, Monsieur, dites-nous votre Chanson, c'est votre tour,

Volontiers, Messieurs; mais vous m'excuserez, car je n'ai point de Voix,

Vous chantez fort bien, Monsieur,

Vous badinez, ou vous vous moquez, Monfieur,

Allons, Garçons, mettez le Dessert, les Bouteilles, & les Verres sur la Table,

& allez diner,
Voulez-vous goûter de ces
Fruits; les Pêches ont
bonne mine. Voilà des
Raisins délicieux. Des Rénettes charmantes, d'excellent Fromage, & de

fort belles Confitures, Il faut avouer, que les Fruits de France ont bien meilleur goût que ceux d'An-

Cela est vrai, Monsieur, le Terrein est bien plus sec, & l'Air plus chaud, cela y contribue beaucoup,

Je me fais un plaisir de parcourir toute la France, & ensuite d'aller en Italie. Messieurs & Messdames, Far exceeds all the Latin That is in the Sorbonne.

There is a Song which please

Come, Sir, you fing well, you deserve a Glass of Wind

your Songb, it is your turn

With all my Heart, Gentle men, but I hope you will excuse my, having no Void Ob, Sir, you sing very well.

Tou jest, Sir, or you banter m

Here Boys, set the Desert Bottles and Glasses upon th Table, and go and get you Dinner

Will you taste this Fruit; the se Peaches look well. He are some delicious Grapes charming Pippins, exceeding good Cheese, and very fin Comfil

It must be acknowledged, Fruin France is a great deal be ter tasted than English Frui

It is very true, Sir, the Lan is much drier, and the Web ther warmer, which contribute very much to make them so

I propose to take a great Des of Pleasure in travelling over France, and afterwards to go into Italy. Gentleme votr

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nous très obligés de la vôtre, Monsieur,

e vous rends graces de and Ladies, I return you many Thanks for your good Company.

And we, Sir, are very much obliged to you for your's.

21. Dialogue.

Duand on est sur la Route.

Uel est le Chemin de Paris? is-je dans le Chemin le plus court? ous êtes hors du grand Chemin. Si vous allez parlà vous vous égarerez, entrez dans le grand Chemin, autrement vous vous

égarerez, ombien y a-t-il d'ici à Paris?

ombien comptez-vous d'ici à Paris? ny compte vingt Lieues, y a vingt mortelles Lieues, uelle Voiture puis-je pren-

dre ici? ous pouvez prendre des Chevaux de Poste, ous pouvez avoir une Pla-

ce dans le Carosse de Voious pouvez aussi aller en Chaise de Poste,

li sont les Bureaux de Voiture?

s sont dans la Rue de N-. à l'Enseigne de, e vais prendre une Chaise de Poste,

vez-vous une Chaise & des Chevaux de Poste?

Dialogue 21.

Upon a Journey.

Hich is the Way to Paris? Is this the nearest Way?

Tou are out of the bigh Road: If you go that Way you will loje yourself.

Come into the high Road or else you will lose your Way.

How far is it from bence to Paris ? How far do you reckon it from bence to Paris? It is counted twenty Leagues. It is twenty very long Leagues. How may I go from bence to?

Tou may take Post - Horses.

Tou may take a Place in the Stage - Coach.

Or you may go in a Post-Chaile.

Where are the Offices for letting those Things? They are in - Street, at the

Sign of —. I will go and bire a Post-Chai-

Have you a Chaise and Post-Horles ?

R 4 Oui,

Oui, Mr. où voulez-vous aller? Je veux aller à Paris, Combien êtes-vous? Etes vous feul? Non, nous fommes deux, N'avez-vous point de Valets? Il faut aussi un Cheval pour mon Valet. Tout sera prêt dans un Moment. Combien y a-t-il de Postes d'ici à Paris? Il y en a trente & une & demie, Combien donne-t-on par Poste? On donne -Allons, le Postillon est-il prêt? Les Chevaux, la Chaise, & le Postillon n'attendent que vous pour partir, Combien y a-t-il d'ici à la première Poste? Il y a trois Lieues, Sommes-nous fûrs d'y trouver des Relais? Oui, Mr. vous y en trouverez, En quel Endroit coucherons-Vous coucherez à N. & vous arriverez demain à Paris, Que les Chemins font mauvais! Que les Chemins font fales! Que les Chemins sont nets! La Poussière vole, & incommode, S'il venoit un peu de Pluie pour abattre la Poudre,

I am going no Paris.

How many are there of you Are you alon

No, here are two of us.

Have you no Servants?

Tes, Sir, where would youg

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I must have a Horse for a

Servant to

Every thing shall be ready

a Momen

How many Stages are the

from hence to Paris

How much must we give Stage
You must give —.
Come, is the Post-Boy ready

Thirty-one and a balf.

The Horses, Chaise, and Posti lion are all ready, they was for you How far does the first Stag

Three Leagues.

Are we fure of baving fell

Horses there

Yes, Sir, you will find enough

Where shall we lie?

You will lay at N. and you will get to Paris to-morrow How bad the Ways are!

How dirty the Roads are!
How clean the Roads are!
The Dust flies, and is trouble some

A little Rain would lay the

Que

e cette Route est bien avée & bien entretenue! Chemin est doux & uni, 'y a point de Cahots, ne Voiture est si douce qu'on pourroit y dormir, ecette Voiture est dure & incommode! te Route est si pleine Ornières qu'on n'y peut tenir, tons de la Voye & prenons une autre Route, e cette Campagne est riante! e ces Prés sont charmans! e l'Air de France est agréable! yez-vous ce Chateau qui st sur le penchant de cette Colline? qui est-il? Savez - vous à qui il apartient? partient à Mr. N. elle Vue! Quel coup

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Vue!

s vous fatigué, Mr.?

n, je ne suis pas las,

and on est en votre Comagnie on ne s'ennuye pas,

me serois bien ennuyé
fans vous,

tems m'auroit bien duré
je n'eusse été avec vous.

us êtes gracieux, Mr.

Oeil! Quel point de

us voilà arrivés.

tes mettre une Poularde
la broche, puis nous
ous reposerons trois ou
quatre heures,

How well this Road is kept and paved!

The Road is as even as a Dye.

Here are no Holes.

This Carriage is so easy one might sleep in it.

How hard and appears this

How hard and uneasy this
Carriage is!
This Road is so full of Rutts
one cannot bear it.

Let's go out of this Track and take another Road.
How delightful that Field is!

How charming these Meadows are!

How pleasant the Air of France is!

Do you see that Seat upon the side of the Hill?

Whose is it? Do you know whom it belongs to? It belongs to Mr. N.
What a fine Prospect! What a noble Landskip!

Are you tir'd, Sir?

No, I am not weary at all.

It is impossible to be tir'd in your Company.

I should bave been tir'd without you.

The Time would have been long without you.

You are very kind, Sir.

Now we are arriv'd.

Order them to lay a Forel to

Order them to lay a Fowl to the fire, and we will ly down three or four hours.

R 5

Vous

Vous avez raison, car je meurs d'envie de voir Paris.

Je suis de même, Postillon, que notre Chaise soit prête à trois heures

du Matin,
Elle le fera, Monsieur,
Faites-nous éveiller à deux
heures, afin que rien ne
nous retarde, car nous
voulons partir,

Cela fera, reposez - vous fur moi,

Détachez mon Porte-Manteau, ou ma Valise, Aportez-la dans ma Chambre,

22. Dialogue.

En arrivant le Soir dans une Auberge.

Tes-vous le Maitre du logis, Monsieur?
A votre très humble Service, Mr.

Peut-on loger ce foir chez vous?

Sans doute, Mr. j'ai toûjours un Apartement de réserve pour des Personnes de votre Distinction,

Que je voye la Chambre que vous me destinez, Javotte, prenez un Flambeau & conduisez, Mr.

Allons, Javotte, montrezmoi une bonne Chambre, & vous serez contente de moi. Tou are right, for I long to

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So do I.
Postillion, let our Chaise
ready at three a clock,
the Morni

It shall, Sir.

Call us at two a clock, to

nothing may binder us for

fetting of

It shall be so, leave it to the

Untie my Portmanteau.

Bring it into my Chamber.

Dialogue 22.

Coming at Night to a Inn.

Re you the Master of bouse, Sir, at your Service.

Can I have a Bed here to Nig

Without doubt, Sir, I also reserve an Apartment Persons of your Qual

Let me see the Room I am

Here, Jenny, take a Car and light the Gentleman bis Cham

Room, Jenny, shew much Room, and you and Is not diss

conscience, Mr. voici meilleure de la Maison, a un lit comme il n'y en a point, l'est que du Duvet. Il va ni Puces ni Punaises,

Upon my conscience, Sir, bere is the best in the House.
There is not such a Bed to he
met with.
It is a Down Bed. There are

It is a Down Bed. There are neither Fleas nor Bugs in it.

23. Dialogue.

ir l'autorité domestique.

haie, Monsieur oquin! Il y a une heure je m'enroue à force de , et cependant tu ne t'ées point.

as-tu point de honte de er si tard après le lever

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es bons domestiques sont mairement de bout avant ur; et ils font cela, afin leur maître trouve tout au sortir du lit.

ombien il perd de tems grater la tête, à s'étendre,

iller!

rus. Hé, Monsieur! à

e est-il jour.

Oui, pour toi, j'en fuis perfuadé: car il n'est enque minuit dans tes

Qu'avez - vous donc à commander, Monsieur? Allume le feu, vergéte chapeau et mon man; frote mes fouliers & pantousles; nétoie mes en dedans et au dehors; are - moi une chemise

Dialogue 23.

The Commands of a Master.

Robin. Sobo, fobo, Rascal, I'm boarse a bawling to you, and you lye snoring. you'll sleep for ever, I think, in my conscience.

Are you not asham'd you sleepy fot to lye a bed till this time of

day?

Good fervants rife as foon as it is day, and take care to get every thing in order before their master rifes.

He's a whole hour a scratching and stretching, and yawning.

Sirus. It's scarce day yet.

R. I believe not to you; it is midnight yet to your eyes.

S. What do want me to do, Sir?

R. Make the fire burn, brush my hat and cloak, clean my shoes and galloshes, and brush my stockings well first within and then without, give me a clean shirt, and air it well be-

blanche, & fais-là sécher de- fore a clear fire: Do you h vant le feu, mais sans qu'elle prenne de fumée: entens-tu?

S. Tout cela fera ponctu-

ellement exécuté.

R. Mais remue-toi donc vîte: tu devrois avoir déja fait.

S, Je me remue.

R. Oui, tu te remues; il faudroit être aveugle pour ne pas le voir; mais tu n'avances en rien. Fut-il jamais tortue plus diligente?

S. Mais, ne vous en déplaife, Monsieur mon maître, je ne puis pas foufler et ava-

ler en même tems.

R. Quoi! tu te mêles aussi de dire des sentences? Acomode les couvertures du lit; tire les rideaux, balaie la chambre; aporte de l'eau pour laver les mains.

A quoi t'amuses-tu, gros âne? Tu ès d'une longueur infinie à alumer chandelle.

S. C'est tout ce que je puis faire que de trouver une étincelle de feu. D'ailleurs, je n'ai point de souflet.

R. Ce fripon-là est assez infolent pour me répondre encore. Ne portes-tu pas toûjours ton fouflet avec toi?

S. Que j'ai là un terrible homme en maîtrife! Dix bons valets ne pourroient pas fournir à l'exécution de ses commandemens.

R. Qu'est-ce que dit là mon coquin de paresseux; mon sow-back?

vilain fainéant?

S. It shall be done, Sir.

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R. But make baste than this ought to have been before now.

S. I do make baste, Sir.

R. I see what baste make, you are never the warder, you go to a s gallop.

S. Sir, begging your par I can't do two things at on

R. Tou scoundrel, do speak sentences too? Lay bedcloaths to rights, draw the curtains, weep the ro fetch me some water to my bands.

What are you trifling you drone? You are a ye

lighting a candle.

S. I can't find a spar fire; besides I bave no lows.

R. How the knave the me, do you not carry your lows always about you.

S. What an imperious m bave I gotten! Ten of the blest follows in the world Scarce Sufficient to perform ordres.

R. What's that you for

Que dirois-je, Mon-? Je n'ai garde d'ouvrir

Maraud, ne t'entens-je nurmurer entre tes dents?

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S.

Je fouhaite tout bas que jel vous fasse Empereur. Et moi je souhaite bien que de tronc d'arbre tu ès, tu puisses devenir me.

ets chaque pièce en fa e; que l'ordre & la proé brillent dans toute la on, aie grand foin d'ôter a vue tout ce qu'il y a ale. J'aurai peut-être aud'hui la visite de quelques risans; et si je m'aperque tu aies négligé la adre chose, compte que ne t'épargnerai pas les ps.

Oh pour cet endroit-ci, ous reconnois, Monsieur: s êtes là dessus le plus

al maître du monde. C'est pourquoi, si tu ès, prens bien garde à toi: E t'atire point une telle esse.

Mais, Monfieur, dans efoule d'ordres dont vous cablez, je n'en découvre un feul qui concerne le

Ha, ha! la remarque urieuse: à quoi le maraudenser. La gueule l'ocupe entier. Hé bien tu sauras je ne dîne point au logis:

S. Nothing at all, Sir.

R. No, firrab, did I not bear you mutter? Pray what was that you were chattering about imperiousness?

S. I was wishing you might

be an Emperor.

R. And I wish you may be made a man of a stump of a tree.

Put every thing in its place; let the house be set to rights from top to bottom, put these foul things out of sight; perbaps I may have some Gentry come to pay me a visit, if I find any thing out of order, I'll thresh you soundly.

S. I know your good bumour well enough in that matter.

R. Then it behoves you to look about you, if you are wife.

S. But all this while here's not one word about dinner.

R. Out you, villain, one may see what your mind runs on. I don't dine at home, therefore come to me a little before ten a clock, that you may wait

&

& par cette raison-là, tu viendras me trouver vers les dix heures pour me conduire où

je dois manger.

S. Si bien que vos boyaux n'ont rien à craindre. Notre cuisine est garnie de rien; & je ne fache pas ici de quoi mettre sous la dent.

R. Si tu n'as point à manger, tant mieux; c'est un moyen seur pour entretenir

chez toi le bon apetit.

S. Oui; mais on ne vit pas de faim; & je n'ai jamais ouï dire que personne se soit rassassé à force de jeûner.

R. N'as-tu pas du pain?

S. Il est vrai: mais du pain blanc comme la cheminée, du pain de son, & dont les chiens voudroient à peine se contenter.

R. Le bel oiseau pour demander des mets délicats! Si je voulois te donner une pâture convenable & qui fut digne de toi, il ne te faudroit

que du foin.

Ne devrois-je point n'engraisser un bel âne comme toi, que de tartes & de gateaux. Si tu n'ès pas content de pain sec, ragoute - toi avec un porreau, ou si tu l'aimes mieux avec un oignon. upon me where I am to dinner.

S. Sir, you have taken of yourfelf, but there is bid of bread for me to put my mouth.

R. If you have nothin eat, you have something to ger after.

S. But fasting won't fill belly.

R. There is bread for y S. There is so, but it black as my bat, and as a sthe bran itself.

R. Tou dainty chopp'd low, you ought to be fed hay, if you had fuch com as you deferve.

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What, I warrant you ter Ass, you must be sed plumb-cakes, must you? I can't eat dry bread, take to eat with it, or an onio you like that better.





he History of ALIBEG the Persian.

FAB. I.

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HA-ABBAS, Roi de Perse, faisant un voias'écarta de toute sa cour, passer dans la campas, sans y être connu, & ry voir les peuples dans te leur liberté naturelle.
Tit seulement avec lui un ses courtisans.

e ne connois point, lui le Roi, les véritables urs des hommes. Tout qui nous aborde est déle. C'est l'art, & non pas ature simple, qui se monda nous.

eveux étudier la vie rus-

FAB. I.

Persia, being on a progress, withdrew from his retinue, in order to wisit the country, and there, without being known, to behold mankind in all their native freedom. He took with him only one of his courtiers.

I am ignorant, says the King to bis companion, of the genuine characters of men. Every thing about us is disguis'd. 'Tis art and not simple nature, that appears before us.

I long to know what a ru-

tique, & voir ce genre d'hommes qu'on méprise tant, quoiqu'ils soient le vrai soûtien de toute la société humaine.

Je suis lassé de voir des courtisans qui m'observent pour me surprendre en me flatant. Il faut que j'aille voir des laboureurs & des bergers, qui ne me connoissent pas.

Il passa avec son consident au milieu de plusieurs villages, où l'on faisoit des danses; & il étoit ravi de trouver loin des cours, des plaisirs tranquilles & sans dépense.

Il fit un repas dans une cabane; & comme il avoit grand faim, après avoir marché plus qu'à l'ordinaire, les alimens grossiers qu'il prit, lui parurent plus agréables que tous les mets exquis de sa table.

En passant dans une prairie, semée de fleurs, qui bordoient un clair ruisseau, il apperçut un jeune berger qui joüoit de la slûte à l'ombre d'un grand ormeau, auprès de ses moutons paissans.

Il l'aborde, il l'examine, il lui trouve une physionomie agréable, un air simple & ingénu, mais noble & gracieux. Les haillons dont le berger étoit couvert, ne diminuoient point l'éclat de sa beauté.

those men who are so muc pis'd, tho' they are the support of all buman socie

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I am weary of living a sycophants, who take all signs to overreach me a they flatter me. 'Tis nece that I should visit husban and shepherds; who know hing of me.

He travell'd with his a dent thro' several villages, re the peasants were dance and was overjoy'd to see his subjects, tho' at su distance from court, had diversions, and those with innocent and inexpensive.

He refresh'd bimself in a tage; and being very bung by walking farther than use the homely fare which be re found, seem'd more ago ble to him than all the exsite dainties of his own tab

Passing over a meadow, amell'd with flowers, we deck'd the horders of a limstream, he espy'd a young berd playing on his pipe herd a shady elm, whilst his shady ere grazing round about here.

The King accosts bim, so weys bim closely, finds bis pect agreable, and bis air, easy and natural, yet grad and majestic. The mean bit, with which the shept was clad, no ways diminist the suffer of bis person.

e Roi crût d'abord que oit quelque personne de lance illustre, qui s'étoit usée: mais il aprit du berque son père & sa mère ent dans un village voi- & que son nom étoit

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mesure que le Roi le fionnoit, il admiroit en mesprit ferme & raison-

es yeux étoient vifs, & nient rien d'ardent & de niche: fa voix étoit dou-infinuante, & propre à cher: Son vifage n'avoit de groffier; mais ce n'épas une beauté molle & minée.

e Berger d'environ feize ne favoit point qu'il fût qu'il paroiffoit aux autres.

croioit penser, parler, fait comme tous les au-Bergers de son Village. Is sans éducation il avoit sout ce que la raison aprendre à ceux qui l'étent.

e Roi l'aiant entretenu iliérement en fut charil sut de lui, sur l'état peuples, tout ce que les sn'aprennent jamais d'une e de flateurs qui les ennne.

e tems en tems il rioit a naïveté de cet enfant, De ménageoit rien dans The King suppos'd bim at first to be some person of an illustrious birth, who had disguis'd bimself: but he learn'd from the shepherd that his parents dwelt in an adjacent village, and that his name was Alibeg.

The more questions the King put to him, the more he admir'd the strength and solidity of his genius.

His eyes were lively, and yet had nothing in them wild or glaring; his voice was sweet, moving and melodious: His features were not strong, neither were they soft and effeminate.

The shepherd the sixteen years of age, was not conscious of these perfections which were conspicuous to others.

Heimagin'd that his thoughts, bis conversation, and his person, were the very same as his neighbours. But without education, he understood every thing that reason dictates to those, who listen to her admonitions.

The King, after a familiar interview, was charm'd with his conversation. Alibeg informed him of the state of the people; a Truth which Monarchs never learn from a crowd of sycophants, who surround them.

He would frequently smile at the innocent freedom of the youth, whose answers were all

fe

ses réponses. C'étoit une grande nouveauté pour le Roi que d'entendre parler si naturellement.

Il fit signe au Courtisan, qui l'acompagnoit, de ne point découvrir qu'il étoit le Roi; car il craignoit qu'Alibeg ne perdît en un moment toute sa liberté & toutes ses graces, s'il venoit à favoir devant qui il parloit.

Je vois bien, disoit le Prince au Courtisan, que la nature n'est pas moins belle dans les plus basses conditions, que dans les plus

hautes.

lamais enfant de Roi n'a paru mieux né, que celui-ci qui garde les moutons. Je me trouverois trop heureux d'avoir un fils aussi beau, aussi sensé, & aussi aimable.

Il me paroît propre à tout: & si on a soin de l'instruire, ce sera assurément un jour un grand homme. Je veux le faire élever auprès de moi.

Le Roi emmena Alibeg, qui fut bien furpris d'aprendre à qui il s'étoit rendu agréable. On lui fit aprendre à lire, à écrire, à chanter, & ensuite on lui donna des maîtres pour les arts & pour les sciences qui ornent l'elprit.

D'abord il fut un peu éblouï de la Cour : & fon grand changement de fortune changea

artless. 'Twas an agreeable n velty to the King to bear bi talk without the least reserve

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He gave the Courtier, w accompany'd bim, a priva signal not to discover that was the King; for fear A beg, if be once knew w whom he convers'd, should l in an instant bis wonted fr dom, and all bis other graces

I am now convinc'd, fa the Prince to bis Courtier, th nature is as beautiful in lowest station, as in the big

elt.

No Monarch's fon was e born with nobler faculties th this young shepherd. I she think my/elf infinitely happ bad I a son, so beautiful, amiable, and so discreet.

He feems to me to have ap mising genius; and if he be duly instructed, he will do less, in process of time, because a great man. I'll bave educated in my own court.

The King accordingly Alibeg away with him, was much furpris'd to find t a Prince Should be so ple with his conversation. He first taught to read, write, Jing, and afterwards improv by proper tutors, in all the and sciences which adorn mind.

At first, be was former Startled at the grandeur of Court, and bis fudden ret

peu son cœur. Son âge la faveur joints ensemble, érerent un peu la lagesse & modération.

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Aulieu de sa houlette, de fûte, & de son habit de ger, il prit une robe de urpre brodée d'or, avec un ban couvert de pierreries.

Sa beauté effaça tout ce e la Cour avoit de plus réable: il se rendit capable safaires les plus férieuses, mérita la confiance de son stre, qui, connoissant le it exquis d'Alibeg pour utes les magnificences d'un ais, lui donna enfin une arge très-confidérable en rse, qui est celle de garr tout ce que le Prince a pierreries & de meubles ecieux.

Pendant toute la vie du nd Cha-Abbas, la faveur Alibeg ne fit que croître.

A mesure qu'il s'avança ns un âge plus mûr, il se souvint enfin de son annne condition, & lount il la regrettoit.

0 beaux jours! disoit-il à -même; jours innocens; drs où j'ai goûté une joie re & sans péril; jours deis les quels je n'en ai vû cun de si doux, ne vous verrai-je jamais? Celui qui a privé de vous en me mant tant de richesses, m'a it ôté.

tion of fortune in some measure influenced bis temper. His youth and the King's favour together, wrought too visible a change in his prudence and moderation.

His crook, his pipe, and Thepberd's dress were now for-Jaken, and instead thereof be appear'd in a purple robe, embroider'd with gold, and a turbant enrich'd with jewels.

He made a more agreeable figure than any one at Court. He was qualify'd to transact the most important affairs, and merited the confidence of bis master; who, conscious of Alibeg's refin'd taste for grandeur, conferr'd on bim at last, one of the most advantageous posts in all Persia, that is, made bim Jewel-keeper, and treasurer of bis bousbold.

During the whole reign of the great Cha-Abbas, Alibeg's. reputation daily encreased.

The more be advanc'd in years, the oftner be reflected on his former state of life, and sometimes with regret.

O bappy days! would be whisper to bimself; O innocent days! days wberein I tasted true joys without any danger. Days! since which I ne'er saw one so pleasant, nor shall I ever see you more? He who has depriv'd me of you, by making me thus great, bas utterly undone me.

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Il voulut aller revoir son village; il s'attendrit dans tous les lieux où il avoit autrefois dansé, chanté, joué de la flûte avec ses compagnons.

(B)

Il fit quelque bien à tous fes parens, & à tous fes amis: mais il leur fouhaita pour principal bonheur de ne quitter jamais la vie champêtre, & de n'éprouver jamais les malheurs de la Cour.

Il les éprouva ces malheurs après la mort de son bon maître Cha-Abbas; son fils Cha-Sephi succéda à ce Prince. Des Courtisans envieux & pleins d'artifices trouvérent moyen de le prévenir contre Alibeg.

Il a abusé, disoient-ils, de la confiance du feu Roi. Il a amassé des trésors immenses, & a détourné plusieurs choses d'un très-grand prix, dont il étoit dépositaire.

Cha-Sephi étoit tout ensemble jeune & Prince; il n'en faloit pas tant pour être crédule, inapliqué, & sans précaution.

Il eut la vanité de vouloir paroître réformer ce que le Roi son père avoit fait, & juger mieux que lui.

Pour avoir un prétexte de déposséder Alibeg de sa charge, il lui demanda, selon le conseil de ses Courtisans envieux, de lui apporter un eimeterre garni de diamans Alibeg determined to revisible native village; be gaze with fondness on all those places where he had former danc'd, sung, and tur'd he pipe with his fellow-swains.

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He made liberal presents al his friends and relation but advis'd them, as they vlu'd their peace of mind, n ver to resign their rural pleases, never to experience to anxieties and missortunes of Court.

Alibeg felt those anxieties a misfortunes himself, soon ast the death of his good mast Cha-Abhas. Cha-Sephi si ceeded his father. Some evious artful Courtiers, sou means to prejudice the you Prince against Alibeg.

He bas, said they, betray the trust reposed in him, the late King. He has been ded up immense treasures his own use, and embern several valuable effects workich he was entrusted.

Cha-Sephi was young, a withal a Monarch, which we more than sufficient to me him credulous, remiss, a indiscreet.

He had the vanity to the bimfelf qualify'd to reform father's actions, and judge things hetter than be.

To bave some plea for raining Alibeg from his post, charg'd him, pursuant to advice of his malicious catiers, to produce the scyntal set with diamonds of an

lun prix immense, que le loi son grand-père avoit acpôtumé de porter dans les lombats.

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Cha-Abbas avoit fait autrebis ôter de ce cimeterre ous ces beaux diamants; & libeg prouva par de bons moins que la chose avoit été ite par l'ordre du feu Roi, vant que la charge eût été onnée à Alibeg.

Quand les ennemis d'Alibeg ient qu'ils ne pouvoient lus se servir de ce prétexte our le perdre, ils conseillément à Cha-Sephi de lui comander de faire dans quinze urs un inventaire exact de us les meubles précieux ont il étoit chargé.

Au bout de quinze jours il manda à voir lui-même tous choses. Alibeg lui ouvrit utes les portes, & lui monatout ce qu'il avoit en garalien n'y manquoit; tout pit propre, bien rangé, & mservé avec grand soin.

LeRoibien étonné de trour par tout tant d'ordre & xactitude, étoit presque venu en faveur d'Alibeg, squ'il apperçut, au bout me grande galerie pleine meubles très-somptueux, e porte de fer qui avoit les grandes serrures.

Cest là, lui dirent à l'oreilles Courtifans jaloux, qu'Aeg a caché toutes les chomense value, which his royal grand-sire us'd to wear in battle.

Cha-Abbas bad formerly ordered those costly decorations to be taken out, and Alibeg brought sufficient evidence to prove, that they were so remov'd by express command of the late King, long before his promotion to that office.

When Alibeg's enemies found this scheme too weak to effect bis ruin, they prevail'd on Cha-Sephi to give him strict orders to produce, within a fortnight, an exact inventary of all the rich furniture entrusted to his care.

As soon as that term was expir'd, the King insisted on seeing every thing himself. Aliheg open'd every door, and shew'd him every thing committed to his charge. No one article was missing; every thing was clean, in its proper place, and preserv'd with greath care.

The King surpris'd to see such order and economy every where observed, began to entertain a favourable opinion of Alibeg, till be espy'd, at the end of a long gallery, full of the richest furniture, an iron door with three strong locks.

There 'tis, whisperd' the envious Courtiers in his ear, that Alibeg has conceal'd all the S 3

fes précieuses qu'il vous a dérobées.

Aussitôt le Roi en colere s'écria: je veux voir ce qui est au-delà de cette porte. Qu'y avez-vous mis? Montrez-le moi.

A ces mots Alibeg se jetta à ses genoux, le conjurant au nom de Dieu de ne lui ôter pas ce qu'il avoit de plus

précieux sur la terre.

Il n'est pas juste, disoit-il, que je perde en un moment ce qui me reste, & qui fait ma ressource, après avoir travaillé tant d'années auprès du Roi votre père. Otez-moi, si vous voulez, tout le reste: mais laissez-moi ceci.

Le Roi ne douta point que ce ne fût un trésor mal aquis qu'Alibeg avoit amassé. Il prit un ton plus haut, & voulut absolument qu'on ouvrît cet-

te porte.

Enfin Alibeg, qui en avoit les clefs, l'ouvrit lui même. On ne trouva en ce lieu que la houlette, la flûte, & l'habit de berger qu'Alibeg avoit porté autrefois, & qu'il revoyoit fouvent avec joie, de peur d'oublier sa première condition.

Voilà, dit-il, ô grand Roi, les précieux restes de mon ancien bonheur. Ni la fortune, ni votre puissance, n'ont

pû me les ôter.

Voilà mon trésor que je garde pour m'enrichir, quand vous m'aurez fait pauvre. valuable effects which he purloin'd from you.

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Thereupon the King in a p fion cry'd out: I will fee wi is in that room. What ha you conceal'd there? Shew m

Alibeg, thereupon, fell p strate at his feet, conjuring h in the name of God, not di/possess him of all that he he valuable upon earth.

Tis not just, said be, it I should lose at once all that am worth, all my future a pendance, after baving serve your royal father so many year Strip me if you think sit, every thing besides; but lead me this.

Cha-Sephi now took it j granted, that all Aliheg's i gotten treajure lay concea there. He exalted his wid and peremptorily commanded

door to be open'd.

At length, Alibeg, who be the keys in his pocket, unlock it himself. Nothing, however was found there, but his croo his pipe, and the rural has which he wore in his youl and often view'd with please, for fear he should for his mean extraction.

Behold, great Sir, said be the valuable remains of a former felicity, which neith fortune, nor your majesty, be taken from me.

Behold my treasure? whi I reserve to make me rich, whe you shall think proper to make

Reprenez tout le reste; laislez-moi ces chers gages de mon premier état.

Les voilà mes vrais biens, qui ne me manqueront ja-

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Les voilà ces biens simples, innocens, toûjours doux à ceux qui favent se contenter du nécessaire, & qui ne se tourmentent point pour le Superflu.

Les voilà ces biens dont la liberté & la sûrcté sont les

fruits.

Les voilà ces biens qui ne m'ont jamais donné un moment d'embarras.

O chers instrumens d'une vie fimple & heureuse! je n'aime que vous; c'est avec vous que je veux vivre & mourir.

Pourquoi faut-il que d'autres biens trompeurs loient venus me tromper, & troubler le repos de ma vie?

Je vous les rends, grand Roi, toutes ces richesses, qui me viennent de votre libéralité.

Je ne garde que ce que javois, quand le Roi votre père vint par ses graces me rendre malheureux.

Le Roi, entendant ces pa-. roles, comprit l'innocence d'Alibeg, & étant indigné contre les Courtisans qui l'avoient voulu perdre, il les chassa d'auprès de lui.

Alibeg devint fon principal Officier, & fut chargé des me poor. Take back every thing besides; but leave me these dear pledges of my rural station,

These are my substantial riches, which will never fail

me.

These are simple, innocent, and ever grateful to all such as can live contented with the necessaries of life, and ne'er torment themselves about superfluous enjoyments.

These are riches, which are posses'd with liberty and sa-

fety.

These are riches which never gave any man one moment's

di/quiet.

O ye dear implements of a plain, but bappy life! I value none but you: with you I'll live and die.

Wby should these false alluring riches thus delude me, and rob me of my repose?

I here resign, great Sir, the many favours which your royal bounty has bestow'd upon me.

I will only referve what I had when the King your father, by bis munificence, made me miserable.

The King, upon this declaration, was convinc'd of Alibeg's innocence, and resenting the perfidiousness of those courtiers who conspir'd his downfall, banish'd them from Court.

Aliheg became his prime minister, and was entrusted with affai-

276 The History of ALIBEG the Persian.

affaires les plus fecrétes: mais il revoyoit tous les jours fa houlette, fa flute, & fon ancien habit, qu'il tenoit toûjours prêt dans fon tréfor pour les reprendre, dès que la fortune inconstante troubleroit sa faveur.

Il mourut dans une extrême vieillesse, sans avoir jamais voulu ni faire punir ses ennemis, ni amasser aucun bien, à ne laissant à ses parens que de quoi vivre dans la condition de bergers, qu'il crut toujours la plus sure & la plus heureuse.

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the most important secrets. He visited, bowever, every day be crook, his pipe, and rural be bit, which be always kept lock up in his treasury, that he might have them ready whenever sickle fortune should through out of favour.

He died in a good old age without the least inclination to have his enemies punished or to encrease his possessions and left his relations no more than what would decently main tain them in the station of shep herds, which he always thought the safest, and most happy.



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The Adventures of ROSIMOND and BRAMINTES.

FAB II.

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age ation b'd 1715 7101 ain ben ugbi

> étoit un fois un jeune homme plus beau que le t, nommé Rosimond, & avoit autant d'esprit & de u, que son frère aîné minte étoit mal fait, désable, brutal & méchant. eur mère qui avoit horde son fils aîné, n'avoit yeux que pour voir le

aîné, jaloux, inventa une mnie horrible pour person frère.

FAB. II.

Nee upon a time, there was a youth, nam'd Rosimond, who was fairer than the light, and as virtuous and discreet, as his elder brother Bramintes was bomely, difagreeable, inbuman and morofe.

Their mother, who had an aversion for ber eldest son, was extravagantly fond of the youngest.

Bramintes, being jealous, invented a most notorious fal-(bood . to ruin bis brother.

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Il dit à son père, que Rosimond alloit souvent chez un voisin, qui étoit son ennemi, pour lui rapporter tout ce qui se passoit au logis, & pour lui donner les moyens d'em-

poisonner son père.

Le père fort emporté, battit cruellement son fils, le mit en sang, puis le tint trois jours en prison sans nourriture. & enfin le chassa de fa maison, en le menaçant de le tuer, s'il revenoit jamais.

La mère épouvantée n'osa rien dire; elle ne fit que gé-

mir.

L'enfant s'en alla pleurant; & ne fachant où se retirer, il traversa sur le soir un grand bois.

La nuit le furprit au pied d'un rocher; il se mit à l'entrée d'une caverne sur un tapis de mousse, où couloit un clair ruisseau, & il s'y endormit de lassitude.

Au point du jour, en s'éveillant, il vit une belle femme, montée fur un cheval gris, avec une housse en broderie d'or, qui paroissoit aller

à la chasse.

N'avez-vous point vu paffer un cerf & des chiens, Ini dit-elle? Il répondit que non. Puis elle lui dit: Il me femble que vous êtes affligé. Qu'avez-vous, lui dit-elle? He assur'd bis father, Rosimond frequently visite neighbour, who was his profe enemy, in order to inform of all their family-secrets, a give him an opportunity of ploning his father.

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rince,

The old man bigbly incent beat Rosimond most unmercity, made him all over bloothen confin'd him for three a without the least subsistent and, at length, turn'd him of doors, threatening to muthin, if ever he return'd.

The mother thunder-strudurst not say a word; she

sat and sigb'd.

Poor Refamond went a all drown'd in tears; and knowing where to steer course, rambled in the eventhro' a large pathless wood.

When night o'ertook bim was got to the foot of al rock; be laid bimself down the entrance of a cavern, a mossy bank, near whichrystal stream ran pudown, and being tired asseep.

At break of day awak be espied a beauteous de mounted on a grey borse, bousings embroider'd all gold, and drest in the bal

a buntres.

Have not you seen a sand a pack of bounds pathis way, said she? He as red, be bad not. Then she to bim, you seem def What disturbs you, said Tel

The Advent. of Rosimond and Bramintes. 279

Tenez, voilà une bague qui jus rendra le plus heureux le plus puissant des homes, pourvû que vous n'en

usiez jamais.

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Quand vous tournerez le amant en dedans, vous se-z d'abord invisible. Dès ut vous le tournerez en de-ors, vous paroîtrez à dé-ouvert.

Quand vous mettrez l'aneau à votre petit doigt, vous aroîtrez le fils du Roi, suiide toute une Cour magni-

que.

Quand vous le mettrez au natriéme doigt, vous paourez dans votre figure nanelle.

Aussitôt le jeune homme omprit que c'étoit une Fée ui lui parloit. Après ces troles, elle s'enfonça dans

s bois.

Pour lui, il s'en retourna unitôt chez son père, avec mpatience de faire l'essai de bague. Il vit & entendit out ce qu'il voulut sans être écouvert.

Il ne tint qu'à lui de se vener de son frère, sans s'exoser à aucun danger; il se sontra seulement à sa mère, embrassa, & lui dit toute sa serveilleuse avanture,

Ensuite mettant l'anneau achanté à son petit doigt, il aut tout-à-coup comme le tince, fils du Roi, avec cent

Here take this ring, which will make you the happiest, and the greatest man living, if you never make a wrong use of it.

Whenever you shall turn the diamond to the inside of your hand, you shall instantly become invisible. As soon as you shall turn it out, you shall be

visible again.

When you wear it on your little finger, you shall refemble the King's son, with a numerous and splendid retinue.

When you wear it on your fourth finger, you shall appear in your own proper form.

Rosimond was now convinc'd, that she who spoke to him was a Fairy. After these directions, she struck into the woods.

He, on the other hand, return'd immediately to his father's house, impatient to make tryal of his present. He saw and heard whatever he desir'd,

without discovery.

He had now full power to gratify his revenge upon his brother, without exposing himfelf to the least danger. He only shew'd himself, however, to his mother, embrac'd her, and told her the whole strange adventure.

Then putting bis magic ring upon bis little finger, be at once appear'd to be the young Prince, attended by a bundred

beaux -

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beaux chevaux, & un grand | borfe-guards, and a nume nombre d'Officiers richement vêtus.

Son père fut bien étonné de voir le fils du Roi dans sa petite maison; il étoit embarassé, ne sachant quels respects il devoit lui rendre.

Alors Rosimond lui demanda, combien il avolt de fils? Deux, répondit le père.

le les veux voir. Faites-les venir tout à l'heure, lui dit Rosimond. Je les veux emmener tous deux à la Cour pour faire leur fortune.

Le père timide répondit en hésitant: Voilà l'aîné que je vous présente.

Où est donc le cadet? Je le veux avoir aussi, dit enco-

re Rosimond.

Il n'est pas ici, dit le père. Je l'avois châtié pour une faute, & il m'a quitté.

Alors Rosimond lui dit: II falloit l'instruire, mais

non pas le chasser.

Donnez-moi toûjours l'aîné; qu'il me suive; & vous, dit-il, parlant au père, suivez deux Gardes, qui vous conduiront au lieu que je leur marquerai.

Auflitôt deux Gardes emmenérent le père; & la Fée avons parlé, dont nous l'avant trouvé dans une forêt, elle le frapa d'une verge d'or, & le fit entrer dans train of Officers richly dre

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His father was in a g consternation to see the Ki fon in bis bumble cottage, in the utmost confusion, knowing bow to behave felf on fucb an occasion.

Rosimond then ask'd bim many fons be bad? Two.

ply'd the father.

Let me fee them. Order to come to me immediate said Rosimond, I'll take to both to Court with me, raise their fortunes.

The old man trembling, ply'd with besitation. This my eldest, Sir, at your serv

Where then is your younge I must take bim with me t Jays Rosimond.

He is not at bome, Sir, the father. I corrected bim some misdemeanor, and be away from me.

Then Rosimond told bit Lou ought to reprove, but turn a son out of doors.

Let your eldest son, both ver, follow me; and do yo said be, speaking to bis fath go along with these two cers, who will conduct you the place, where I have orde them.

Immediately two of bis Gua convey'd the father away; 4 the Fairy, beforementione meeting bim in a forest, str bim with ber golden wand, drove bim into a bollow gloo

be Advent. of Rosimond and Bramintes. 281

caverne fombre & prode, où il demeura ennté.

Demeurez-y, dit-elle, jufce que votre fils vien-

vous en tirer.

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dependant le fils alla à la ur du Roi, dans un tems le jeune Prince s'étoit barqué pour aller faire la rre dans une isle éloite: il avoit été emporté les vents sur des côtes onnues, où, après un frage, il étoit captif chez peuple sauvage.

commond parut à la Cour, mme s'il eût été le Prince on croyoit perdu, & que

It le monde pleuroit.

Il dit qu'il étoit revenure le fecours de quelques rehands, fans lesquels il oit péri: il fit la joye blique.

le Roi parut si transporqu'il ne pouvoit parler; il ne se lassoit point d'emaller ce fils qu'il avoit crû prt.

La Reine fut encore plus endrie. On fit de grans réjouïssances dans tout Royaume.

Un jour celui qui passoit ur le Prince, dit à son

ritable frère:

Braminte, vous voyez que vous ai tiré de votre vilge, pour faire votre forme: mais je fai que vous s un menteur, & que

cave where he remain'd en-

There rest confin'd, said she, till your son comes to re-

leale you.

Mean while Rosimond went to the King's Court, just as the young Prince had embark'd to invade some foreign island; he was drove, bowever, by adverse winds upon an unknown coast, where suffering ship-wreck, he became the prisoner of the barbarous natives.

Rosimond appear'd at Court as if he had been the King's son, whom all imagin'd to be lost, and all lamented.

He told them, that he was fav'd by the timely relief of some merchants, without whose aid he had inevitably perish'd. He had the congratulations of

the whole Court.

The King seem'd so transported, that he could not speak, and incessantly folded his son whom he thought dead, within his arms.

The Queen was still more tenderly affected. There were public rejoicings thro'out the Kingdom.

One day be who pass'd for the Prince, thas addrest his

real brother.

Bramintes, you are conscious that I took you from the plow to advance your fortune: yet I know you are a lyar, and that by your false accusations you

vous

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vous avez, par vos impostu- | bave undone your brother. causé le malheur de votre frère Rosimond; il est ici caché. le veux que vous parliez à lui, & qu'il vous reproche vos impoltures.

Braminte tremblant, se jetta à ses pieds, & lui a-

voua sa faute.

N'importe, dit Rosimond, je veux que vous parliez à votre frère, & que vous lui demandiez pardon.

Il fera bien généreux s'il vous pardonne; vous ne le méritez pas: il est dans mon cabinet, où je vous le fefai

voir tout à l'heure.

Cependant je m'en vai dans une chambre voifine, pour vous laisser librement

avec lui.

Braminte entra pour obéir dans le cabinet. Auffitôt Rofimond changea fon anneau, passa dans cette chambre, & puis il entra par une autre porte de derrière avec fa figure naturelle, où Braminte fut bien honteux de le voir.

Il lui demanda pardon, & lui promit de réparer toutes

fes fautes.

Rosimond l'embrassa pleurant, lui pardonna, &

lui dit:

Je fuis en pleine faveur auprès du Prince. Il ne tient qu'à moi de vous faire périr, ou de vous tenir toute votre vie dans une priis here incognito; I will be you speak to bim that be m upbraid you with your uns nerous treatment.

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Bramintes trembling. prostrate at bis feet, and ple ded guilty.

Your confession is vain, sa Rosimond, I charge you spe to your brother, and beg

pardon.

He will be very generous be forgives you; you don't serve it. He is now in closet, where you shall see b instantly.

In the mean time I'll wi draw to the next room, il you may converse with b

without reserve.

Bramintes went into Prince's closet, in obedience bis commands. Immediately Re mond alter'd the position of ring, went cross the chambe and then came in his pro (bape thro' a backdoor to brother, who was perfec asham'd to see bim.

He begg'd bis pardon, promis'd to make attonement

bis wrongs.

Rosimond with tears emb ced bim and forgave bi

laying:

I am entirely in the Prin favour; 'tis in my power take away your life, or you in confinement all days: but I'H be as induly

he Advent. of Rosimond and Bramintes. 283

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framinte honteux & condu, lui répondit avec mission, n'osant lever les x, ni le nommer son

Insuite Rosimond fit semnt de faire un voyage en tet pour aller épouler une ncesse d'un Royaume voimais fous ce prétexte il voir sa mère, à laquelle aconta tout ce qu'il avoit tà la Cour, & lui donna s le besoin quelque petit ours d'argent. Car le Roi laissoit prendre tout cequ'il vouloit; mais il n'en moit jamais beaucoup.

Cependant il s'éleva une neuse guerre entre le Roi m autre Roi voisin, qui bit injuste & de mauvaise

Rosimond alla à la Cour Roi ennemi, entra par moyen de fon anneau us tous les Confeils fecrets ce Prince, demeurant jours invisible.

profita de tout ce qu'il prit des mesures des enmis. Il les prevint, & les concerta en tout.

Il commanda l'armée coneux; il les défit entièrent dans une grande balle, & conclut bien-tôt ec eux une paix glorieufe les conditions équitables.

: mais je veux être ausi | to you, as you bave been unmerciful to me.

> Bramintes blushing, and in confusion; answer'd with all due submission, not daring to lift up bis eyes, or call bim brother.

Soon after Rosimond pretended to go incognito to Court a neighbouring Princess; but under that pretence be made a vifit to his mother, to whom he related all his Court-adventures. and supply'd ber with what little money would be sufficient to answer ber private occasions: for the King gave bim free liberty to take whatever be pleas'd out of bis treasury; be seldom made free, bowever, with any considerable sums.

In the mean time there was an open rupture between the King and a neighbouring Prince, who was unjust and perfidious.

Rosimond went to the enemy's Court, and entred, invifibly, by virtue of bis ring. into that King's privy Councils.

He turn'd all their projects to bis own advantage: be prevented them in every thing and baffled all their measures.

He commanded the army against them; be entirely defeated them in a pitched battle, and foon after concluded an bonourable peace with them on advantageous terms.

Le

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Le Roi ne songeoir qu'à le marier avec une Princesse héritière d'un Royaume voisin, & plus belle que les Graces.

Mais un jour pendant que Rosimond étoit à la chasse dans la même forêt, où il avoit autrefois trouvé la Fée,

elle se présenta à lui.

Gardez-vous bien, lui ditelle d'une voix févère, de vous marier, comme si vous étiez le Prince; il ne faut tromper personne; il est juste que le Prince, pour qui on vous prend, revienne succéder à son père.

Allez le chercher dans une Isle, où les vents, que j'enverrai ensier les voiles de votre vassseau, vous méne-

ront sans peine.

Hâtez-vous de rendre ce fervice à votre maître, contre ce qui pourroit flater votre ambition, & fongez à rentrer en homme de bien dans votre condition naturelle.

Si vous ne le faites, vous ferez injuste & malheureux; je vous abandonnerai à vos

anciens malheurs.

Rosimond profita sans peine d'un si sage conseil. Sous prétexte d'une négociation secréte dans un Etat voisin, il s'embarqua sur un vaisseau, & les vents le menèrent d'abord dans l'Isse, où la Fée lui avoit dit qu'étoit le vrai fils du Roi. The King thought of not but marrying his son with Princes, heires of a ne bouring Kingdom, and ne beauteous than the Graces.

But one day as Rosim was bunting in the same fore where he first met his gu dian Fairy, she appear'd to

again.

Take special care, said in a magisterial tone, not marry as if you really were Prince. You should delude one. It is but just that young Prince for whom old take you, should return, a succeed his father.

Go, find him out, in island, whereto the wind which I will cause to fill y swelling sails shall soon cond

you.

Make baste and pay this ty to your master, in opp tion to the alluring bopes fond ambition, and think, an bonest man, of reassum your own private station.

If you act otherwise, will be unjust and unhappy kewise. I my self will ab don you to all your formers

fortunes.

Rosimond, without reluct ce, listned to her just admitions. Under pretence of privat negotiation with a new bouring State, he went board a vessel, and the wisson convey'd him to the isla where the Fairy had told the Prince royal was detain

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the Advent. of Rosimond and Bramintes. 285

Ce Prince étoit captif chez peuple fauvage, où l'on faisoit garder des trou-

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Rosimond invisible, l'alla lever dans les pâturages, il conduisoit son trouau; & le couvrant de son opre manteau qui étoit inible comme lui, il le déra des mains de ces peues cruels; ils s'embarquént ensemble.

D'autres vents, obéissant à Fée, les ramenérent; arrivérent ensemble dans chambre du Roi. Rosiond se présenta à lui, & dit: vous m'avez crûtte fils; je ne le suis pas, is je vous le rends; tez, le voilà lui-même.

Le Roi bien étonné s'aesta à son fils, & lui dit:
est-ce pas vous, mon fils,
i avez vaincu mes ennes, & qui avez fait glomément la paix? ou bien
sil vrai que vous avez fait
inaufrage? que vous avez
captif, & que Rosimond
us a délivré?

Oui, mon père, répondit-C'est lui qui est venu les le pays où j'étois capll m'a enlevé; je lui les la liberté, & le plaisir vous revoir. C'est à lui, non pas à moi à qui vous vez la victoire.

Le Roi ne pouvoit croire qu'on lui disoit: mais RoHis Highness was a captive of the barbarous inhabitants, who made him tend their cattle.

The invisible Rosimond went to release him from the meadows where he fed their herds, and covering him with his mantle which was as invisible as himself, he deliver'd him out of their cruel hands, and they embark'd together.

Fresh winds, obedient to the Fairys call, wasted them back; they came together into the old King's apartment. Rosimond appeared before him, and said, your Majesty has taken me to be your son: I am not, but here I restore him to your arms; behold, 'tis be himself.

The King very much furpris'd, addressed himself to the
young Prince, and said; was
it not you, my son, who overcame our enemies, and made
such an advantageous peace?
Or, is it true, that you have
been shipwreck'd? that you have
we heen a captive? and been set
at liberty by Rosimond?

Tes, my good father, reply'd be, 'twas he that came into the island where I was made a slave. 'Twas he deliver'd me. My liberty and the pleasure of seeing you again, is wholly owing to his conduct. 'Tis to him, not to me, that you must attribute your conquests.

The King could scarce believe bis son's affertion, till Ro-

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fimond, changeant sa bague, se montra au Roi sous la sigure du Prince; & le Roi epouvanté vit à la fois deux hommes qui lui parurent tous deux ensemble son même fils.

Alors il offrit, pour tant de services, des sommes immenses à Rosimond, qui les refusa; il demanda seulement au Roi la grace de conserver à son frère Braminte une charge qu'il avoit à la Cour.

Pour lui, il craignit l'inconstance de la fortune, l'envie des hommes, & sa propre fragilité. Il voulut se retirer dans son village avec sa mère, où il se mit à cultiver la terre.

La Fée, qu'il revit encore dans le bois, lui montra la caverne où son père étoit, & lui dit les paroles qu'il falloit prononcer pour le délivrer.

Il prononça avec une trèsfensible joie ces paroles. Il délivra son père, qu'il avoit depuis long-tems impatience de délivrer, & lui donna de quoi passer doucement sa vieillesse.

Rosimond fut ainsi le bienfaicteur de toute sa famille, & il eut le plaisir de faire du bien à tous ceux qui avoient voulu lui faire du mal.

Après avoir fait les plus grandes choses pour la Cour, simond, changing the position of his ring, stood before he in the form and likeness of son: and his Majesty was stated to see two at once so impossible to be distinguished.

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Then, be offer'd Rosimond immense reward for his sign services, which he refus'd; only requested that his broth Bramintes might he continuing the same post which he at then possess'd of.

As for his part, he a fearful of the fickleness of fune, the envy of manking and his own frailties. He termin'd to retire to his owillage, where his mother a ded, and there spend his thin rural labours.

The Fairy, who again bim in the grove, shew'd the cavern where his fat was confin'd, and told him words he should pronounce order to release him.

He pronounced those we with the utmost pleasure. procur'd his father's freedo which he long earnestly will to do, and gave him a sufficient of money to support comfortably in his old age.

Rosimond was thus a be factor to his whole family, enjoy'd the satisfaction of do good even to those who had tempted to injure and opp him.

After baving done such gnal services for the Court

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ne voulut d'elle que la lierté de vivre loin de fa

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Pour comble de fagesse, craignit que son anneau e le tentât de sortir de sa olitude, & ne le rengageat ans les grandes affaires.

Il retourna dans le bois ula Fée lui avoit apparu si avorablement; il alloit tous es jours auprès de la cavere, où il avoit eu le boneur de la voir autrefois, & étoit dans l'esperance de y revoir.

Enfin elle s'y presenta enore à lui, & il lui rendit

anneau enchanté.

le vous rends, lui dit - il, don d'un si grand prix, ais si dangereux, & duquel elt si facile d'abuser. Je eme croirai en sureté, que uand je n'aurai plus dequoi ntir de ma solitude, avec nt de moyens de contentoutes mes passions.

Pendant que Rosimond renit cette bague, Bramindont le méchant naturel étoit point corrigé, s'abannna à toutes ses passions, voulut engager le jeune ince qui étoit devenu Roi, traiter indignement Rosi-

ond.

La Fée dit à Rosimond: vofrère, toûjours imposr, a voulu vous rendre pect au nouveau Roi, & us perdre; il mérite d'êask'd no other favour than the liberty of living at a distance

from its reigning vices.

As an instance of bis consummate wisdom, be was afraid lest his magic ring (bould tempt bim to resign bis solitude, and accept once more of some pu-

blic employment.

He return'd therefore to the grove where the Fairy had appear'd to bim in so friendly a manner; be visited the cavern every day, where he had the good fortune formerly to meet with her, in hopes to fee ber once again.

In a (bort time (be came, and be return'd the magic ring.

I give you back, faid be, your inestimable present, which is so dangerous, and so easy to be misapply'd. I shall never think my self secure, till I bave no temptation left to quit my solitary state, or means to gratify my passions.

W billt Rosimond was thus resigning up his ring, Bramintes, whose natural temper was still as base and incorrigible as ever, indulged every passion, and strove to prevail on the young Prince, who was then King, to punish Rosimond for a traytor.

Tour brother, faid the Fairy to Rosimond, is an ungrateful villain, aims to prejudice the new King against you, and undo you: be deserves to be fe-

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tre puni, & il faut qu'il périsse. Je m'en vais lui donner cette bague que vous me rendez.

Rosimond pleura le malheur de son frère; puis il dit à la Fée: comment prétendez-vous le punir par un si merveilleux présent? il en abusera pour persécuter tous les gens de bien, & pour avoir une puissance sans bornes.

Les mêmes choses, répondit la Fée, sont un reméde faluraire aux uns, & un poison mortel aux autres. La prospérité est la source de tous les maux pour les méchans. Quand on veut punir un scélerat, il n'y a qu'à le rendre bien puissant pour le faire périr bientôt.

Elle alla ensuite au palais; elle se montra à Braminte sous la figure d'une vieille semme couverte de haillons; elle lui dit : j'ai retiré des mains de votre frère la bague que je lui avois prêtée, à avec laquelle il s'étoit acquis tant de gloire: recevez-là de moi, à pensez bien à l'usage que vous en ferez.

Braminte répondit en riant: je ne ferai pas comme mon frère, qui fut assez insensé pour aller chercher le Prince, au lieu de regner en sa place.

Braminte avec cette bague ne fongea qu'à découvrir le fecret de toutes les familles; verely punished; and shall in vitably perish. I'll go this in stant, and give him the rin which you have return'd.

Rosimond with tears deplor bis brother's misfortune. The be addrest bimself to the Fairy W bich way do you propose punish bim by such an inest mable present? He will ce tainly make a wrong use of it tyrannize over all good men and rule with arbitrary power

The same ingredients, reply'd the Fairy, may be a specific remedy for one man, any et perfect poison to anothe Prosperity to wicked men is to fountain of all missortune When we would punish a valain, we make him very powerful, and then he soon precipates his own destruction.

She went soon after to the palace; she appear'd to Brimintes in the form of an ownman in a tatter'd dress; said to bim, I have taken way from your brother, thring with which I entrust him, and by which he acquires so much renown: I now gift to you, and consider what use you shall make of the palaceter.

Bramintes answer'd with smile; I shall not, like shrother, be soo foolish as hunt out the lawful heir, what I may reign in his stead.

Bramintes, possess'd of tring, thought of nothing prying into family - secret

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m'à commettre des trahions, des meurtres, & des nfamies; qu'à écouter les onseils du Roi, qu'à enleer les richesses des particuers. Ses crimes invisibles tonnoient tout le monde.

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Le Roi, voyant tant de ecrets découverts, ne laoit à quoi attribuer cet inonvenient; mais la prospéité sans bornes, & l'insoence de Braminte, lui firent oupconner qu'il avoit l'aneau enchanté de son frère. Pour le decouvrir, il le ervit d'un étranger d'une ation ennemie, à qui il onna une grande fomme.

Cet homme vint la nuit ffrir à Braminte de la part Roi ennemi, des biens & es honneurs immentes, s'il ouloit lui faire favoir par es espions, tout ce qu'il pouroit apprendre des secrets de on Roi.

Braminte promit tout; alla lême dans un lieu où on lui onna une somme très-grane, pour commencer sa réompense. Ii se vanta d'aoir un anneau qui le renoit invisible.

Le lendemain le Roi l'enoya chercher, & le fit d'aord faisir; on lui ôta l'aneau, & on trouva sur lui lusieurs papiers qui prouoient ses crimes,

Rosimond revint à la Cour our demander la grace de

being guilty of treason, murder, and other enormous villanies; listning to the King's private-councils, and plundring bis ricbest subjects. The crimes which he committed, whilst invisible, startled all mankind.

The King perceiving that all bis secrets were discovered, could not imagine from whence the inconvenience could arife; but the boundless prosperity and infolence of Bramintes, made bim suspect that be was in possession of bis brother's ring.

In order to discover the truth, be employ'd a foreigner, the subject of an enemy, and gave bim a considerable reward.

This agent waited on Bramintes one night, and offer'd bim, in the name of the King bis master, an immense sum of money, and other royal favours, if be would give bim intelligence, by proper spies, of all the King's secret transactions.

Bramintes assur'd bim that be would, and went with bim to a place appointed, where be receiv'd a very large gratuity as earnest only of future favours; be boasted of baving a ring which made him invisible.

The next day the King sent for bim, and caus'd bim to be taken into custody; they secur'd bis ring, and found several papers upon bim, which were incontestable proofs of bis malepractices.

Rosimond came once more to Court to sue for a pardon in ion

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fon frère, qui lui fut refu-

On fit mourir Braminte; & l'anneau lui fut plus funefte, qu'il n'avoit été utile à

fon frère.

Le Roi, pour consoler Rofimond de la punition de Braminte, lui rendit l'anneau, comme un trésor d'un prix infini. Rosimond affligé, n'en jugea pas de même; il retourna chercher la Fée dans les bois.

Tenez, lui dit-il, votre anneau. L'expérience de mon frère m'a fait comprendre ce que je n'avois pas bien compris d'abord quand vous me le

dîtes.

Gardez cet instrument fatal de la perte de mon frère. Hélas! il seroit encore vivant; il n'auroit pas accablé de douleur & de honte la vieillesse de mon père & de ma mère.

Il feroit peut-être sage & heureux, s'il n'avoit jamais eu de quoi contenter ses de-firs. Oh qu'il est dangereux de pouvoir plus que les au-

tres hommes!

Reprenez votre anneau. Malheur à ceux à qui vous le donnerez. L'unique grace que je vous demande, c'est de ne le donner jamais à aucune des personnes pour qui je m'intéresse.

behalf of his brother, but wa refus'd.

Bramintes was executed, and the ring prov'd more fatal to bim, than it had been advanta

geous to bis brother.

The King, to make Rosimon fome amends for the death of Bramintes, return'd him his ring, as a treasure of inestimable value; but the disconso late Rosimond thought it no recompence at all. He return'd to look for his Fairy in the grove.

Take back, faid he to her your ring. My brother's fat now fully convinces me of the truth of what you told me, the hefore I did not rightly compre

bend it.

Take back the fatal cause of my poor brother's death. Alas be might have still been living be might not thus have over whelm'd with grief and sham his aged parents.

He might have been wise and happy, if it had never been it his power to gratify his passions O! how dangerous is it to have superior power to other

men!

Take back your ring. Unbap py he, to whom it next is given. The only boon I have the beg, is, that you will never part with it again to an friend of mine.

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The History of FLORISA.

FAB. III.

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Ne Parsanne connoissoit dans son voisinage une de Elle la pria de venir à me de ses couches, où elle ut une fille.

La Fée prit d'abord l'enfant atre ses bras, & dit à la mèe: choisissez; elle sera, si sous voulez, belle comme jour, d'un esprit encore sus charmant que sa beaué, & Reine d'un grand loyaume, mais malheureue; ou bien elle sera laide paisanne comme vous,

FAB. III.

A Poor country woman was acquainted with a certain Fairy in her neighbour-bood; she invited her to her labour, at which time she was deliver'd of a daughter.

The Fairy took the infant, as foon as born, into her arms, and faid to her mother: take your choice; your daughter shall he, if you request it, beauteous as the day, and yet more witty then heauteous; she shall he Queen of a spacious country, but unhappy; or otherwise, she shall prove a homely, poor country.

mais contente dans fa condi-

La païsanne choisit d'abord pour cet enfant la beauté & l'esprit avec une couronne, au hazard de quelque malheur.

Voilà la petite fille, dont la beauté commence déja à effacer toutes celles qu'on

avoit jamais vues.

Son esprit étoit doux, poli, insinuant; elle apprenoit tout ce qu'on vouloit lui apprendre, & le savoit bientôt mieux que ceux qui le lui avoient appris.

Elle dansoit sur l'herbe les jours de fête; avec plus de grace que toutes ses com-

pagnes.

Sa voix étoit plus touchante qu'aucun instrument de musique, & elle faisoit ellemême les chansons qu'elle chantoit.

D'abord elle ne favoit point qu'elle étoit belle: mais en jouant avec ses compagnes fur le bord d'une claire fontaine, elle se vit, elle remarqua combien elle étoit différente des autres, elle s'ad-

mira.

Tout le pays qui accouroit en foule pour la voir, lui fit encore plus connoître ses charmes.

Sa mère, qui comptoit sur les prédictions de la Fée, la regardoit déja comme une try woman, like your self, be contented in ber bumble st tion!

The country-woman instant chose for her daughter, per nal charms and wit, togeth with a crown, at all events.

And now behold her virging charms already éclipse the lust of all the fairest children the

were ever feen.

Her natural disposition we courteous, genteel and engaging she readily comprehended all the instructions which were given her, and in a very short timbecame more accomplished that even those who taught her.

She danc'd upon the tende grass, on public festivals, wit more graces than any of he

companions.

Her voice was more melodice than the softest instrument of musick, and per sonnets we all her own compositions.

At first she was not conscious of her beauty; but as she was playing with her companions of the banks of a transparent soun tain she saw her self in the liquid mirror; she observed has great a difference there was be tween her and several others she was charm'd with her own person.

All the country, who to in crowds to see her, mad her more conscious still of he

superior beauty.

Her mother, who rely'd of the prediction of the Fairy look'd upon her already as Reine ruei r fa nfer

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La jeune fille ne vouloit filer, ni coudre, ni garder moutons; elle s'amusoit ueillir des fleurs, à en pasa tête, à chanter, & à nser à l'ombre des bois.

Le Roi de ce pays-là étoit t puissant, & il n'avoit un fils, nommé Rosimond, il vouloit marier.

l ne put jamais se résoue à entendre parler d'aune Princesse des états vois, parce qu'une Fée lui oit assuré, qu'il trouveroit epaïsanne plus belle & plus faite que toutes les Prinles du monde.

I prit la résolution de faiassembler toutes les jeuvillageoifes de fon Royauaudessous de dix-huit ans, ur choisir celle qui seroit plus digne d'être choisie.

On exclut d'abord une mité innombrable de fil-,qui n'avoient qu'une mécre beauté, & on en léa trente qui surpassoient miment toutes les autres. florise (c'est le nom de re jeune fille) n'eut pas peine à être mise dans ce mbre.

On rangea ces trente filles

ine, & la gâtoit par ses | Queen, and spoil'd ber by ber indulgence.

The little wanton beauty would neither spin, nor sew, nor tend ber flocks; but diverted berfelf in gathering flowers, adorning ber bead with them. finging, and dancing in the hady groves.

The King of that country was very powerful, and bad but one son, nam'd Rosimond, whom he was desirous to marry.

He could not bear the thoughts. however, of an alliance with any neighbouring Princess, because a Fairy had assur'd him, that he (hould one day or other meet with a country-lass, who should be more beautiful, and more accomplished than any Princess in the world.

He determin'd therefore to cause all the country-virgins, residing within his dominions. who were under eighteen years of age, personally to appear at Court, in order for his making choice of one whom he (hould deem most worthy of his approbation.

A thousand young virgins were instantly excluded, who were but ordinary beauties; and thirty were selected out of the throng who infinitely furpass'd the reft.

Florisa (for that is the name of our young country - lass) found no difficulty to be admitted as one of these distinguish'd candidates.

These thirty beauties were au au milieu d'une grande falle, dans une espéce d'amphithéatre, où le Roi & son fils les pouvoient regarder toutes à la fois.

Florise parut d'abord au milieu de toutes les autres, ce qu'une belle anémone paroîtroit parmi des soucis; ou ce qu'un oranger fleuri paroîtroit au milieu des buissons sauvages.

Le Roi s'écria qu'elle mé-

ritoit la couronne.

Rosimond se crut heureux

de posséder Florise.

On lui ôta ses habits de village; on lui en donna qui étoient tous brodés d'or.

En un instant elle se vit couverte de perles & de diamants.

Un grand nombre de Dames étoient occupées à la

On ne fongeoit qu'à deviner ce qui pouvoit lui plaire, pour le lui donner avant qu'elle eut la peine de le demander.

Elle étoit logée dans un magnifique appartement du palais, qui n'avoit, au lieu de tapisseries, que de grandes glaces de miroir de toute la hauteur des chambres & des cabinets, afin qu'elle eût le plaisir de voir sa beauté multipliée de tous côtés, & que le Prince pût l'admirer en quelque endroit qu'il jettât les yeux.

rang'd, in a kind of an a phitheatre, in the middle of pacious hall, that the Ki and his fon might have a f view of them at once.

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Florisa appear'd at first glace, in the midst of her com titors, like a fair tulip in bed of marygolds; or a bloom orange-tree in a hedge full thorns and briars.

The King declar'd that deferv'd the crown.

Rosimond thought him happy in the possession of Flori

She was stripp'd of her ral habit, and drest in ro robes, embroider'd all w gold.

In a moment she saw her cover'd with pearls and p cious stones.

A numerous train of Lad were employ'd to attend herp fon.

They all study'd to find what would please her be and to give it her before she as for't.

She lay in a magnificent partment of the palace, wh instead of being hung with pestry, was furnished wrich cabinets, and space looking-glasses, tall as there itself, in order that she missee her charms reflected stevery side, and that the Pice, where e'er he cast hise might there admire her.

osimond avoit quitté la se, le jeu, tous les exers du corps, pour être cesse auprès d'elle; & me le Roi son père étoit tbientôt après le maria, c'étoit la sage Florise, enue Reine, dont les cons décidoient de toutes les ires de l'état.

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aReine, Mère du nouveau , nommée Gronipote, fut use de sa Belle-fille.

Me étoit artificieuse, mate, cruelle. La vieilleswoit ajouté une affreuse formité à sa laideur natute, & elle ressembloit à furie.

a beauté de Florise la faiparoître encore plus hile, & l'irritoit à tout moat: elle ne pouvoit soufqu'une si belle personne désignant; elle craignoit is son esprit, & elle s'adonna à toutes les fureurs l'envie.

ousn'avez point de cœur, bit-elle souvent à son fils, voir voulu épouser cette te Parsane; & vous avez basselle d'en faire votre

lle est fière, comme si étoit née dans la place elle est.

uand le Roi votre père lut se marier, il me préà toute autre, parce que dis la fille d'un Roi égal

est ainsi que vous déz faire. Renvoyez cette Rosimond declin'd hunting, gaming, and all manner of bodily exercises, to be for ever in her company, and as the King his father dy'd soon after the solemnization of their nuptials, Florisa became Queen, and by her wise counsels govern'd the whole nation.

The Queen Dowager, whose Name was Chronipota, grew jealous of her daughter in law.

She was subtle, malicious, and cruel. Old age had added a hideous deformity to her ugly aspect by nature, and she look d like a very Fury.

The charms of Florisa made her appear still more disagreea-ble, and provok'd her every moment. She could not bear the being a foil to so amiable a creature; she dreaded likewise her wit, and abandon'd herfelf to all the outrages of Envy.

Tou have shewn no manner of ambition in you, would she often say to her son, by condescending to marry this poor country-girl, and now you are so mean spirited as to idolize her.

She is as imperious, as if she had been born in the high station of a Princess.

When the King your father determin'd to marry, he preferr'd me before all others, because I was the daughter of a Monarch, and his equal.

Tou ought to have followed his example. Send this petty shep-

petite

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petite bergère dans son village, & songez à quelque ieune Princesse dont la naisfance your convienne.

Rosimond résistoit à sa mère; mais Gronipote enleva un jour un billet que Florife écrivoit au Roi, & le donna à un jeune homme de la Cour, qu'elle obligea d'aller porter ce billet au Roi, comme si Florise lui avoit témoigné toute l'amitié, qu'elle ne devoit avoir que pour le Roi

Rosimond, aveuglé par la jalousie & par les conseils malins que lui donna la mère, fit enfermer Florise pour toute fa vie, dans une haute tour, bâtie sur la pointe d'un rocher, qui s'élevoit dans la mer.

Là elle pleuroit nuit & jour, ne fachant par quelle injustice le Roi qui l'avoit tant aimée, la traitoit si in-

dignement.

Il ne lui étoit permis de voir qu'une vieille femme, à qui Gronipote l'avoit confiée, & qui lui insultoit à tout moment dans cette prifon.

Alors Florise se ressouvint de son village, de sa cabane, & de tous les plaisirs cham-

pêtres.

Un jour, pendant qu'elle étoit accablée de douleur, & qu'elle déploroit l'aveuglement de la mère, qui avoit mieux aimé qu'elle fût belle, & Reine malheureuse, que herdess bome again, and t of some young Princess w illustrious birth may suit yours.

Rosimond turn'd a deaf et all (he cou'd urge: but Chr pota one day intercepted all which Florifa had wrote to h and gave it to a young Noblen whom she oblig'd to deliver the King's bands, as if Fl had exprest that friendship regard for him which was d no one but his royal malte

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Rosimond , blinded by jealousy, and the perniciou sinuations of bis mother, sed Florisa to be confin'd for within a hich tower, built the point of a rock, which re itself above the sea.

There (he wept night and unable to conceive the reason the King, who had doat much on her, should treat To unworthily.

No one was allow'd to her, but an old woman, to Je care Chronipota had entr her, and who infulted every moment in her priso

Then Florisa reflected of native Country, her by cottage, and all her pastimes.

One day as she was dro in tears, and deploring he ther's blindness, who rather to have her be a beauty at unfortunate Queen, than mel country-lass, and co

gere, laide & contente s son état; la vieille qui mitoit si mal, vint lui dique le Roi envoyoit un ureau pour lui couper la e, & qu'elle n'avoit plus le résoudre à la mort. Morise répondit, qu'elle it prête à recevoir le coup. effet, le bourreau, enré par les ordres du Roi, les confeils de Gronipotenoit un grand coutelas ir l'exécution, quand il nt une femme, qui dit elle venoit de la part de te Reine pour dire deux tsen secret à Florise avant mort.

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la vieille la laissa parler à t, parce que cette perionlui parut une des Dames Palais: mais c'étoit la Fée, lavoit prédit les malheurs Florife à sa naissance, & avoit pris la figure de meDame de la Reine-mère. Elle parla à Florise en parnlier, en faisant retirer at le monde.

Voulez-vous, lui dit-elle, noncer à la beauté qui vous tté si funeste? Voulez-vous tter le titre de Reine, reendre vos anciens habits, retourner dans votre vil-

e? Plorife fut ravie d'accepcette offre.

a Fée lui appliqua sur le age un masque enchanté; litôt les traits de son vie devinrent groffiers, & dirent toute leur proported in her mean condition, the old woman, who treated her so ill, came to inform her that the King had fent an executioner to cut her bead off, and that (he had nothing more to do, but to pre-

pare for death.

Florisa told her, that she was ready to receive the blow. In (bort, the officer who was fent by order of the King, through the misrepresentations of Chronipota, stood o'er her with his banger drawn ready to execute his dire commission, when a Gentlewoman appeared, who pretended that (be came from the Queen, downger to speak in private with Florisa before ber death.

The old woman readily acquiefced, because the person seem'd to her to be one of the Court-Ladies: but was in reality, the Fairy who foretold Florisa's misfortunes at her birth, and who had assum'd the shape of one of the Queen dowager's attendants.

Having order'd every body to withdraw, she thus addrest

Florifa.

Are you willing, faid the to her, to resign that beauty which has prov'd so fatal to you? Are you willing to renounce the title of a Queen, to resume your old rural pabit, and return to your native village?

Florisa with transport accep-

ted the friendly motion.

The Fairy thereupon put an enchanted mask upon her face; immediately her features grew coarfe, and lost all their due proportion; she became as bo(B)

tion; elle devint aussi laide mely, as she had been h qu'elle avoit été belle & some and agreeable before.

agréable.

En cet état, elle n'étoit plus reconnoissable, & elle paffa fans peine au travers de tous ceux qui étoient venus là pour être témoins de son supplice; elle suivit la Fee, & repassa avec elle dans ion pays.

On eut beau chercher Florife, on ne la put trouver en aucun endroit de la tour.

On alla en porter la nouvelle au Roi & à Gronipote, qui la firent encore chercher, mais inutilement, par tout le Royaume.

La Fée l'avoit rendue à sa mère, qui ne l'eût pas connue dans un si grand changement, si elle n'en eût été

avertie.

Florise fut contente de vivre laide, pauvre, & inconnue dans ion village, où elle gardoit des moutons.

Elle entendoit tous les jours raconter ses avantures & deplorer les malheurs.

On en avoit fait des chanfons, qui faisoient pleurer tout le monde; elle prenoit plaisir à les chanter souvent avec ses compagnes, & elle en pleuroit comme les autres.

Mais elle se croyoit heureule, en gardant son troupeau, & ne voulut jamais découvrir à personne qui elle étoit.

In this new state, it impossible for any one to k ber, and she past unsuspe through the croud that atter to be eye-witnesses of her cution. She follow'd the Fa and return'd with her into own country.

Strict fearch was made a Florifa, but to no purpose; was not to be found all over

tower.

The news of her escape was carried to the King and Chri pota, who gave fresh orde but in vain, to have her for for throughout the Kingdom.

The Fairy had deliver'd her to her mother, who would no have known her, had she been beforehand appriz'd of

transformation.

Flori/a was contented to homely, poor, and unkno in her own village, where tended her harmless flock.

She heard her own advents every day related, and her h

fate deplor'd.

They were the melanch subject of several rural so and drew tears from the of all that heard them. She t delight to sing them herself a her companions, and we weep as well as they.

But she thought herself ! py in tending her sbeep, would never disclose to one living who she was.

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FAB. IV.

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Ly avoit un Roi, nommé Alfaroute, qui étoit craint tous ses voisins, & aimé tous ses sujets.

ll étoit sage, bon, juste, illant, habile; rien ne lui anquoit.

Une Fée vint le trouvet, lui dire qu'il lui arriveroit lentôt de grands malheurs, l ne fe fervoit pas de la guequ'elle lui mit au doigt. Quand il tournoit le diaant de la bague en-dedans fa main, il devenoit d'a-

FAB. IV.

Here was a King, nam'd Alfaroute, who was dreaded by all his neighbours; and below'd by all his subjects.

He was wife, good, just, courageous, and active, be wanted no royal virtues.

A Fairy one day went to him, and inform'd him that he would foon meet with some sad disaster, unless he made use of a ring which she put on his finger.

When be turn'd the diamond within his hand, he became invisible that very moment; and

bord

300 The History of Alfaroute and Clariphila

bord invisible; & des qu'il | as soon as be turn'd it out aga le retournoit en dehors, il étoit-visible comme auparavant.

Cette bague lui fut trèscommode, & lui fit grand

plaifir.

1

Quand il se défioit de quelqu'un de ses sujets, il alloit dans le cabinet de cet homme, avec fon diamant tourné en-dedans; il entendoit, & il voyoit tous les secrets domestiques sans être appercû.

S'il craignoit les desseins de quelque Roi voifin de son royaume, il s'en alloit jusques dans ses conseils les plus fecrets, où il apprenoit tout, fans être jamais découvert.

Ainfi il prévenoit fans peine tout ce qu'on vouloit faire contre lui; il détourna plusieurs conjurations formées contre sa personne, & déconcerta ses ennemis qui vouloient l'accabler.

Il ne fut pourtant pas content de sa bague, & il demanda à la Fée un moyen de fe transporter en un moment d'un pays en un autre, pour pouvoir faire un usage plus prompt & plus commode de l'anneau qui le rendoit invisible.

La Fée lui répondit en foûpirant : vous en demandez trop. Craignez que ce dernier don ne vous foit nuisible.

be was as visible as before.

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This ring was very service ble to bim, and afforded b abundance of diversion.

When he was jealous of a Courtier, be went directly is that man's closet, with bis d mond turn'd within; be bear and faw all bis domestic fecre without being feen.

If be was apprehensive of ill designs of any neighbour Prince, be enter'd into his pris council undiscover'd.

Thus be broke, without a difficulty, all the schemes wb were projected to injure bi be prevented the execution feveral plots, which were form against his person, and disc certed all the measures of enemies who fought bis ruin.

He was not, bowever, as contented with bis ring; but quested the Fairy to instruct bow to transport bimself in instant from one country to a ther, that be might make an speedy and advantageous use bis enchanted ring.

The Fairy answer'd bi with a figh, your demands too large. Dread the fatal of sequences of this petition.

Il n'écouta rien, & la prestoûjours de le lui accor-

Hébien, dit-elle, il faut onc malgré moi vous doner ce que vous vous re-

mtirez d'avoir.

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Alors elle lui frotta les épausd'une liqueur odoriferante. Auffitôt il sentit de petites les qui naissoient sur son

Ces petites aîles ne paroifment point fous fes habits: ais quand il avoit résolu de oler, il n'avoit qu'à les touher avec la main; aussitôt les devenoient si longues, ril étoit en état de surpasrinfiniment le vol rapide m aigle.

Dès qu'il ne vouloit plus oler, il n'avoit qu'à retouher ses aîles; d'abord elles rapetilloient, en iorte I'm ne pouvoit les apperevoir fous fes habits.

Par ce moyen le Roi alloit tout en peu de momens; lavoit tout, & on ne pouoit concevoir par où il denoit tant de choses; car le renfermoit, & paroifat demeurer presque toute journée dans son cabinet, as que personne osât y ener.

Dès qu'il y étoit, il se renoit invisible par sa bague, endoit ses aîles en les touant, & parcouroit des païs

menses.

He would hearken to no difsuasions, and urg'd ber to gratify bis request.

Well then, said she, I must grant you, tho' with reluctance, a favour the acceptance of which you will foon repent.

Then [be anointed his [boulders with an odoriferous liquid.

Instantly be felt young pinions rising on bis back.

These little wings could no ways be discern'd when he was drest; but when he propos'd to take a flight, be bad nothing more to do but touch them with bis band; immediately they extended so wide, that be was enabled to fly with much more expedition, than the swiftest eagle.

When he was inclin'd to fly no farther, he had nothing more to do, than to touch his wings again; and in a moment they (brunk into so small a compass, that they could ne'er be feen

beneath bis cloaths.

By this means the King could in a few minutes convey bimself where-ever be pleas'd; be knew every secret, and no one could devise which way be came by bis information; for be lock'd bimself up, and seem'd to continue in bis closet almost all the day long, without any one prefuming to interrupt bim.

W bill the was there, be made bimself invisible by bis ring, extended bis wings by touching them, and flew over spacious

Kingdoms.

Par

Par là il s'engagea dans de grandes guerres, où il remporta toutes les victoires qu'il voulut: mais comme il voyoit fans cesse les secrets des hommes, il les connut si méchants & si dissimulés, qu'il n'osoit plus se sier à personne.

Plus il devenoit puissant & redoutable, moins il étoit aimé, & il voyoit qu'il n'étoit aimé d'aucun de ceuxmêmes à qui il avoit fait de

plus grands biens.

Pour se consoler, il résolut d'aller dans tous les pays du monde chercher une semme parfaite, qu'il pût épouser, dont il pût être aimé & par laquelle il pût se rendre heureux.

Il la chercha long-tems; & comme il voyoit tout sans être vû, il connoissoit les secrets les plus impenétra-

bles.

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Il alla dans toutes les Cours: il trouva par tout des femmes dissimulées, qui vouloient être aimées, & qui s'aimoient trop elles-mêmes pour aimer de bonne foi un mari.

Il passa dans toutes les maifons particulières; l'une avoit l'esprit léger & inconstant; l'autre étoit artificieuse, l'autre hautaine, l'autre bizarre, presque toutes fausses, vaines & idolâtres de leurs personnes.

basses conditions, & il trou-

By this magic power be eng ged bimself in wars of the la importance, and return'd trius phant as often as be pleas' But as he pry'd into the secret of mankind, he found them so bypocritical and persidiou that he could not conside in a one about him.

The more be became powers and formidable, the less we be below'd, and he plainly sa that he was not valued even those on whom he had confer the greatest favours.

For his confolation, he det min'd to travel all the wo over to find out a Lady that a every way accomplish'd, for wife, one that would love hi and make him happy.

He spent a long time in the fruitless search, and as be severy thing without being see be was perfectly apprized of the most secret transactions.

He visited every Court; met with coquets every whe who were fond of gaining ad rers, and yet doated on them wes too much to love a bush as they ought.

He went into all print families; this was too airy a inconstant, that too arts this too imperious, that fantastick; almost all a false, vain, and selfconceite

From thence be visited meanest cottages, and at las

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mensin la fille d'un pauvre shoureur, belle comme le sour, mais simple & ingénue sans sa beauté, qu'elle compoit pour rien, & qui étoit messer sa moindre qualité; ar elle avoit un esprit & une settu qui surpassoient tous les graces de sa personne. Toute la jeunesse de son missage s'empressoit pour la mir; & chaque jeune-homme eût crû assurer le bonheur le sa vie en l'épousant.

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Le Roi Alfaroute ne put la vir sans en être spassionné. Ila demanda à son père, pi fut transporté de joie de vir que sa fille seroit une rande Reine.

Clariphile (c'étoit fon mm) passa de la cabane de m père dans un riche Palis, mu une Cour nombreuse la reçut.

Elle n'en fut point éblouie; de conferva sa simplicité, a modestie, sa vertu; & ele n'oublia point d'où elle soit venue, lorsqu'elle fut a comble des honneurs.

Le Roi redoubla sa tendresè pour elle, & crut enfin l'il parviendroit à être heueux.

Peu s'en falloit qu'il ne le lt déja, tant il commenpit à se sier au bon cœur e la Reine. met with the daughter of a poor peasant, who was fair as the day, but plain and artless in her charms, which she disregarded, and which in short was her least qualification; for her wit and virtue infinitely surpass'd all her personal perfections.

All the young shepherds in her neighbourhood were solicitous to see her, and each of them would have thought himself infinitely happy in the possession of her charms.

King Alfaroute, at first sight, fell passionately in love with her. He ask'd her father's consent to marry her, who was transported with joy to think his daughter would soon he the consort of a powerful Monarch.

Claripbila, (for that was our Heroines name) was conducted from ber father's bomely cottage, to a stately palace, where a numerous Court received ber.

She was not dazzled with the splendour of it; she retained ber simplicity, innate modesty and virtue, and never forgot ber mean extraction, tho exalted to the bigbest pitch of preferment.

The King grew more and more fond of her, and imagin'd that at last be should be truly happy.

He was very near being so already, so well did be begin to think of the Queen's since-rity.

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Il se rendoit à toute heure invisible pour l'observer, & pour la surprendre; mais il ne découvroit rien en elle, qu'il ne trouvât digne d'être admiré.

Il n'y avoit plus qu'un refte de jalousie & de désiance qui le troubloit encore un

peu dans son amitié.

La Fée qui lui avoit prédit les fuites funcites de fon dernier don, l'avertissoit souvent, & il en fut importuné.

Il donna ordre qu'on ne la laissat plus entrer dans le Palais, & dit à la Reine qu'il lui défendoit de la recevoir.

La Reine promit avec beaucoup de peine d'obeir, parce qu'elle aimoit fort cette

bonne Fée.

Un jour la Fée, voulant instruire la Reine sur l'avenir, entra chez elle sous la figure d'un Officier, & déclara à la Reine qui elle étoit.

Aussitôt la Reine l'embrassia tendrement. Le Roi qui étoit alors invisible, l'apperqut, & fut transporté de jalousie jusqu'à la fureur.

Il tire son épée, & en perça la Reine, qui tomba mourante entre ses bras.

Dans ce moment la Fée re-

prit sa véritable figure.

Le Roi la reconnut, & comprit l'innocence de la Reine. Alors il voulut fe tuer.

For all this, be made him invisible every bour to wa and surprise her; and yet discover'd nothing in her a duct but what deserv'd to admir'd.

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Still there remain'd a lit jealoufy and distrust behind which gave him some small un

finess.

The Fairy who had forethe the fatal consequences of her lindulgence, frequently remind him of it, and was downing troublesome.

He gave orders that not should presume to admit a into the palace, and charg'd to Queen never to see her more

The Queen promis'd to obbis will, tho' with abundant of reluctance, for she was extended from the good Fairy.

One day the Fairy, define to inform the Queen of so future event, gain'd admitted to her in the shape of an Office and then discovered who she we

Immediately the Queen embraced her with all the tendern imaginable. The King, www. was at that time invisible, saber, and was transported wijealousy ev'n to madness.

He drew his sword, and stab'd the Queen, who dying, su

into bis arms.

That very moment the Fairefum'd ber proper shape.

The King knew her, and we conscious of his Queen's interest cence. Then he would have fulen on his sword.

La Fée arrêta le coup, &

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La Reine en expirant, lui it; quoique je meure de orre main, je meurs toute vous.

Alfaroute déplora fon maleur, d'avoir voulu, malgré Fée, un don qui lui étoit funeste. Il lui rendit la gue, & la pria de lui ôter saîles.

Les reste de ses jours se sa dans l'amertume & dans douleur. Il n'avoit point autre consolation, que d'alpleurer sur le tombeau de amphile.

The Fairy, bowever, interpos'd, and endeavour'd to mitigate his forrow.

The Queen, as she was expiring, faid to him, Tho I die by your hand, I die your faithful wife.

Alfaroute bemoaned bis mifortune, in baving requested of the Fairy, against ber inclination, so fatal a present. He return'd ber the ring, and begg'd of ber to take away bis wings.

The remainder of bis days be fpent in bitter remorfe and anxious grief. He bad no other way now left to alleviate his forrow, but to vifit Clarifila's tomb, and bathe it with his tears.



The



The History of an Old QUEEN and Young COUNTRY-LASS.

FAB. V.

IL étoit une fois une Reine si vieille, si vieille, qu'elle n'avoit plus ni dents ni cheveux; sa tête branloit comme les feuilles que le vent remue; elle ne voyoit plus même avec ses lunettes; le bout de son nez & celui de son menton se touchoient; elle étoit rapetissée de la moitié, & toute en un peloton, avec le dos si courbé, qu'on auroit crû qu'elle avoit toûjours été contresaite.

FAB. V.

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Queen so old, so extreme old, that she had neither to nor hair; her head shook han aspen leaf, that trembles every breath of wind: she can not see even through her species; her nose and chin met a see together; she was group shorter by one half than we she once had been, and all a heap, with her back so rout that one would imagine had been crook'd all her time.

Anold Queen, and a young Country- Lass. 307

Une Fée, qui avoit assisté sa naissance, l'aborda, & hidit: voulez-vous rajeunir?

Volontiers, répondit la Reine. Je donnerois tous mes joyaux, pour n'avoir que vingt ans.

Il faut donc, continua la Fée, donner votre vieillesse quelque autre, dont vous prendrez la jeunesse & la fanté. A qui donnerons-nous vos cent ans?

La Reine fit chercher par tout quelqu'un qui voulut tre vieux pour la rajeunir.

Il vint beaucoup de gueux qui vouloient vieillir pour être riches: mais quand ils avoient vû la Reine tousser, cracher, raller, vivre de boüillie, être sale, hideuse, puante, sousserante, radoter un peu, ils ne vouloient plus se charger de ses années; ils aimoient mieux mandier, & porter des haillons.

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Il venoit aussi des ambitieux à qui elle promettoit de grands rangs & de grands honneurs: mais que faire de ces rangs, disoient-ils, après l'avoir vue; nous n'oserions nous montrer étant si dégoûtans & si horribles.

A Fairy, who had been prefent at her hirth, approach'd her and faid: Are you desirous of growing young again?

I would with all my heart, reply'd the Queen. I would willingly give all the rich jewels that I have, to be but twenty years old.

We must then, continued the Fairy, find out some person who will assume your age, whose bloom and health must be transfer'd to you. On whom shall we bestow your bundred years?

The Queen ordered strict search to be made throughout her kingdom, to find out one who would accept of the infirmities of age to make her young again.

Several vagrants offer'd their fervice, who, to become rich, would submit to be old; but when they saw how the old Queen cough'd and spawl'd about the room, rattled in her throat, liv'd upon spoon meat, how dirty she was, what a frightful figure she made, how she stunk, what torture she was in, how she doated, they declin'd her load of years, and chose rather to heg their bread and he cloathed in rags.

After these there came several ambitious persons, to whom she made large promises of future bonours and employments. But of what service, said they, as soon as they saw her, would such bonours be to us; we shou'd be a ham'd to shew our heads, should we become so bideous and loath-

junno.

V 4

En-

308 An old Queen, and a young Country-Lass.

Enfin il se présenta une jeune fille du village, belle comme le jour, qui demanda la couronne pour prix de sa jeunesse; elle se nommoit Peronnelle.

La Reine s'en fâcha d'abord, mais que faire: à quoi fert-il de se fâcher? elle vou-

loit rajeunir.

Partageons, dit-elle à Peronnelle, mon Royaume; vous en aurez une moitié & moi l'autre. C'est bien aslez pour vous, qui êtes une

petite paifanne.

Non, répondit la fille, ce n'est pas assez pour moi. Je veux tout; laissez-moi ma condition de païsanne avec mon teint fleuri, je vous laisserai vos cent ans avec vos rides, & la mort qui vous talonne:

Mais austi, répondit la Reine, que ferois-je si je n'avois plus de royaume? Vous ririez, vous danseriez, vous chanteriez comme moi, lui dit cette fille. En parlant ainfi, elle se mit à rire, à danser,

& à chanter.

La Reine, qui étoit bien loin d'en faire autant, lui dit : que feriez-vous en ma place? vous n'êtes point accoûtumée à la vieillesse.

Je ne sçai pas, dit la païsanne, ce que je ferois: mais je voudrois bien l'essayer car j'ai toûjours oui dire qu'il est beau d'être Reine.

Pendant qu'elles étoient en marché, la Fée furvint,

At length there appear'd young Country-Lass, fair as the day, who propos'd to accept the crown in exchange for b youth; ber name was Peronell

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At first the Queen was ver angry; but the what purpose fince (he was refolv'd to be your

again.

Let us divide the kingdom faid (be; you (ball bave one ba and I the other. That is a reward sufficient surely for you, wh are but a poor Country - Lass.

No, reply'd Peronella, 't not sufficient for me. I'll bas it all; let me still be a poor Cour try-girl as I am, with my fre complexion, and do you kee your bundred years with all you wrinkles, and death himself wh treads upon your heels.

But then reply'd the Queen what shall I do, if I resign m kingdom? Tou'll laugh, dance and fing, as I do, faid Per nella. Having made this reply the laughed, danc'd, and fun

before her.

The Queen, who cou'd nothing like it, faid to her, Ho will you behave yourself in m place? you are a stranger the infirmities of age.

I cannot well tell you, Ja the Country-girl, what I would do: but I would fain try m thinks, for I have beard for 'tis a fine thing to be a Queen

Whilst they were thus a guing the point, the Fairy of

An old Queen, and a young Country - Lass. 309

i dit à la paisanne : vouz-vous faire votre apprenfage de vieille Reine, pour voir si ce métier vous acmmodera?

Pourquoi non, dit la fil-

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A l'instant les rides courent fon front; ses cheveux mchissent; elle devient ondeuse & rechignée; sa têbranle, & toutes ses dents fi; elle a déja cent ans.

La Fée ouvre une petite ite, & en tire une foule Officiers & de Courtisans dement vêtus, qui croif-nt à mesure qu'ils en sorat, & qui rendent mille ref-ds à la nouvelle Reine.

Onlui fert un grand festin; is elle est dégoûtée, & ne wroit mâcher; elle est nteuse & étonnée; elle ne tni que dire, ni que faielletousse à crever; elle the fur fon menton, elle nez une roupie gluanqu'elle essuie avec sa mane; elle se regarde au mit, & elle se trouve plus le qu'une guenuche.

lependant la véritable Reietoit dans un coin, qui t, & qui commençoit à enir jolie; ses cheveux moient, & ses dents aussi. dereprenoit un bon teint & vermeil; elle se reloit avec mille petites

me in, who faid to the Country-Lass: Are you willing to serve the apprenticeship of an old Queen, too see whether you like the trade?

I am , said the girl.

In a moment wrinkles cover all ber forebead; ber bair turns grey; the becomes peevish and ill-natur'd; her bead (bakes, ber teeth drop out; (be is already a bundred years old.

The Fairy opens a little box, and out starts a numerous throng of Officers and Courtiers richly drest, who grow to their full stature as fast as they come out, and pay a thoufand compliments to the new Queen.

A splendid entertainment is prepar'd for ber; but the bas no appetite, and cannot chew: (be is a bam'd and confounded: (he knows not what to fay or bow to behave; she coughs till she is just expiring; she drivles on ber chin; a drop bangs at ber nose, which she wipes off with her sleeve; she peers into the looking - glass, and observes that she was grown more wrinkled and deform'd than an old grandam ape.

In the mean time the real Queen stood in a corner, smil'd, and began to grow plump and jolly. Her bair grew again,

(be bred new teetb.

Her complexion became fresh and sanguine; she straiten'd and bad a thousand pretty

310 An old Queen, and a young Country-Lass

façons: mais elle étoit craf- | ways, but was nasty; b feuse, courte vétue, avec fes habits fales, qui fembloient avoir été traînés dans les cendres.

 \mathfrak{B}

Elle n'étoit pas accoûtumée à cet équipage; & les gardes la prenant pour quelque fervante de cuisine, vouloient la chasser du palais.

Alors Peronnelle lui dit: vous voilà bien embarassée de n'être plus Reine, & moi encore davantage de l'être: tenez, voilà votre couronne, rendez-moi ma cotte grife.

L'échange fut aussitôt fait: & la Reine de revieillir, & la païsanne de rajeunir.

A peine le changement fut fait, que toutes deux s'en repentirent: mais il n'étoit plus tems. La Fée les condamna à demeurer chacune dans fa condition.

La Reine pleuroit tous les jours dès qu'elle avoit mal au bout du doigt; elle disoit: hélas! si j'étois Peronnelle, à l'heure que je parle, je serois logée dans une chaumière, & je vivrois de chataignes: mais je danserois sous l'orme avec les bergers, au son de la flûte.

Que mesert d'avoir un beau lit. où je ne fais que souffrir, & tant de gens qui ne peuvent me foulager?

Ce chagrin augmenta ses maux; les Medecins qui épetticoats were short, and b gown feem'd as dusty, as if bad fifted the cinders in it.

She was never accustomed fuch an equipage, and t guards, taking ber for for common scullion, would be drove ber beadlong out of t palace.

Then Peronella said to be I perceive 'tis a torment to'y not to be a Queen, and a gre ter to me to be one: Here to your crown again, and g me my grey petticoat.

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The exchange was made mediately; the Queen grew again, and Peronella young.

Before the transformat was well finish'd, they be repented; but then it was The Fairy doom'd th to remain for everafter in th own stations.

The Queen wept every da if ber finger did but ake; would cry, alas! was In Peronella, I should lodge i poor cottage, and live ind on chesnuts; but then I sho dance with the shepherds un a shady elme, to the soft! fick of the flute.

Of what service is a bea down to me, since I am 1 less and uneasy? or a mu rous retinue, since they can ease my pain?

Her impatience was an dition to ber disorder; and

In old Queen, and a young Country-Lass. 311

ient fans cesse douze autour elle, les augmentérent aussi. inn elle mourut au bout de ux mois.

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Peronelle faisoit une danse nde le long d'un clair ruisau avec ses compagnes, and elle apprit la mort de Reine: alors elle reconnut 'elle avoit été plus heureuque sage, d'avoir perdu la

yauté.
La Fée revint la voir, & i donna à choisir de trois aris; l'un vieux, chagrin, sagréable, jaloux & cruel, ais riche, puissant & trèsmand Seigneur, qui ne pourbit ni jour ni nuit se passer e l'avoir auprès de lui.

L'autre bien fait, doux, ommode, aimable, & d'une rande naissance, mais pauvre malheureux en tout.

Le dernier, païsan comme lle, qui ne seroit ni beau i laid, qui ne l'aimeroit ni rop, ni trop peu; qui ne eroit ni riche ni pauvre; lle ne savoit lequel prendre; rar naturellement elle aimoit ort les beaux habits, les quipages & les grands honteurs.

Mais la Fée lui dit: allez, yous êtes une fotte. Voyez-yous ce parsan? voilà le mari qu'il vous faut.

twelve physicians, who were constantly in waiting, still encreased it. At length in about two months time she dy'd.

Peronella was dancing with ber companions upon the verdant banks of a purling stream, when she first heard of the Queen's death: then she was conscious that she was more fortunate in the loss, than prudent in the choice of a Kingdom.

The Fairy soon after came again to Peronella, and gave ber the free choice of three busbands; the first of whom was old, morose, disagreable, jealous and cruel; but rich, powerful, and a person of the highest distinction, who would not suffer her by night or day to stir one moment out of his sight.

The second very bandsome, good-natur'd, affable and obliging, and the descendant of a noble family, but poor and unsuccessful in all bis affairs.

The last a shepherd, as she was a shepherdess, one who was neither handsome nor ugly, who would not be over fond, but would have some affection for her, one who should be neither rich nor poor: she was at a loss which to chuse; for naturally she was very fond of fine cloaths, a numerous retinue, and abundance of respect.

But the Fairy said to ber, go, you are a silly girl. Do you see yonder shepherd, be must be your busband.

Vous

312 An old Queen, and a young Country-Lass

Vous aimeriez trop le fecond; vous seriez tropaimée du premier; tous deux vous rendroient malheureuse: c'est bien assez que le troisiéme ne

vous batte point.

Il vaut mieux danser sur l'herbe ou sur la fougère, que dans un palais, & être Peronelle dans le village, qu'une Dame malheureuse dans le beau monde.

Pourvu que vous n'ayiez aucun regret aux grandeurs, yous ferez heureuse avec votre laboureur toute votre vie.

Tou would be too fond of second; the first would doat you; either of them would n ke you unbappy; 'tis suffici if the third never treats with ill manners.

'Tis much better for you dance on the grass, or on fern, than in a palace, a to be poor Peronella in country, than a rich Ladyth is discontented, and shines

Court.

If you can resign grande without reluctance, you m be bappy with your shepherd your days.



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Deux rbe r m orès ies. ens.



The DRAGON and the two FOXES.

FAB. VI.

TN Dragon gardoit un trésor dans une profoncaverne; il veilloit jour nuit pour le conserver.

Deux Renards, grands rbes & grands voleurs de métier, s'infinuèrent rès de lui par leurs flatles. Ils devinrent ses con-

es gens les plus complai-& les plus empressés ne pas les plus fûrs. Ils le toient de grand personFAB. VI.

Dragon fat brooding over an immense treasure in a deep cave; be never slept by night or day, in order to fecure it.

Two Foxes, artful sycophants, and rogues by profession, infinuated themselves into bis favour by their fulsom flatteries. They were his bosomfriends.

They who are the most courteous and obliging are not always the most sincere. They made their addresses to him , admiroient toutes with the utmost submission and fantaisses, étoient toû- respect; they admired all bis jours

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314 The DRAGON and the Two Foxes.

jours de son avis, & se mo- | idle fancies, gave into all | quoient entre eux de leur Jentiments, and laugh'd in the dupe.

Enfin il s'endormit un jour entre eux; ils l'étranglérent, & s'emparérent du trésor.

Il fallut le partager entre eux : c'étoit une affaire bien difficile; car deux scélerats ne s'accordent que pour faire le mal.

L'un d'eux se mit à moralifer: A quoi; disoit-il, nous fervira tout cet argent? un peu de chasse nous vaudroit mieux: on ne mange point de métail; les pistoles sont de mauvaise digestion. Les hommes font des fous d'aimer tant ces fausses richesses. Ne aussi insensés fovons pas qu'eux.

L'autre fit semblant d'être touché de ses réfléxions, & assura qu'il vouloit vivre en Philosophe comme Bias, portant tout fon bien fur lui.

Chacun fit semblant de quitter le tréfor : mais ils se dressérent des embûches, & s'entre déchirèrent.

L'un d'eux en mourant dit à l'autre, qui étoit aussi blesfé que lui : Que voulois-tu faire de cet argent? La même chose que tu voulois en faire, repondit l'autre.

seeves at their credulous cully

At length be one day f asleep between bis confidents they strangled bim, and to possession of bis treasure.

The plunder was to be div ded; a very tender point an not easily to be adjusted; s two villains agree in nothin but the Perpetration of the crimes.

One of them began to preach Of what service, said be, w all this money be to us? al veret bad been a much mo agreeable booty: We cann make a meal of these pistoles they are too bard of digestion Mankind are mere fools to do on such imaginary riches. I us not be fuch filly thoughtle creatures as they are.

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The other pretended that the reflections bad made a strong impression on bim, and assur bim, that be would be co tented for the future to lead Philosophic life, and like Bi carry all be bad about bim.

Both seemed ready to aba don their ill-gotten treasur but both lay in ambuscade, at tore each other to pieces.

One of them, as he was t piring, said to the other, w was as mortally wounded bimself: What would you b ve done with all that Gold The very same as you proposed to bave done with it, reply the other.

The DRAGON and the Two Foxes. 315

Un homme passant aprit ar avanture, & les trouva en fous. Vous ne l'êtes pas oins que nous, lui dit un Renards. Vous ne fauz nonplus que nous, vous ourrir d'argent, & vous ous tuez pour en avoir. Du moins notre race jusrici a été affez fage pour e mettre en usage aucune onoie. Ce que vous avez moduit chez vous, pour commodité, fait votre alheur. Vous perdez les ais biens, pour chercher

biens imaginaires.

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A traveller being informed of their quarrel, told them they were fools. And so are the whole race of mankind, said one of the Foxes. Tou can feed upon gold no more than we, and yet you murder one another for the sake of it.

We Foxes were wise enough, at least till now, to look on money as a useless thing. That which you have introduced amongst you as a convenience, is your misfortune. Tou part with a substantial good, only to pursue an empty shadow.





The Two Foxes.

FAB. VII.

D'Eux Renards entrerent la nuit, par surprise dans un poulailler; ils étranglèrent le coq, les poules & les poulers: après ce carnage, ils appaisérent leur faim. L'un, qui étoit jeune & ar-

L'un, qui étoit jeune & ardent, vouloit tout dévorer; l'autre qui ét oit vieux & avare, vouloit garder quelque provision pour l'avenir.

Le vieux diso. it: Mon enfant, l'expérienc e m'a rendu sage. J'ai vû bien des choses depuis que je suis au monde. Ne mangeons pas tout notre FAB VII.

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Ne night two Foxes of ter'd by Stealth into ben-rooft; they kill'd the couthe hens, and the chicken After this flaughter, they gan to devour their prey.

One, that was young a thoughtless, proposed to them all at once: The other the was old and avaritious, was old and avaritious, was formaking a reserve for another day.

Child, faid the old one, I perience has made me wife; bave feen a great deal of world in my time. Let us lavishly consume our wholest

vons fait fortune; c'est un réfor que nous avons trouvé.

faut le menager.

Le jeune répondit : Je veux out manger pendant que j'y is, & me raffasier pour huit ours; car pour ce qui est de evenir ici; chanfons: il n'y era pas bon demain: le lastre, pour venger la mort e ses poules, nous assomneroit.

Après cette conversation, hacun prend fon parti. Le une mange tant qu'il se crée & peut à peine aller mouidans fon terrier. Le vieux, ni fe croit bien plus fage emodérer les appetits, & e vivre d'économie, va le endemain retourner à la roie, & est assommé par le naître.

Ainsi chaque âge a ses deluts; les jeunes gens sont bugueux & infatiables dans urs plaifirs. Les vieux font corrigibles dans leur ava-

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ien en un feul jour: nous fat once; we have met with good success; we bave found a treafure; and ought to be cautious bow we squander it away.

The young one replied, I'm refolved to indulge myfelf wbilft it is before me, and satiate my appetite for a wbole week; for as to your notion of returning bither; 'tis a jest: To-morrow won't do at all; the Owner, to revenge the death of bischickens, would knock us both on the head.

After this reply, each of them acts as he thinks proper. The young one eats till be burfts. and has scarce strength enough to crawl to his kennel before he dies. The old one, who thought it much more prudent to govern his appetite, and be frugal, went the next day to bis board, and was murdered by the farmer.

Thus every age has its darling vice: the young are fan-guine, and insatiable in their enjoyments; the old are incorrigible in their avarice.





The WOLF and the LAMB.

FAB. VIII.

Es Moutons étoient en fûreté dans leur parc; les chiens dormoient; & le Berger, à l'ombre d'un grand ormeau jouoit de la flûte avec d'autres Bergers voisins.

Un Loup affamé vint par les fentes de l'enceinte reconnoître l'état du troupeau.

Un jeune Mouton fans expérience, & qui n'avoit jamais rien vu, entra en conversation avec lui.

Que venez-vous chercher ici, dit-il au glouton?

L'herbe tendre & fleurie, lui

FAB. VIII.

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Flock of Sheep were gr zing secure from barm in an enclosure; the dogs we all afleep, and their master w playing under a shady elm on b rural pipe with bis companion

A Wolf, that was balf fla ved, came to the fence, to ta a view of 'em thro' the chink

A Lamb, that was unexp rienced, and bad never be abroad, entered into conver tion with him.

What is it you want her said be to Isgrim?

Some of this fresh tender gra répondit le Loup. Vous sça- reply'd the Wolf. Tou are se rez que rien n'est plus doux que de pastre dans une verte prairie émaillée de fleurs, pour apaiser sa faim, & d'aler éteindre sa soif dans un clair ruisseau; j'ai trouvé ici l'un & l'autre. Que faut-il davantage? J'aime la Philolophie, qui enseigne à se conenter de peu.

Il est donc vrai, repartit le jeune Mouton, que vous me mangez point la chair des mimaux, & qu'un peu d'herbe vous suffit? Si cela est, vivons comme Frères, & missons ensemble.

Aussi-tôt le Mouton sort du parc dans la prairie, où le sobre Philosophe le mit du pièces, & l'avala.

Défiez-vous des belles patoles des gens qui se vantent d'être vertueux. Jugez par leurs actions, & non par leurs discours.

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fible, that nothing is more agreable than to appeade one's bunger in a verdant meadow, embroider'd with flowers, and slake one's thirst at a transparent fountain. I find plenty bere both of the one and the other: what can any one desire more? For my part, I love Philosophy, which teaches us to rest contented with a little.

Is it then true, reply'd the Lamb, that you abstain from the sless of beasts; and that a little grass will satisfy you? If so let us live like brothers, and graze together.

Immediately the Lamb leap'd over the enclosure into the meadow, where the grave Philosopher tore him in pieces, and at once devour'd him.

Always mistrust the smooth tongues of those who boast of their own virtue. Form your judgment by their actions, and not by their speeches.





The CAT and the RABBETS.

FAB. IX.

N Chat, qui faisoit le modeste, étoit entré dans une garenne peuplée de Lapins.

Aussi-tôt toute la république allarmée ne songea qu'à s'enfoncer dans ses trous.

Comme le nouveau venu étoit au guet auprès d'un terrier, les Députés de la nation Lapine, qui avoient vu ses terribles griffes, comparurent dans l'endroit le plus étroit de l'entrée du terrier, pour lui demander ce qu'il prétendoit.

FAB. IX.

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A Cat with affected modely once enter'd into a War ren plentifully stock'd with Rab bets.

Immediately the whole Republick being alarmed, flew for refuge to their respective but rows.

As this foreigner was leving round about him at a small difference from one of their little cells, the Deputies of the state, who had observed his tremendous claws, parly'd with him at an Avenue of their Warren that was extremely narrow, and the manded the intention of his visit.

Il protesta d'une voix doue, qu'il vouloit seulement sudier les mœurs de la naion. Qu'en qualité de Phiosophe il alloit dans tous les ays pour s'informer des coûmes de chaque espèce d'aimaux.

Les Députez simples & rédules, retournérent dire leurs frères, que cet étraner, si vénerable par son aintien modeste, & par la ajestueuse fourrure, étoit n Philosophe fobre, désinressé, pacifique, qui vouit seulement rechercher la gesse de pays en pays; qu'il enoit de beaucoup d'autres eux, où il avoit vu de granes merveilles; qu'il y auoit bien du plaisir à l'entene, & qu'il n'avoit garde croquer les Lapins, puilfilcroyoit, en bon Bramin, Métempficofe, & ne manoit d'aucun aliment qui eût vie.

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Ce beau discours toucha

En vain un vieux Lapin fé, qui étoit le Docteur la troupe, représenta comen ce grave Philosophe lui oit suspect: malgré lui on saluër le Bramin, qui éngla du premier salut, ot ou huit de ces pauvres ns.

He declared in the most submissive tone, that all he aimed at was to learn the constitutions of their Republick. That as he was a professor of Philosophy, he travelled all over the bahitable world to inform himself of the various customs of the whole brute creation.

The thoughtless, credulous Deputies return'd with the following report to their fellowmembers; that this venerable stranger, by his modest deportment and majestick furgown, appeared, in their opinion, to he a Sober inoffensive pacifick Philoso. pher, who travelled from one country to another with the laudable view only of improving his judgment; that be bad visited several foreign Courts, and seen a thousand surprising curiosities; that 'twas an inexpressible pleafure to listen to his discourse; that be bad no manner of inclination to rabbits-flesh; since, like an orthodox Bramin, he believed the Metempsychosis, and never tafted the least Morsel of any one living creature what soever.

This fine character of him made a deep impression on the whole assembly.

An old statesman of theirs, who had long been their Oracle, represented to them, but in vain, how much be suspected this grave Philosopher. Notwithstanding all his dissussions, they wentur'd in a body to pay their respects to the Bramin, who upon the first salutation strangled seven or eight of these ungarded wretches.

X₃ Les

Les autres regagnent leurs tours, bien effrayés & bien honteux de leur faute.

Alors Dom Mittis revint à l'entrée du terrier, protestant d'un ton plein de cordialité, qu'il n'avoit fait ce meurtre que malgré lui, pour fon pressant besoin; desormais il vivroit d'autres animaux, & feroit avec eux une alliance éternelle.

Aussitôt les Lapins entrèrent en négociation avec lui, fans se mettre néanmoins à griffes. la portée de ses La négociation dure, on l'amuse.

Cependant un Lapin des plus agiles fort par les derrières du terrier, & va avertir un Berger voisin, qui aimoit à prendre dans un lags de ces Lapins nourris de geniévre.

Le Berger irrité contre ce Chat exterminateur d'un peuple si utile, accourt au terrier, avec un arc & des fléches; il apperçoit le Chat, qui n'étoit attentif qu'à sa proie; il le perce d'une de ses fléches; & le Chat expirant dit ces dernières paroles:

Quand on a une fois trompé, on ne peut plus être cru de personne; on est har, craint, & on est enfin attrapé par ses propres finesses.

The surviving members reco vered their burrows . terrify'di the last degree, and perfectl a (bamed of their ill conduct.

Then Grimalkin returned t the mouth of the same burrow protesting, in the most affection nate terms, that be bad commi ted this outrage with the utmo reluctance; in bis extreme nece fity; that from thenceforward be would live upon other cree tures, and would make an ete nal alliance with them.

Immediately the Rabbets ent red upon a treaty with him; h were cautious, bowever, of a ming within the reach of b paws: The negotiation was ca ried on, and they kept him at a bay

In the mean time one of the nimblest members slips out bac wards, and informs a neigho ring shepherd, who took delig in catching their young ones they were munching the Junip berries, of the unbappy state their cale.

The Shepherd highly provok at the Cat for bis hostile trea ment of so valuable a body, ru to the burrow, armed with bow and arrows: be soon elp) the Cat, intent on nothing his prey; he wounds him wi an arrow, and Puss as be ga/ping for breath, thus ma his dying speech:

He who has once proved p fidious, is never credited again he is detested, feared, and tast undone by his own with

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The BEASTS in Council affembled to elect a KING.

FAB. X.

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Lion étant mort, tous les Animaux accoururent dans fon antre, pour confoler la Lione sa veuve, qui faisoit retentir de ses cris les montagnes & les forêts.

Après lui avoir fait leurs complimens, ils commencèrent l'élection d'un Roi : la Couronne du défunt étoit au milieu de l'assemblée. Le Lionceau étoit trop jeune & FAB. X.

HE Lion being dead all the birds and beafts flocked to bis den, to condole with the Lioness, his royal reliet, who made the mountains and the forests resound with her loud cries.

After the usual compliments, they proceeded to the election of a King; the Crown of the deceased Monarch, being placed in the midst of the assembly. His beir apparend was too young trop foible pour obtenir la and weak to obtain the Royal

X 4

Ro-

324 The Beafts in Council assembled to elect a King

Royauté sur tant de siers ani- | dignity , to which fo ma maux.

Laissez-moi croître, disoitil, je faurai bien régner & me faire craindre à mon tour. En attendant je veux étudier l'histoire des belles actions de mon père, pour égaler unjour la gloire.

Pour moi, dit le Leopard, je prétends être couronné; car je ressemble plus au Lion, que tous les autres préten-

Et moi, dit l'Ours, je foutiens qu'on m'avoit fait une injustice, quand on me préféra le Lion; je suis fort, courageux, carnacier, tout autant que lui; & j'ai un avantage fingulier, qui est de grimper fur les arbres,

Je vous laisse à juger, Mesfieurs, dit l'Elephant, si quelqu'un peut me disputer la gloire d'être le plus grand, le plus fort, & le plus grave de tous les animaux.

le suis le plus noble & le plus beau, dit le Cheval.

Et moi le plus fin, dit le Renard.

Et moi le plus leger à la course, dit le Cerf.

On trouverez-vous, dit le Singe, un Roi plus agréable & plus ingénieux que moi? de

creatures stronger than bimfel put in their claim.

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Let us grow up a little said his Highness, and then y shall find that I can fill the tbrone, and make my subject tremble in my turn. In the mean time I'll study the b roick actions of my father, bopes that one day I may equ bim in glory.

For my part, faid the Le part, I insist on my right the crown, as I resemble th late King more than any other candidate wbomfoever.

1, on the other band, cry the Bear, will maintain tha I bad injustice done me, whe bis late Majesty was prefer red before me : I am as strong as undaunted, and as blood thirsty as be was; besides, am master of an art which b could never attain to, I mean that of climbing trees.

I appeal, faid the Elephant to the judgment of this augu affembly, if any one bere pre fent can with any colour boal of being so tall, portly, so re buft, or sedate as I am.

I am the noblest, the most beautiful creature of you all faid the Horfe.

And I the most political faid the Fox.

And I the swiftest in run ning, said the Stag.

Where will you find, fait the Monkey, a King mor agreeable, more ingenious, an diver

The Beasts in Council assembled to elect a King. 325

jets. Je ressemble même Homme, qui est le vérible Roi de toute la nature.

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Le Perroquet afors harana ainsi: Puisque tu te vansde ressembler à l'Homme, puis m'en vanter aussi.

Tu ne lui ressembles que r ton laid visage, & par uelque's grimaces ridicules. our moi, je lui reslemble ar la voix, qui est la marother ne de la raison, & le plus dornement de l'homme. Tais-toi, maudit causeur, irépondit le Singe, tu pars, mais non pas comme Homme; tu dis toûjours la ême chose, sans entendre eque tu dis.

> L'assemblée se moqua de s deux mauvais Copiftes l'Homme; & on donna la ouronne à l'Elephant; parce il a la force & la fagesse, as avoir ni la cruauté des tes furieuses, ni la sotte mité de tant d'autres qui ulent toûjours paroître ce selles ne sont pas.

vertirai chaque jour mes more entertaining than I am. I should each day divert my subjects: Besides, I am the picture of Man, who is the Lord of the Universe.

The Parrot interrupting bim; made bis speech : Since you boast of your likeness to Man, I think I may, with much more justice.

All your rejemblance of bim confifts in your ugly phiz, and Some ridiculous grimaces; but I can talk like a Man, and imitate bis speech, the indication of his reason, and his greatelt ornament.

Hold your curfed clack, reply'd the Monkey: Tou talk, 'tis true, but not like Man; you chatter the same thing over and over again, without understanding one single word that you lay.

The whole assembly laugh'd at these two wretched Imitators of Mankind; and conferred the Crown on the Elephant, as be was both strong and wife, and not only free from the cruel temper of the beasts of prey, but from the vanity and self-conceit, which too many are tainted with, of always seeming to be, what in reality they are not.







The BEE and the FLY.

FAB. XI.

N jour une Abeille apperçut une Mouche auprès de sa ruche.

Que viens-tu faire ici? lui dit-elle d'un ton furieux. Vrasment, c'est bien à toi, vil animal, à te mêler avec les Reines de l'air.

Tu as raison, répondit froidement la mouche: on a toûjours tort de s'approcher d'une nation aussi fougueuse que la vôtre.

Rien n'est plus sage que nous, dit l'Abeille: nous seules, avons des Loixie une wholesome laws, an no Re

FAB. XI.

uite ue ' ne la ruat

n'à Ilv itez

las c

Ne day a Bee observed Fly that settled near hive.

What business hast thou the said she to bim, in an ang tone? How darest thou, animal, approach us Queens the air?

Tou bave reason, said the coldly, to be thus difgusted: N but fools would keep compa with such captious creatures you are.

No people are wifer than a Said the Bee: We have the m

tépublique bien policée; nous le cueillons que des fleurs doriférantes; nous ne failons que du miel délicieux, mi égale le Nectar. Ote-toi ema présence, vilaine Moule importune, qui ne fais me bourdonner & chercher vie sur les ordures.

Nous vivons comme nous ouvons, répondit la Moune; la pauvreté n'est pas un
ice: mais la colère en est
ngrand: vous faites du miel
niest doux, mais votre cœur
st tosjours amer; vous êtes
iges dans vos loix, mais
mportées dans votre connie. Votre colère, qui pine vos ennemis, vous donne la mort, & votre folle
mauté vous fait plus de mal
n'à personne.

Il vaut mieux avoir des quatez moins éclatantes, avec les de modération.

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blick is so well regulated as ours. We suck nothing but the most odoriferous flowers; the honey we make is as delicious as Nectar. Get out of my sight, you impertinent varlet, who do nothing but buzz about, and subsist in nothing but filth, and nastiness.

We live as well as we can, reply'd the Fly: Poverty is no crime; but passion is a great one: Tour honey indeed is sweet, but your heart's as bitter as gall: Tou are wise enough with respect to your making laws, but your constitutions are too sanguine. That spleen which you vent against your enemies, proves your own ruin, and you feel the fatal effects of your foolish resentment, more than they do.

This much better to have less shining qualities with prudence and moderation,



MAXIMES

MAXIMS

ET

Pensées diverses.

CElui qui se désait de fon bien avant que de mourir, se prépare à bien soufrir.

Pour connoître le prix de l'argent, il faut être obligé d'en emprunter,

Le vrai moien d'être trompé, c'est de se croire plus fin que les autres,

On ne trouve guère d'ingrats, tant qu'on est en état de faire du bien,

L'orgueil ne veut pas devoir, & l'amour propre ne veut pas païer,

Il y a bien des gens qu'on estime, parcequ'on ne les connoît pas,

On fait souvent tort à la vérité par la manière dont on se sert pour la désendre,

On aime la vérité de telle manière, qu'on veut que tout ce qu'on aime foit vérité,

Le déréglement de la confcience, est la source de toutes les imperfections de l'homme.

La bonne fortune & la mauvaise, sont nécessaires à l'homme pour le rendre habile,

La grande sagesse de l'homme consiste à connoître ses folies,

AND

Various Reflections.

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E that parts with he estate before he dies, propares himself for abundance ill usage.

To know the value of m ney, the best way is to be bliged to borrow it.

The readiest way to be che ted, is to think one's self cur ninger than other people.

We find but few people un grateful, while we are in condition to do favours.

Pride will not owe, and fell love will not pay.

There are many people a ma esteems, because he knows the not.

People often do truth an i office, by their manner of defending her.

We are so fond of truth that we would all we love wa truth.

The debauch of the conscience is the source of all human impersections.

Good and bad fortune of necessary to man, to make his knowing and dexterous.

The chief wisdom of ma consists in knowing his follies

T

Le vrai mérite ne dépend oint du tems ni de la mode, Il faut de plus grandes vers pour foûtenir la bonne ortune, que la mauvaise, Le soleil, ni la mort ne se euvent regarder fixement, Pour s'établir dans le mone, on fait tout ce qu'on eut pour y paroître établi, Le silence est le parti le lus seur de celui qui se désie esoi-même, il est plus honteux de se

re trompé; la courtoisie des paroles ut beaucoup, & ne coûte

ther de ses amis, que d'en

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Qui n'a point de fens à ente ans, n'en aura jamais, Ne remettez point à deain ce que vous devez faire jourd'hui.

On ne donne rien si libreent, & avec plus de facie, que les confeils,

La politesse de l'esprit conof de teapenser des choses honê-

& délicates,

Le monde recompense plus went les aparences du mée, que le mérite même, la vertu n'iroit pas loin, la vanité ne lui tenoit pas mpagnie,

Nous oublions aisément s fautes, lorsqu'elles ne

l'hypocrisse est une espèce omage que le vice rend à

vertu.

True merit depends not upon the time, nor the fashion.

Good fortune requires greater virtues to support it, than bad.

The Sun and death cannot be

look'd upon steadfastly.

To fix themselves withe world, people do all they can to appear fix'd in it.

Silence is the furest choice for

bim that distrust bimself.

'Tis more dishonourable to suspect our friends, than to be deceiv'd by them.

Courteous language is worth much, and costs but little.

He that has no sense at thirty, will never have any.

Don't put off till to-morrow, what you ought to do to day.

People give nothing fo freely, and so readily as counsel.

The politeness of the mind lies in forming virtuous and delicate Reflections.

The world oftener rewards the appearances of merit, than merit itself.

Virtue would not go far, if vanity did not keep her company.

We easily forget our faults, when they are known to none but ourselves.

Hypocrify is a kind of bomage that vice pays to virtue.

Nous.

Nous ne trouvons guère de gens de bon iens, que ceux qui font de notre avis,

Il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que de l'être

pour foi-même,

Le refus des louanges, est souvent un désir d'être loué

deux fois,

Il y a des gens dégoûtans avec du mérite, & d'autres qui plaisent avec des défauts,

Chacun dit du bien de son cœur, & personne n'en ose dire de son esprit,

Défiez-vous, & vous ne

ferez pas trompé,

Tout le monde se plaint de sa mémoire, & personne ne fe plaint de son jugement, Un grand mérite est sou-

vent plus dificile à suporter . port great merit, than great que les grands défauts,

Il y a plus de gloire à pardonner, qu'il n'y a de plaisir

à se venger,

La bonne grace est au corps, ce que le bon sens est

à l'esprit,

L'amour de la justice n'est en la plûpart des hommes que la crainte de foufrir l'injustice,

Nous n'avouons jamais nos défauts que par vanité,

Nous promettons felon nos espérances, & nous tenons selon nos crainces,

On n'auroit guère de plaifir, fi on ne fe flatoit point,

On n'est jamais si heureux,

We meet with few peopl good jenje, but those that ar our opinion.

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'Tis easier to be wise for oth

than for one's-felf.

The disclaiming of praises often a desire to be praised ag

There are people distast with merit, and others, who p se with faults.

Every one gives his heart a character, but no body d

give his wit one.

Mistrust yourself, and won't be deceiv'd.

Every one complains of memory, but no body complain bis judgment.

'Tis often more difficult to

perfections.

There is more glory in fo ving, than there is pleafur revenging.

Good grace is to the body, good sense is to the mind.

The love of justice is in men, nothing but the feat suffering injustice.

We never confess our in fections but out of vanity.

We promise according to bopes, and we bold accordi our fears.

A man would have but pleasure, is be did not fl bimself.

A man is never so bot

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Quand on ne trouve pas repos en soi-même, il est mile de le chercher ailleurs, la fortune & l'humeur wernent le monde,

Parlez peu, & bien, si vous ulez qu'on vous regarde mme un homme de mé-

lien n'est plus ennuieux sla conversation, que les gs discours dénués d'agrént,

la conversation doit être ée, & pleine de retenue: sut écouter, répondre à opos, & ne point contre-

Celui qui vous caresse plus la l'ordinaire, veut vous imper, ou il a besoin de us,

In'est pas si dangereux de ie du mal à la plûpart des mmes, que de leur faire p de bien,

Le bien que nous avons que quelqu'un, demande e nous respections le mal il nous fait,

l n'y a que ceux qui font divement méprifables, qui aignent d'être méprifés.

Ce qu'on nomme libéralin'est souvent que la vaté de donner, que nous mons mieux que ce que sus donnons,

Nous aurions fouvent honde nos plus belles actions, nor so unbappy, as be thinks bimself.

W ben a man finds not his repose in himself, 'tis in vain to seek it elsewhere.

Fortune and maggotry govern the world.

Speak little, and speak well, if you would be looked upon as a man of merit.

Nething is so tiresom in conversation, as long speeches, woid of all grace and attraction.

Conversation ought to be easy, and full of temper: the rule is to hear, answer pertinently, and contradict nothing.

He that caresses you beyond his custom; either wants your assistance, or means to deceive you.

It is not so dangerous to do most men injuries, as to do them too many favours.

The favours we have received from any one, oblige us to give him a little way, when he does an injury.

Nane are afraid of contempt, but such as are really contemptible.

What we call liberality, is often nothing but the vanity of giving, of which we are fonder, than of the thing we give.

We should often be asbam'd of our finest actions, if the

si le monde voioit tous les motifs qui les produisent,

Ce qui fait qu'on n'est pas content de sa condition, c'est l'idée chimerique que l'on se forme du bonheur d'autrui,

La bienséance, & l'intérêt; font les causes ordinaires des larmes qu'on voit répandre à

bien des gens,

Il ne faut pas moins d'habileté & d'adresse pour savoir dire la vérité, que pour la taire,

L'usage fréquent des finesfes, est toujours l'éfet d'une grande incapacité, & la mar-

que d'une peut esprit, On ne sauroit conserver l'amitié, si l'on ne se pardonne réciproquement plusieurs

défauts,

Le défaut de respect, & d'estime, rend l'amitié inconstante, & détruit la plus forte, & la plus solide,

L'air férieux, & composé est fort trompeur: on s'en fert utilement pour couvrir

fes défauts,

Il n'y a pas de gens plus dangereux que ceux qui poffédent l'affection des Princes

fans la mériter,

Les Magistrats ne doivent point se regler sur ce que dit le peuple, qui ne parle, & n'agit que par passion, On est obligé de tolérer certains vices, & certains abus, lorsqu'on ne peut les déraciner sans renverser l'état, world was to fee all the tives that produce them.

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What makes people diffa fied with their condition, the chimerical idea they fo of the happiness of others.

Decency and interest, are ordinary sources of the te we see shed by a great ma

people.

It requires as much skill a address to tell the truth, as conceal it.

The frequent use of cunning is always the effect of graincapacity, and the mark of narrow genius.

Friendship cannot be ma tained without the forgiven of many faults on both sides.

Want of respect and ester makes friendship inconstant and ruins its strongest sound tions.

A ferious and composidain very deceitful; but of excelle use in covering a man's imperfections.

There are no people moreda gerous than those that unwa hily possess the affection of Pri

CES.

Magistrates ought not to, upon what the people say, to speak and act only by pussion.

It is necessary to tolerate a tain vices and abuses, who they cannot be rooted out will out overturning the state.

Chaque nation fe doit gouerner felon le besoin de ses aires, & la conservation du en public,

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Ce n'est pas assez pour être mme de bien, que de praquer certaines vertus, & eviter certains vices,

Le véritable honneur conle toûjours à faire ce que tre devoir exige de nous, elque bas, & quelque péble qu'il paroisse,

Sil'on favoit borner ses dés, l'on éviteroit bien des aux, & l'on se procureroit aucoup de biens,

Le mauvais usage que nous sons de notre bonheur, est uvent la cause de nos disaces.

Il est bien dificile qu'un agistrat adonné au luxe, & la débauche, soit desintése, & incorruptible,

Le moien le plus seur de se moler de tout ce qui peut iver, c'est de s'atendre toûirs au pire.

Les mariages qui se font rintérêt, sont une source divisions, & de querelles, lieu d'être un lien d'amitié, Le chagrin, & l'inquiétude remédient à rien; ils nous adent encore plus malheums dans la mauvaise forme,

ll n'y a rien de si incomde dans le commerce de la Every nation ought to govern itself according to the necessities of its affairs, and the preservation of the publick-weal.

The practice of certain virtues, and the shunning of certain vices, is not all that is required in the character of a good man.

True honour always confifts in doing what our duty requires of us, however mean, and troublesom it may appear.

If a man had the art of setting bounds to his desires, be might escape a great many sorrows, and meet with satisfactions.

The ill use we make of our prosperity, is often the cause of our misfortunes.

'Tis very difficult for a Magistrate, addicted to luxury and debauch, to be disinterested and incorruptible.

The furest method of consolation against all that can happen, is always to expect the worst.

Marriages of interest are sources of divisions and quarrels, instead of being bands of love.

Sorrow and disquiet are remedies for nothing; they make us still more wretched in ill fortune.

There is nothing so troublesom in the commerce of life, as a vie,

❸

vie, qu'un bel esprit rempli de vanité, & entêté de son mérite.

Les petits esprits font ordinairement mystère de tout, même des moindres bagatèles: tout leur paroît extraordinaire,

Etre trop mécontent de soi, est une foiblesse: être trop content de soi, est une

fotise,

Il y a autant d'esprit à soufrir les défauts des autres, qu'à connoître leurs bonnes qualités,

C'est un défaut bien commun de n'être jamais content de sa fortune, ni mécontent

de son esprit,

La véritable amitié consiste à parler avec sincérité, & à dire ses sentimens sans flaterie,

Mettez-vous toûjours en la place de celui à qui vous voulez faire une injure, vous ne l'ofenserez jamais,

Fuïez les procès sur toutes choses. La conscience s'y intéresse, la fanté s'y altère, les biens s'y dissipent.

L'amour propre est le plus grand de tous les flateurs : il est plus habile que le plus habile du monde,

La marque d'un mérite extraordinaire, c'est de voir que ceux qui l'envient le plus, sont contraints de le louër,

Ne nous reposons point fur

vain wit, preposses'd with lown merit.

Shallow people ordinarily m ke a mystery of every thing even of the greatest trisses: eve thing seems extraordinary them.

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To be too much distaisfied w one's-self, is a weakness: to too well fatisfied with one's se is a sottishness.

There is a much wit in b ring the imperfections of other as in discovering their good q

lities.

Tis a very common fault we people, never to be satisfied we their fortune, nor dissatiss with their wit.

True friend(hip confifts speaking with sincerity, and ling one's sentiments with flattery.

Put yourself always in the see of him, to whom you we do an injury, and you we

offend bim.

Above all things avoid le fuits: the conscience is affect the health impair'd, and substance squander'd away them.

Self-love is the greatest of flatterers, and cunninger than cunningest in the world.

The mark of an extraordinerit, is to see that those, envy it the most, are forced praise it.

Let us not rest upon the vi

la vertu de nos pères, & de nos aieuls; foïons nous-mêmes gens de bien,

Si nous ne nous flations pas nous - mêmes, la flaterie des autres ne nous pourroit

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Quand les vices nous quitent, nous nous flatons que cest nous qui les quitons,

La plûpart des gens ne ugent des hommes, que par avogue qu'ils ont, ou par leur fortune,

Nous aimons toûjours ceux qui nous admirent; & nous l'aimons pas toûjours ceux que nous admirons,

Lareconnoissance de la plûpart des hommes, n'est qu'une secrète envie de recevoir de plus grands bienfaits,

La parfaite valeur est de aire, sans témoins, ce qu'on troit capable de faire devant out le monde,

Le plus grand éfort de l'amitié n'est pas de montrer
mos défauts à un ami, c'est
e lui faire voir les siens,
Nous ne désirerions guère
echoses avec ardeur, si nous
connoissions parfaitement ce
me nous desirons,

La plûpart des hommes commodent la religion à curs intérêts, au lieu d'apermoder leurs intérêts à la digion,

Lebonheur de l'Homme en ette vie ne consiste pas à être en spassions; il consiste à en evenir le maître,

of our ancesters: let us be persons of worth ourselves.

If we did not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others could not burt us.

When vices for sake us, we flatter our selves, that 'tis we who for sake them.

Most people judge of men only by the vogue they are in, or by their fortune.

We always love those, who admire us; but we don't always love those whom we admire.

The gratitude of most men, is nothing but a secret longing to receive greater favours.

True valour is to do without witnesses, what a man might be capable of doing before all the world.

The greatest effort of friendship is, not to shew our own faults to a friend, but to let him see his.

We should desire but few things ardently, if we perfectly knew what we desire.

Most men adapt religion to their interests, instead of adapting their interests to religion.

The bappiness of man in this life does not consist in being without passions, but in becoming the master of them.

Maxims and various Reflections. 336

Le mérite & la grandeur d'un Homme ne se doivent mesurer que sur sa vertu, & non pas fur fa fortune,

La coûtume, l'intérêt & la passion conduisent la plûpart des Hommes, & non pas

la raison,

B

Le véritable mérite est toûjours acompagné d'honêteté, & de modestie; comme le faux l'est de vanité, & de fierté,

Les belles paroles, & les grandes promesses ne font impression que dans l'esprit des fous, & des fotes gens,

La patience est le reméde le plus seur contre les calomnies: le tems, tôt ou tard, découvre la vérité.

The merit and greatness of a man should be measur'd only by bis virtue, and not by bis fortune.

Most men are guided by custom, interest and passion,

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and not by reason.

True merit is always accompanied with civility and modesty; as the false is with vanity and baughtiness.

. Fine words and great promises make no impression but upon the minds of fools and filly

people.

Patience is the furest remedy against calumnies; time, soon or late, discovers the truth.



LIST of WORDS

Plainly shewing the Nearness, or Affinity betwixt the English and French.

English.

A Bandon, Abby, to abhor, abject, to abolish, Apricock, absolute, abfurd, abuse, to accept, acceis,

Abandon. Abé. abborrer. abject. abolir. Abricot. absolu. absurde. abus. accepter. accès.

French. | English.

to accomplish, accord, to accuse, acre, act, to acquire, adieu, to admit, to admire, to adopt,

to accompany,

French

acompagner acomplin acord acuset acr act aquéri adies admettr admire adopte

to address . to adore, adorer. adultery, adultère. advance, avance. advancement, avancement. to advence, avancer. avanture. adventure, to advertise, avertir. advertisement, avertissement. advice, avis. Advocate, Avocat. to affect, afecter. to affirm, afirmer. Afrique. Africa, afront. affront, agate, agate. aimable, aimable. to adjourn, ajourner. ale, ele. air, air. alarm, alarme. alcoran, alcoran. allies, aliés. almanack, almanac. alum, alun. ambassy, ambassade. amble, amble. ambre, ambre. amen, amen. America, Amérique. amethyst, améthyste. amiable, amiable. Admiral, Amiral. amity, amitié. amorous, amoureux. ample, ample. amusement, amusement. to amuse, amuser. Anabaptist, Anabatiste. ancient, ancien. anchor, ancre. Angel, Ange. angle, angle.

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adresser. | anise, animal, annals, Antichrist, to anticipate, antichamber, antidote, antimony, antipodes, apartment, Apocalypse, apocrypha, apostate, to appeale, apparel, appetite, to apply, to apprehend, apprentice, to approach, to approve, arbiter, arch, Archangel, argument, arm, army, to arm, aromatick, arrest, arfenick, art, artichoke, artifice, artificial, article, artifan, Afia, Astrologer, Astronomer, aspect, artery, to aspire,

anis. animal. annales. Antéchrist. anticiperantichambreantidoteantimoine. antipodesapartement. Apocalypse. apocrypbeapostat. apaiser. apareilapetitapliquer. aprébender. aprentifaprocher. aprouverarbitrearche-Archangeargumentarmearméearmeraromatiquearrêtar sénicart. artichautartificeartificielarticleartisan-Afie. Astrologue-Altronomeaspectartèreaspireraffault

affault, affembly, assemblée. to assemble, assembler. to affign, assister. to affift, to assure, atom , atome. atester. to attest, avarice, avarice, augmenter. to augment, austere, austère. to authorise. autoriser.

Babilon, Babilone. batchelor, bacbelier. Bailiff, Baillif. baionète. bayonet, ball; bal. bal, bale. band. bande. to banish, banir. banishment, banissement. banks, bancs. bank, banque. to baptize, bâtiser. barrel, baril. Barber, Barbier. bar, barre. bason, basfin. battle, bataille. batallion, bataillon. beatitude, béatitude. beauty, beauté. beer, bière. beef, bœuf. benefice. bénéfice. benign, bénin. bible, bible. billiard, billard. billet, billet. bisket, bi/cuit. blasphemy, blasphème. blue, bleu.

affaut. | blame, boots, botton. assigner. bottle, Butcher, assurer. bullet, buckler, buckle, bracelet, to bray, branch. brave, breach, bridle, brigade, Brigadier, brocard, brown, brute,

Cabinet,

calice,

camlet.

cancer,

canon,

capers,

capital,

Captain,

Corporal,

carabine,

carcase,

to card.

Cardinal,

carnaval,

carrot,

carp,

cards,

caftor,

character,

campaign,

to canonize.

camp,

calm,

bouteille. Boucher. bouclier. bracelet. branche. Brigadier. brocard.

brute. Cabinet. calice. calme. camelot. camp. campagne. cancer. canon. canonifer. capres. Capitaine. capital Caporal. carabine. caractère! carcaffe. carder Cardinal carnaval carote carpe

cat cat cat cat cav cau ced

blame.

bouton.

boulet.

boucle.

braire.

brave.

brèche.

bride.

brun.

brigade,

botes.

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cartes

cata

atalogue,	catalogue.		cimeterre.
cataplasm,	cataplame.	circle,	cercle.
catastrophe,	catastrophe.		circoncire.
catechism,	catéchisme.	circumspect,	circonspect.
ave,	cave.	circuit,	circuit.
aufe,	cause.	cistern,	citerne.
cedar,	cèdre.	citadel,	citadèle.
io celebrate,	célébrer.	citron,	citron.
celestial,	céleste.	civet,	civète.
censure,	censure.	civil,	civil.
center,	centre.	Clark,	Clerc.
certain,	certain.		clair.
certificate,	certificat.	claret,	clairet.
to cease,	cesser.	1	classe.
chain,	chaine.	clemency,	clémence.
chair.	chaire.	climat,	climat.
Chamberlain,	Chambellan.	cloifter,	cloître.
chamber,	chambre.	close.	clos.
champion,	champion.	clyster,	clystère.
chance,	chance.	coffee,	café.
Chancellor.	Chancelier.		Colonel.
candle,	chandèle.		couleur.
change,	change.	collar,	colier.
changer,	changeur.	college,	colège.
changement,	changement.	combat,	combat.
chaos.	chaos.		comette.
Chaplain,	Chapelain.	to command,	commander.
capon,	chapon.	Commerce,	Commerce-
charge.,	charge.	Commissioner, Co	
chaste,	chaste.	common,	
o chastise.	châtier.	to communicate,	
Cherubin,	Chérubin.	companion,	compagnon
chief.	chef.	to compare,	compagnois
chimney,	cheminéé.		
cheer,	chère.	comparison,	comparation.
Chymist,	Chimiste.		compas-
choice,	choix.	competant,	compétant-
cholik,		complexion	complet-
Christ,	colique.	complexion,	compléxion.
Christianism,	Christianismi	compliment,	compliment-
municiee .	Christianisme.	to compose,	composer.
Chronology,	chroniques.	Countels,	.Comtesse.
icatrice,	Chronologie.	Count,	Comte.
	cicatrice.	Council,	. Concile.
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concorde. | concord, concourse. concours. to condemn, condamner. to condescend, condécendre conduct, conduite. to confer, conférer. to confess. confesser. to confirm, confirmer. to confound, confondre. conforme. conform, to congratulate, congratuler. conjecture. conjecture, conjugal. conjugal, conquérir. to conquer, conquête. conquest, confacrer. to consecrate, considérer. to confider, to confift, consister. to conspire. conspirer. consulter. to confult, consumer. to consume, to contemplate, contempler. contrefaire. to counterfeit, contester. to contest, to continue. continuër. counter, comptoir. countermine, contre - mine continuel continual, contract, contract. counter-poison, contrepoison. contribuër. to contribute, controversies, controverses. converser. to converse, to convert, convertir. convoy, convoi. cock , coq. coral, corail. cord, corde. cordial , cordial. Cornète. Cornet, correct, correct. côtes. coafts, coton. cotton, 11193

couch, counfel. Counfellor, couple, cup, Courier, court, courageous, curtain, cousin, cushin, Cutler, custom, covert, cramp, crano, cravat, creature, cream, credulous, credit, cry, to cry, crime, criminal, crocodile. cross, cruel, crystal, Cuiraffier, Curate, Damned,

couche conseil Conseiller. couple coupe Courrier cour courageux courting cousin couffin Coutelier coutune couvert crampa crane cravate créature crème crédule crédit crier crime crimine crocodile croix cruël cristal Cuira Sier Cure Damne

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Damned,
danger,
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date,
debate,
debauch,
debt,
December,
to decide,
to declare,

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décre devoi décider dialog déclarer diamo

to defend, défendre. 1 défense. defence, to degrade, dégrader. degrè. degree, délai. delay, to deliberate, delibérer. délicat. delicate, délivrer. to deliver. to demand, demander. Danemarc. Denmark, dépendre. to depend, déplorer. to deplore, déposer. to depose. to derive, dériver. w difabufe, desabuser. déhourser. to disburfe, to discharge, décharger. décourager. to discourage, defire, defir. to defire, · desirer. to discover, découvrir. disdain, dédain. to disembark, desembarquer. defert. desert. to defray, défraier. to disguise. déguiser. to dishonour, de bonorer. dishonest, desbonête. to defift, desister. to disobey, de lobeir. diforder, desordre. destiny, destinée. distress, détresse. destitute, destitué. to destroy, détruire. to detain, détenir. to determine, déterminer. o detest, détester. o devour, dévorer. devote, dévot. devout, dévotieux. dialogue, dialogue. diamond, diamant.

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minel codile

croix

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date

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auche

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décre

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difference, to differ, digestion. to diminish, diocess, direct, disciple, discipline, discord, discourse, discreet, difgrace, dinner, to dispense, to dispose, dispute, to dissuade, to distil, distinct. difunion, divers, divine. divorce, to divulge, docile, doctrine, document, Dolphin, double, to doubt. downs. dozen, dram, dragon, to dreis, dromedary, drug, duel, Eagle,

ealy,

ecliple,

edict,

diférence. diférer. digestion. diminuër. dioce/e. direct. disciple. discipline. di/corde. discours. discret. difgrace. diné. dispenser. disposer. dispute. dissuader. distiler. distinct. defunion. divers. divin. divorce. divulguer. docile. doctrine. document. Daupbin. double. douter. dunes. douzaine. dragme. dragon. dreffer. dromadaire. drogue. duël. Aigle. aisé.

éclipse.

édit.

A List of Words,

edifice . effect, efficacy, to embalm, emblem, to embrace, Emperor, empire, to employ, to imprison, to enchant, to encourage, to endure, enemy, enormity, Enfign, to engage, to enrage, enterprize, entry, to entertain, to environ, Envoy, epigram, epitaph, equinox, équivocation, error, estate, espouse, essence, effential, esteem, eternal, standard, to evacuate, to evaporate, Evangelist, Europe, exact, exalted, examin, except,

éfet. éficace. embaumer. emblême. embrasser. Empereur. empire. emploier. emprisoner. enchanter. encourager. endurer. énnemi. énormité. Enseigne. engager. enrager. entreprise. entrée. entretenir. environner. Envoié. épigrame. épitapbe. équinoxe. équivoque. erreur. état. épouse. esfence. essentiel. estime. éternel. etandart. évacuer. évaporer. Evangeliste. Europe. exact. exalté. examen. excepté.

édifice. | excess, excuse, . to exécute, example, exempt, exercife. to exhort, exile, expert, to expose, express, extreme.

Face,

faggot,

famous,

familiar,

family,

famine,

falcon,

female,

fertile,

fever,

figure,

fig,

file,

final,

flame,

flute,

force,

forest,

form,

fortress,

fortune,

furnace,

France,

fraud,

flower,

fountain,

flagellet,

fatal,

fault,

false,

extrème fago fameus familier famille fontaine force forê form fortere [fortun fournais

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famin ener fata ener entil faucon jeog faut fauffe eon feméle ant, fertile bbe fièvre out, um, figue udge figur file race rain fina flageolet brave riffin flame fleur vitta flute

Harp

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Herm

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gate,	fregate.	Holland,	Hollande.
cacy,	fricassée.	horizon,	borizon.
ontiers,	frontières.		bôpital.
ngal,	frugal.	humane,	bumain.
uit,	fruit.	humble,	bumble.
nerals,	funerailles.	hypocrite,	bypocrite.
flier,	fusilier.	hyffop,	bysope.
ture,	futur.		
		Jasmin,	Jasmin.
abion,	Gabion.	javeline,	javeline.
in,	gain.	idea,	idée.
llop,	galop.	idiot,	idiot.
ngrene,	gangrène.	idolater,	idolatre.
intlet,	gantelet.	jealous,	jalous.
ard,	garde.	Jesus Christ,	Jésus - Christ.
wie,	gaze.	to imitate,	imiter.
nealogy,	généalogie.	immortal,	immortel.
w w	geai.	imperfect,	imparfait.
y, eneral,	général.	to implore,	implorer.
merous,	généreux.	to impose,	imporer
entile,	gentil:	impudence,	imposer. impudence.
eographer,	Géographe.	to incite,	inciter-
cometer,	Géométre.	to incorporate,	
iant,	géant.	Indies,	incorporer. Indes.
bbet,	gibet.	indocile,	indocile.
out,	goute.	infirm,	infirme.
um,	goute.	influence	inflatine.
udgeon,	gomme.	influence,	influence.
race,	goujon.	ingratitude,	ingratitude.
rain,	grace.	injury,	injure.
raver,	grain.	infect,	insecte.
riffin,	Graveur.	joy,	joie.
mittan	grifon.	to infinuate,	insinuer.
pittar,	guitarre.	to insist,	insister.
Harn	TT	to inspire,	in/pirer.
darp,	Harpe.	to instal,	instaler.
aunch,	banche.	instinct,	instinct.
emisphere,	bemi/phère.	instrument,	instrument.
erring,	barang.	intellect,	intellect.
lerb,	berbe.	intelligence,	intelligence.
dermit,	Hermite.	to intercede,	intercéder.
eroe,	· béros.	interest,	intérêt.
lideous,	bideux.	to interpose,	interpofer.
omicide,	bomicide.	interpreter,	interprete.
			in-
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intervale. | luxury, interval, invective. invective, invité. invited, to invoke, invoquer. Isabelle. Ifabella, isle, iffue, Fudée. Iudea, Judge, jugement. judgment, justice.

ile. iffue. Juge. juste. Lac. lampe. lamproie. lancète. lanterne. Latin. latitude. loi. leçon. legal. légion. léopard. lettre. libéral. liberté. licence. Lieutenant. ligne. limon. liquide. lésard. litéral. local. long. longitude. loial. lucre. lustre.

lut.

Madam, magazine, Magistrate, Magist magnificence, magnificer makroon, to maintain, Major, male, mama, malice. manifest, manuscript, manu/c march, marmalade, marmela mark, Mars, larder. | Martyr, masquerade, mascara masculine, mask, Mason, mast, master, material, maternal, matter, maxim, May, Mayor, melon, member, memory, mercy, merit, measure, metal, métaphol metaphor, method, mile, million, mine,

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iust, justice, Lake, lamp, lamprey, lancet, lantern, to lard, Latin, latitude, law, lesson, legal, legion, leopard, letter, liberal, liberty, licence, Lieutenant, line, limon, liquid, lifard, literal, local, long, longitude, loyal, lucre, lustre, lute,

notice.	notice,	minéral.	neral,
Novembre.	November,	Ministre.	mister,
novice.	novice,	mentbe.	nt,
nombre.	number,	minute.	nute,
Nonne.	Nun,	miracle.	racle,
nuptial.	nuptial,	misere.	fery,
nimphe.	nymph,	maîtresse.	stress,
13 17 16 19		mitre.	rre,
Objet.	Object,	modèle.	del,
objecter.	to object,	moderne.	dern,
obligeant.	obliging,	modeste.	dest,
obliger.	to oblige,	moment.	ment,
oblique.	oblique,	Monarque.	march,
obscur.	obscure,	monstre.	niter,
observer.	to observe,	More.	00r,
obstacle.	obstacle,	mont.	unt,
obstiné.	obstinate,	moral.	ral,
ocurrence.	occurrence,	mortel.	rtal,
Octobre.	October,	mortier.	rter,
ofice.	office,	Moscovite.	scovite,
oficier.	to officiate,	motif.	tive,
ofrir.	to offer,	mule.	le,
olive.	olive,	multitude.	ltitude,
oignon.	onion,	mousquet.	sket,
once	ounce,	Mousquetaire.	fqueteer,
opinion.	opinion,	mostarde.	flard,
oposer.	to oppose,	mouton.	tton,
	to oppress,	muscle.	scle,
oppresser.	opulency,	Musique.	lick,
oracle.	oracle,	myrrbe.	rrh,
	orange,	mystere.	ftery,
orange.	order,		
10 1 10 A	organ,	naturaliser.	naturalize,
organe.	organ,	nature.	ture,
orgues.	orifice,	naturel.	tural,
original.	original,	négligence.	gligence,
original.	ornament,	négligent.	gligent,
ornement.	orthodox,	nerf.	rve,
orthodoxe.		neveu.	phew,
orthographe.	orthography,	· neutre.	uter,
ovale	oval,	nièce.	ce,
7	Doid	niece.	ble,
Paié.	Paid,		ite,
Peintre.	Painter,	note.	•••

palace. pale, panther, · pappa, Pope, paper, packet, palissade, parable, paradife, parallel. parapet, pardon, parents, park, to participate, particular, Patriarch, patron, pavement, pearl, pelican, penitence, people, perch, perfect, perfidious, perfume, period, perjury, to permit, perpetual, to persevere, to persist, person, perspective, perfuaded, perverse, petard, to pervert, phrase, Philosopher, Piedmond,

pâle. pantbere. papa. Pape. papier. paquet. palissade. parabole. paradis. parallèle. parapet. pardon. parens. parc. participer. particulier. Patriarche. patron. pavement. perle. pélican. pénitence. peuple. perche. parfait. perfide. parfum. periode. parjure. permettre. perpétuel. persévérer. persister. personne. perspective. persuadé. pervers. pétard. phrase. Philosophe. Piemont. pretext,

palais. | piece, pint, pigeon, pike, pioneer, pipe, Pirate, pistol, pity, place, platform, pleasure, plain, planet, plant, pleurisie, to plunge, plural, Poet, poem, point, poison, pork, pores, Porter, Portugal, post, posture, powder, pot, potage, to precede, preface, to prefer. prejudice, Prelate, to prepare, presence, present, pervertir. preserved, to presume, to pretend,

pi pige pig pion Pira pifto pit pla plateform plai plair plane plan pleuré plonge pluri Poë poën poin poiso pur pore Portie Portuga post postur poudr pot potage précéder préface préférer préjudice Prélat préparer présence présent.

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prétexte.

prey,

rey,	proie.	ravage,	· ravage.
rimat,	Primat.	ravelin,	ravelin
rifon,	prison.	real,	réel
rivilege,	privilège.	ream,	rame.
rofane,	profane.	rebel,	rebèle.
rofit,	pront.	recompence,	récompense.
rofound,	profond.	to reconcile,	reconcilier.
rogress,	progrès.	to recreate,	recréer.
roject,	projet.	Redeemer,	Rédempteur.
romife,	promesse.	redoute,	redoute.
ronounced,	prononcé.	to redress,	redresser.
roof,	preuve.	to reform,	reformer.
hophet,	Prophéte.	refuge,	refuge.
o propose,	proposer.	-regenerate,	regéneré.
proper,	propre.	regiment,	régiment.
Protestant,	Protestant.	region.	région.
proverb,	proverbe.	register,	regitre.
rovince,	province.	regular,	régulier.
prove,	prouver.	remedy,	reméde.
prune,	prune.	to render,	rendre.
Pfalmist,	Pfalmiste.	to renounce, .	renoncer.
publick,	public.	report,	raport.
pupil;	pupile.	to represent,	représenter.
pump,	pompe.	reproach,	reproche.
pure,	pur.	resentment,	resentiment.
		to refign,	résigner.
Quadrangle,	Quadrangle.	respect,	respect.
quart,	quart.	retired,	retiré.
quarter,	quartier.	to return,	retourner.
quarrel,	auérèle.	revenue,	revenu.
question,	question.	reverend,	reverend.
to quit,	quiter.	revolt,	revolte.
quote,	quote.	rich,	riche.
		rime,	rime.
Race,	Race.	rice,	· ris.
refreshed;	rafraichi.	rival,	rival.
rage,	rage.	robe,	robe.
ranfom.	rançon.	rocambole,	rocambole.
rank,	rang.	romance,	roman.
racket,	raquète.	round	rond.
rare,	rare.	rofe,	rose.
rat,	rat.	royal,	roial.
ratteen,	ratine.	ruby,	rubis.
	worne,	1003,	rude,
			ande,

A List of Words,

rude, .	rude.	Sicomore,
ruin,	ruine.	fiege,
rupture,	rupture.	fignal,
Autoria		fign,
Saber,	Sabre.	filence,
fack,	Sac.	fimilitude;
faffron,	Safran.	fimple,
fage,	Jauge.	fincere,
faint,	faint.	fingular,
fallet,	falade.	fix,
falmon,	faumon.	fober,
farge,	farge.	fole,
fatyr,	fatire.	folid,
fatisfied,	fatisfait.	fudden,
fauce,	fauce.	to fup,
Savoyard,	Savoyard.	Sovereign,
Savoy,	Savoie.	fpace,
Saxon,	Saxon.	sponge,
fcandal,	scandale.	fphere,
fcepter,	sceptre.	fquadron,
fcience,	science.	Statute,
fcorpion,	scorpion.	ftomach,
fcribe,	scribe.	stupid,
fcruple,	scrupule.	fubject,
fecond,	second.	fubtil,
fecret,	fecret.	fucces,
fect,	secte.	fuperfluous,
fellery,	séleri.	supposed,
Senate,	Sénat.	fure,
fense,	sens.	Surname,
fentence,	sentence.	furprised,
Sentinal,	Sentinèle.	furtoot,
to separate,	séparer.	fuspect,
	Septembre.	fyllable,
September, Sepulchre,	Sépulcre.	fynod,
Seraphin,	Séraphim.	fyrop,
Serjeant,	Sergent.	Tyrop,
fermon,	sermon.	Tabernacle,
ferpent,	Serpent.	table,
fervice,	service.	Tailor,
fevere,	sévère.	tart,
fex,	fexe.	tavern,
shallot,	échalotte.	
manot,	conditions.	tax,

Sicomore, fiege, fignal, fign, filence, fimilitude; fimple, fincere, fingular, fix, fober, fole, folid, fudden, to fup, Sovereign, space, sponge, fphere, fquadron, Statute, ftomach, stupid, fubject, subtil, fucces, fuperfluous, supposed, fure, Surname, furprised, furtoot, fuspect, fyllable, fynod, fyrop,

Soudain. Souper. Souverain. espace. éponge. Sphère. escadron. Statut. estomac. Stupide. sujet. Jubtil. succès. Superflu. Suposé. seur. Surnom Surpris. Surtout. suspect. Silabe. Sinode. firop. Tabernacle. table. Tailleur. tarte. taverne. taxe. tem.

Sicomore.

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filence.

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tempered,	tempéré.	vehement,	vébément.
tempest,	tempête.	verb,	verbe.
Temple.	Temple.	verse,	vers.
tench,	tenche.	Vertue,	Vertu.
tender,	tendre.	Vicar,	Vicaire.
tent,	tente.	vice,	vice.
term,	terme.	Vinegar,	Vinaigre.
Testament,	Testament.	violence,	violence.
text,	texte.	violet,	violète.
theatre,	théatre.	viper,	vipère.
theme,	théme.	Viscount,	Vicomte.
thyme,	tim.	vifit,	visite.
treasure,	trèsor.	uniform,	uniforme.
Treasurer,	Trésorier.	union,	union.
treacle,	tbériaque.	univerfal,	universel.
o tolerate,	tolérer.	volum,	volume.
tun,	tonne.	urine,	urine.
torch,	torche.	used,	
total,	total.	ufury,	usé. usure.
to touch,	toucher.	vulgar,	
forment,	tourment.	vuigai,	vulgaire.
tower,	tour.	7001	Zèle-
to transform,	transformer.	Zeal,	
to transgress,	team free fine	zone,	20ne.
transport,	transgresser.	Besides the	foregoing
traytor,	transport.	words, observe	,
treason,		I. That most	Wards in
o tremble	trabifon-	English, ending	D Gon Con
to tremble,	trembler-	and tion, are Free	nche Ex
triangle,	triangle.		
tribute,	tribut.	English,	French.
tribunal,	tribunal.	Vision,	Vision.
triple,	triple.		rovision, &c.
trumpet,	trompéte.	passion,	passion.
throne,	trône.	compassion, con	npassion, &c.
trouble,	trouble.	affection,	affection,
tulip,	tulipe.		ligation, &c.
tumult,	tumulte.	Manager and Company of the Company o	
Turk,	Turc.	2. Those in as	nce, and en-
Tyrant,	Tiran.	ce; Ex.	ti tout t
Tyger,	Tigre.	Ignorance,	Ignorance.
Vain,	77.0	distance,	listance, &c.
vast,	Vain.	providence,	providence.
	vajte.	patience,	cattence, &c.
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3. Those in ent and ant that | English, French have more than one Syllable: Ex. Accident, Accident. prudent, prudent, &c. enfant. infant, Merchant, Marchant, &c. 4. Those in able and ible; Ex. Fable. Fable. agreeable, agréable, &c.

possible, &c. 5. Those in age; Ex. Age. courage, &c. courage, Observe again,

1. That the Terminations of English Nouns, taken out of foreign Tongues, are thus changed to form the French Words; Ex.

An into en; as,

French. English , Grammarian, Grammerien. Christian, Chrétien. Historian, Historien, &c.

2. Ary into aire; as, Apothecary, Apoticaire. Dictionary, Dictionaire. necessary, nécessaire, &c.

3. O into on; as, Cicero, Ciceron. Junon. Tuno, Pluto, Pluton, &c.

4. Ory into oire; as, Memory, Mémoire. gloire. glory, History, Histoire, &c.

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5. Ck and cal into que; as Ecclefiastick, Eclesiastique Logick, Logiqu Arithmetick, Arithmetique

Political, Politiqu methodical, métbodiqu con comique, & etc comical, comique, &

6. Ty into té; as, Majesty, Majest Sociét fociety, generofity, générosit liberté, &

7. Most Nouns in T pr ceded by any Confonan are changed into ie; as, Philosophi Philosophy, Tragedy, Tragédi Elegy, Elégi folly, fold infamy, infam galeri galery, modesty, modelti

8. Or, or our, into eur; a Creator, Créateu Jupérieu fuperior, Doctor, Docteur, & Favour, Faveu bonneu honour, Sauveur, Saviour,

9. Ify into ifier; as, pacific Pacify, fignifia fignify, Sanctifier, & fanctify,

10. Ive into if; as, Active, native, positif, & politive, 11. 10

11. lous into teux; as, Ingenious, Ingénieux. precious, gracieux. precious, précieux, &c. 12. Ly into ment; as,

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Actuelly, actuelement. constantly, constanment. justement. ultly, wifely, sagement, &c:

After these useful Observations, it would be needless to put in the following Vocabulary, great many of the Nouns that have either of these twelve Terminations; fince they are the same in both Languages: Being only a little different in found, and fome few of them in spelling.

NB. The Nouns I have omitted in the following Vocaulary, are most of them to be found in the foregoing it of words the same in English and in French. This have done to avoid needless repetitions, and to mae this Vocabulary the shorter and less tedious to the earner.

CABULAIR

François & Anglois,

VOCABULARY A

French and English.

Du Monde en général. Of the World in general. IEU, GOD. Jésus-Christ, Fefus-Christ. Saint-Esprit, the Holy Ghost. the Trinity. Trinité, the Irinity. L'Enfer, m. Créateur, the Creator. l'Enfer, m. Le Diable, le Diabl Consolateur, the Comforter. Sanctificateur, the Sanctifier.

la Vierge Marie, the Virgin Mary. un Corps, a Body. un Esprit, a Spirit, or Ghost. Heaven. le Ciel, la Gloire, Glory. les Bienheureux, the Biessed. un Apostre, an Apostle.
l' Enfer, m. the Hell. Rédempteur, the Redeemer. | le Diable, leDémon, the Devil. le Feu, the Earth. la Terre the Water. Eau, f.

la Mer, in the Sea. le Ciel, le Firmament, the Sky. une Etoile, a Star. le Soleil, to your the Sun. la Lune, the Moon. le Croissant, the Crescent. Demi-Lune, Half-Moon. Pleine-Lune, Full-Moon. les Raions du Soleil, the Beams or Rays of the Sun. la Lumière, Light. Darkness. les Ténèbres, le Chaud, la Chaleur, Heat. le Froid, ods mi de Cold. une Exhalaifon, Exhalation. le Vent, and the Wind. P Eit, Porient, m. the East. l' Ouest, l'Occident, m the West. le Sud, te Midi, the South. le Nord, le Septentrion, the North. Beau tems, fair Weather. une Nuée, une Nue, }a Cloud. un Nuage, Rain. la Pluie, Hail. la Grêle. la Nège, Snow. Frost. Gelée, la le Dégel, Thaw. the Dewn. la Rosée, un Brouillard, a Fog, or Mift. le Verglas, the glazed, or boar Froft. un Orage, a Storm. un Tourbillon, a Whirlwind. un Eclair, a flash of Lightning. Tonnerre, Thunder. le la Foudre, a Thunderbolt. Arc-en-ciel, the Rainbow. un Tremblement - de - terre, an Earth-quake. un Déluge, a Deluge, or Flood.

Du tems, Time. une Ocasion, an Opportunity or Occasion le Jour, la Journée, the Day la Pointe ou le point du jour break of Day Aurore, f. l'Aube-du-jour, f the Dawn le Lever du Soleil, the Sun rising la Nuit. the Night 'Midi, Noon Minuit, Midnight le Matin, la Matinée, th Morning. Soir, la Soirée, the Evening le Coucher du Soleil, Sunset un Jour de Fête, une Fête, Holiday, a Festival un Jour Ouvrier, Ouvrable a Work day. to Day Aujourd'hui, Hier, Testerday. Avant-hier, the Day before Testerday. Demain, To - morrow. Après-demain, the Day of ter To-morrow. an Hour. une Heure, une Demi-heure, Half an Hour. un Quart-d'heure, a Quarter of an Hour a Week une Semaine, a Months un Mois, un An, une Année, a Tear, Année Bissextile, the Leap Tear. un Quartier, a Quarter of un Siècle, an Age, or Century

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ginning.

Milieu,	the Middle.
Jours de la Sem	aine, tous m.
The Days of th	e Week, m.
Lundi,	Monday.
Mardi,	Tuefday.
Mécredi,	Wednesday.
leudi,	Thursday.
Vendredi,	Friday.
Samedi,	Saturday.
Dimanche,	Sunday.

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Mois de l'Année, tous m. The Months of the Tear, m. lanvier, Fanuary. Février, February. Mars, March. Avril, April. Mai, May. luin, Fune. Fuly. luillet, Août, Augu/t. Septembre, September. Octobre, October. Novembre, November. Décembre, December.

Saisons de l'Année, The Seasons of the Tear. k Printems, the Spring. l'Eté, m. the Summer. l'Automne, f. the Autumn. Hiver, m. the Winter.

Fêtes & Tems remarquables de l'Année, The Holidays, and remarkable Times of the Tear. klour de l'An, the New les Innocens, Innocents-day. Jour des Rois, l'Epiphanie, f. Twelft-day, or Epipbany. Chandeleur, Candlemassday. Carnaval, Carnaval, or Shrove - tide. Mardi-gras, Shrove - Tuefday. Mécredi, le Jour des

Cendres, Alb-Wednelday. Carême, le Lent.

Notre-Dame de Mars, Lady - day in March.

les Quatre-tems, the Ember Weeks.

la Semaine-Sainte, the Holy Week.

le Dimanche des Rameaux, Palm · Sunday.

le Vendredi-Saint, Good-Friday.

Pâque, Pâques, f. Easter.

Jour de Pâque, Easter-day. la Pentecôte, Wbitsuntide.

Qualimodo, Low-Sunday. la

la Fète du S. Sacrement, Corpus-Christi-day.

Saint - Jean , Midjummer-

la Notre-Dame d'Août, the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary.

la Saint-Michel, Michaelmals.

Toussaints, All Saints-day. la

le Jour des Morts, All Souls.

Saint-Martin, Saint-Marla tin's - day.

ľ Avent, m. the Advent. la Noël; Christmass.

Tear's Day. la Veille, la Vigile, the Eve. Z 3

un Jour de jeûne, a Fast-day.
un Jour gras, a Flesh-day.
un Jour maigre, a Fish-day.
la Moisson, the Harvest.
les Vendanges, the Vintage.
la Tonte, Shearing-time.
le Devant de la Tête, the Forepart of the Head.
le Derrière de la Tête,

Du Genre Humain.

Mankind.

un Homme, a Man. une Femme, a Woman. un Vieillard, an old un vieux Homme, Man. une Vieille an old une vicille Femme, \ Woman. un Jeune-Homme, a young Man. une seune - Femme, a young Woman. un Garçon, a Batchelor, or a Boy. une Fille, a Maid, or Girl. un Enfant, a Child, or une Enfant, fan Infant. un jeune Garçon, a Touth. une Vierge, une Pucelle, a Virgin, or Maid. un Nain, a Dwarf. P Enfance, f. Childhood. Jeunesse, Touth. la Virilité, Manbood. Old Age. la Vieillesse,

Parties du Corps Humain,

The Parts of a Human Body.

R Corps, the Body.

Limb. la Tête. the Head. le Devant de la Tête, the Forepart of the Head. Derrière de la Tête, le the Hinder Part of the Head. le Sommet de la Tête, the Crown, or upper Part of the Head. les Cheveux, m. the Hair of the Head. Visage, le the Face. Front, le the Forebead. les Traits, m. the Features. Oeil, m. the Eye. les Yeux, m. the Eyes. le Sourcil, the Eye-brow. la Paupière, the Eye-lid. la Prunelle de l'Oeil, the Eye-ball. le Coin de l'Oeil, the Corner of the Eye. le Nez, the Nofe. les Narines, f. the Nostrils. la Joue, the Cheek. une Fosséte, a Dimple. the Lip. la Lèvre, la Lèvre de dessus, the upper Lip. la Lèvre de dessous, the under Lip. the Mouth. la Bouche, a Tooth. une Dent, les Dents œillères, the Eye Teetb. les Dents machelières, the Grinders. les Dents de devant, the Fore Teetb. the Gum. la Gencive, the Faw. la Machoire, 18

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Oreille, f. the Ear. Is Temple, the Temples. k Menton, the Chin.
k Barbe, the Beard. k Cou ou la Gorge, the Neck. k Sein, the Bosem.
k Poitrine, the Breast. k Sein, un Teron, une Mammelle, a

Brealt, a Bubby, or Pape. Bout de la Mammelle, the Nipple. Epaule, f. the Shoulder.

Bras, the Arm. le Bras droit, the right Arm. le Bras gauche, the left Arm. l' Aisselle, f. the Arm-pit, or

Arm-bole. Le Coude, the Elbow. le Poignet, the Wrist. la Main,

the Hand. la Main droite, the right Hand. la Main gauche, the left Hand. k Revers de la Main, the

Back of the Hand. le Creux de la Main, the Hollow of the Hand.

la Paume de la Main, the Palm of the Hand. le Doigt, the Finger.

k Petit Doigt, the little Finger. le Doigt du milieu, the middle Finger.

le Doigt de devant, the fore Finger:

l' Ongle, m. the Nail. le Poing, the Fist. le Ventre, the Belly.
le Nombril, the Navel.
le Dos, the Back. Epine-du-dos, f. the Back-

les Reins, m. the Reins. le Coté, the Side. une Côte, a Rib. la Ceinture, the Waste. la Hanche, the Hip.
l' Aine, f. the Groin.
les Fesses, f. the Buttocks. la Cuisse, the Thigh. le Genou, the Knee. le Jarret, the Ham. le Gras de la Jambe, the Calf of the Leg. l' Os de la jambe, m. the Shin. la Cheville du Pied, the Ancle or Ancle-bone. le Pied, the Foot. la Plante du Pied, the Sole of

the Foot.

le Cou du Pied, the Instep. le Talon, the Heel.

un Doigt du Pied, } the Toe. le Gros Orteil, le gros Doigt

du Pied, the great Toe. la Peau, le Cuir, the Skin.

Parties intérieures, & autres, du Corps,

Inward and other Parts of the Body.

le Pouce, the Thumb.
une Jointure, a Joint.
un Os, a Bone.
un Nœud, Knuckle. la Moëtle, the Marrow.
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the Flesh. le Souffle, } the Breath la Chair, la Graisse, le Gras, the Fat. the Blood. le Sang, une Veine, a Vein. les Pores, m. the Pores. un Nerf, a Sinew or Nerve. le Crane, the Scull. le Cerveau, la Cervelle, the Brain. les Entrailles, f. the Entrails. l' Estomac, m. the Stomach. le Diaphragme, the Midriff. les Tripes, f. the Guts. les Boïaux, m. the Bowels. le Cœur, the Heart. les Poûmons, m. the Lungs, or Lights. le Foie. the Liver. les Rognons, m. the Kidney. la Rate, the Spleen. le Fiel, the Gall. la Vessie, the Bladder. le Lait, the Milk. le Poil, the Hair (in general). I' Air, m. the Looks, or Air. les Cheveux, m. the Hair of the Head. une Chévelure, a Head of Hair. la Barbe, the Beard. les Moustaches, f. the Wbiskers. a Tear. une Larme, Spittle. la Morve, la Salive, le Crachat, wbat's bawk'd up. la Crasse de la Tête, Dandriff.

Certains Accidens & certaines Propriétés du Corps,

Certain Accidents and Properties of the Body.

le Ris, le Rire, Laughter. l'Ouïe, f. Hearing. le Pleurer, les Pleurs, m. l'Odorat, m. the Smell, or Weeping.

Haleine, f. un Gémissement, a Groan a Sigh un Soupir, l' Eternûment, m. Sneezing le Hoquet, the Hiccough un Rot, a Belch un Engourdissement, Numb ne/s. un Assoupissement, Drows ness la Veille, Watching. le Sommeil, Sleep Snoring. le Ronflement, un Songe, a Dream. the Voice. la Voix, la Parole, Speech. la Laideur, Ugliness. l' Embonpoint, m. good Case. Leanness. la Maigreur, Health. la Santé, la Taille, the Pitch, or Shape. the Mien. la Mine, la Démarche, the Gate. le Port, the Carriage. le Geste, the Action, or Motion. une Grimace, a Grimace, or wry Des 1 Face. Mouths. la Moue, n Ma Faire la moue, to make Mouths. ne Inc ne Do

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Les cinq Sens de Nature, & leurs Objets,

The five Natural Senses, and their Objects.

the Sight. la Vue, Smelling.

mitting Fever.

the Taste. nt,m. Feeling. a Sound. Odeur,a Smell. Stench, or Stink. a relish or taste.
u Corps,
f the Body. Blearedness.
scurf, or scald
Head.
a Tetter.
oireau, a Wart.
a Wrinkle.
a Pimple.
a red Pimple.
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a Bunch.
a Strain.
a flat Nose.
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Mal de Ventre, the Belly-

Mal de Dents, the Tooth-ach.

Mal de Tête, the Head-ach.

Douleur,

Migraine,

Mal,

Illness.

a Pain.

an Ach.

the Megrim.

acb.

la Fièvre tierce, a tertian Ague. un Accès. a Fit. la Rage, Madness. une Toux, a Cough. un Rhume, a Rheum, or Cold. Enroument, m. Hoarineis. la Luette abatue, the Palate Dificulté - de - Respiration f. Short-Wind. la Jaunisse, the Jaundice. les Pâles-couleurs,f.the Greenfickness. le Haut-mal, le Mal-caduc, l'Epilepsie f. the Falling-sickness. Défaillance, Pamoison, f. a Fainting. un Evanouissement, Swooning. le Scorbut, the Scurvy. la Lèpre, the Leproly. Peste, the Pestilence, or Plague. Flux-de-fang, the Bloodyflux. la Petite-Vérole, the Smallla Vérole volante, the Chickenpox. la Rougeole, the Measles. une Démangeaison, an Itcking. per, an la Gale, the Itch, or Scab. une Pustule, Wheal, or Blifter. la Phtisie, the Phthisick. les Trenchées-de-Ventre, f. the Gripings, or Gripes. Vertige, Tournement-dele Tête, m. Dizziness, or Giddine/s. Fièvre, la Fièvre chaude, la Pierre, the Stone or a Fever. la Gravelle, Gravel. Frisson, the Ague, or cold Fit. | P Hydropisie, f. the Dropsy. 4 5

une Fièvre avec accès, an inter-

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la Paralifie, Pal/y. une Enflure, une Tumeur, a Swelling. une Apostume, an Impost bume. un Ulcère, a Sore, or Ulcer. the Matter that la Matière, comes out of a le Pus, fore. une Bleffure, a Wound. une Cicatrice, a Scar. uu Cor au Pied, a Corn. une Coupure, a Cut. un Coup, a Blow, or Stroke. une Contusion, a Bruise. un Souflet, a Box on the Ear. un Coup de poing, a Fisty-cuff. un Coup de pied, a Kick. une Chiquenaude, a Fillip. une Nazarde, a Fillip on the Nofe. une Fausse-couche, a Miscarriage. la Vie, Life. la Mort, Death. Réfurrection, the Resurrection.

De l'Ame, Of the Soul. the Soul. Ame, f. Esprit, m. the Mind. Entendement, m. the Understanding. Volonté, the Will. la la Raison, the Reason. the Sense. Sens, le Jugement, Discretion, or Judgment Esprit, m. le Génie, Wit. la Stupidité, Dulne/s. Vivacité, Liveliness. la P Oubli, m. Forgetfulness. Science, Know la la Connoissance, ledge. une Méprise, a Mistake. une Erreur, an Error.

Amour, m Crainte, la Defespoir, Tristesse, Haine, Douleur, Déplaisir, Dégoût,	Peur,	Feat Dispair adness Hatred
Defespoir, Tristesse, Haine, Douleur, Déplaisir,	I S H Griej	Dispain adness Hatres
Tristesse, Haine, Douleur, Déplaisir,	S F Griej	adness.
Haine, Douleur, Déplaisir,	Grief	latrea , o
Douleur, Déplaisir,	[Grief	, 0
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pcon, m.		
Souhait.		Wilb
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	pçon, m. Souhait, Honte, Confiance, C Colère, Courroux, Miféricorde	Souhait, a Honte, Confidence, Colère, Courroux, W

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Gand

Paire

Manc

Peign

Peign

Of Cloaths and Things carrie about one.

un Vêtement, a Garmen un Habit, a Suit of Cloath Habits d'Homme, Man Cloath une Cafaque, a Coa une Cafaque de campagne, riding Coa un Just-au-corps, a close Coa

une Veste, a Wastcoat, or Vesune Camisole, une Chemisett
an under Wastcoat
la Culotte, the Breech
la Manche, a Sleet
la Garniture, the Trimmin
la Dentelle,

du Point,
la Frange,
la Doublure,
un Bouton,
la Boutonière, a Button-be

la Poche, a Pock un Gousset, a F Manteau, a Cloak.

ear me Robe-de-chambre, a Night Gown, or Morning Gown. air a Girdle. ress me Ceinture, me Souquenille, a Frock (for red Grooms) &c. 01 wo. Linge, Linnen. Linge blanc, clean Linnen. ing Linge fale, foul Linnen.
The Chemise, a Shirt, or Shift. ubt ion Till Is Manchettes, f. Cuffs, or Ruffles. ame ruff & Fausses - manches, Coveriger sluts, or shams. Neck,
Colet, un Rabat, a Band.
Tour-de-cou, a Neck-cloth.
Mouchoir, a Handkerchief.
Bonnet-de-nuit, a Nightrath ercy _ ose Cap. rrie Chaussons, m. Socks. Bas, m. Stockings. plarretières, f. the Garters. men Souliers, m. oath the Shoes. Man Semelle-du-foulier, the Sooath le, of the Shoe. Boucles, f. Coa the Buckles. Pantoufles, f. ne, the Slip-Mules de cham-Coa bre, f. J pers. Coa Bonnet, ·Ve a Cap. Chapeau, a Hat. lett Leffe, (tcou Cordon du cha- the Hateech band. Sleeg peau, Mache, nmin a String. Péruque, La a Wig, Gand, nt-la a Glove. Paire-de-gands, a pair of Frin inin Gloves. Manchon, a Muff. Butte Peigne, n-ho a Comb. Peigne de Corne, a Horn-Pock

aT

a Cloak. | des Vergettes, une Epoussette, a Brulb. une Epée, a Sword. un Ceinturon, a Beltune Bote, a Boot, or Jack-hoot. une Botine, a thin Boot. un Eperon, a Spur. une Bague, un Anneau, a Ring. une Montre, a Watch. une Tabatière, . Snuff-box. une Bourse. a Purse. un Cure-dent, a Tooth-picker. un Etui, a Cale. des Lunettes, f. Spectacles. des Tablettes, f. a Table book, un Rasoir, a Razor. un Baudrier, a long Belt.

Habits & autres choses qui apartiennent aux Femmes,

Cloaths and other Things belonging to Women.

une Jupe,
une Jupe de desse an under Petticoat.

un Jupon,
une Jupe de desse an upper-

un Jupon,
une Jupe de dessus,
le Corps,
un Corset,
un Manteau,
une Robe,
une Chemise - de - Femme a
Shift.
une Coifure,
une Cornette,
an upperthe Stays.
a Bodice.
a Mantow.
a Gown.
a Gown.
a Head-dress.
a Mub.

des Machettes,
des Engageantes,
un Peignoir, a Combingcloth, or Night-rail.
un Tablier, an Apron.
un Fourreau, a Frock for a Wo-

une Palatine, man, or Child.

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comb.

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a Furbelo. un Falbala. a Scarf. une Echarpe, a Fan. un Evantail, a Mask. un Masque, un Colier-de-perle, a Pearl Necklace. une Chaine d'Or, a golden Chain. un Pendant d'Oreille, an Earpendant. une Boucle - d'Oreille, an Earring. une Agrafe, a Clasp. une Toilette, a Toilet. une Epingle, a Pin. une Pelote, a Pin-cushion a Bodkin. un Poincon, Eau-de-senteur, f. sweet Wa-Eau de la Reine d'Hongrie, f. Hungary-Water. la Poudre, the Powder. la Boite-à-poudre, the Powder Box. les Mouches, f. Patches. un Miroir, a Looking-glass. le Fard, Paint. dela Dentelle, Lace. un Lacet, a Lace (to lace with). un Ruban, a Ribbon. une Fontange, a Top-knot. un Bijou, un Joiau, a Jewel. un Patin, a Pattin. une Aiguille, a Needle. a Thimble. un Dé, une Paire de Ciseaux, a Pair des Vivres, m. of Cizars, or Sissars. de la Soie, Silk. du Fil. Thread. une Aiguille, une Quenouille, a Distaff. le Soupé, un Fuseau, a Spindle. un Festin, un Rouët-à-filer, a Spinning- un Régal, un Devidoir,

Choses dont on s'habille.

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Things made use of for Cloa thing.

une Etofe, a Stuff du Drap, Cloth du Drap de laine, Woo'les cloth la Lisière du Drap, the Li of Clot dela Toile, Linnen clot du Canevas, Canva de la Mousseline, Mullin de la Toile-de-coton, Callico de la Batiste, Law du Bougran, du Treillis, Bu krai Fustia de la Futaine, a P du Basin, Dimit du Velours, Velve n P Plu de la Peluche, n P Drugg du Droguet, de la Frise, a Friz in G ane Etofe-de-soie, a filk Stu a Lustrin
the Leath un Tafetas, me M le Cuir, Bi la Peau, a Sk ne Ro n M

Du Manger, Of Eating.

la Nouriture, Bo Bo Victua u Ro Me un Repas, n Ha the Breakfa le Déjeuné, the Dinn le Dîné, ne Fri a Needleful. le. Gouté, the Afternooni ele Via the Supp a Fee o Tr a Gu Wheel. un Convié, Bra a Reel. du Pain,

		rre	ncn	ar
da ·	Pain de n	nenage	. Ho	u/-
1	1 444 44	bo	ld-bre	ad.
in	Pain blanc			
det	Pain bis.	Brow	on-bre	ad.
du.	Pain frais	. Ne	w-bre	ad.
du	Pain frais Pain rassis	, Sta	le-bre	ad.
6	Mie, Miète, Croute, Croute de	th	e Cra	ım.
une	Miète,	a litt	le Cru	ım.
la	Croute,		be Cri	ıſt.
4	Croute de	dellus	, the	up-
	Croute de	pe	r-Cri	ijt.
4	Croute de	dello	is,	the
	Daifina A	under	r - Cri	IJt.
8	Baifure, t	oe Aiji	ng-cri	416.
	Entamure	, 1. 100	he Ma	al
6	Farine, Fleur-de-fa	rine	the h	iln-
			- 91	er
	Son, Pâte, the L Levain, Pain, Pain d'un	t	he Br	an.
4	Pâte, the L	ough .	or Pa	te.
	Levain.	the	Leav	en.
173	Pain,		a Lo	af.
in	Pain d'un	fou,	a pen	ny
			Lo	af.
173	Gros Pain	, a gre	at Lo	af.
n	Petit Pain	, a sma	ll Lo	af.
me	Miche,	a I	Manch	et.
100	Biscuit,		Bisk	et.
IN	Rotie,		a Toa	jt.
me	Miche, Bifcuit, Rotie, Morceau, Tranche,		a Sli	20.
ela	Mets, a Chair,	Dijb	Fle	Ch
ela	Viande.		Me	at.
u	Bouilli, Roti,	Boil	ed-me	
u	Roti,		ft-me	
73	Hachi,		ed-me	
ne	Grillade,	Broil	ed-me	at.
ne	Fricaffée	a	Frical	
10	Viande éti	ıvée,	stew	
			Me	
6,	- cuite	au fou		
	- falso	, Salte	Med Med	at.
200	Taice	, juste	W 1416	46.

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a English.	301
du Mouton,	Mutton
du Veau,	Veal
du Bœuf,	Beef.
du Bœuf-à-la-moo	
J. 77 A	Beef
de l'Agneau, m.	Lamb.
du Porc,	Pork.
du Lard,	Bacon
du Jambon,	Ham.
une Flèche-de-lard	a Phico of
une Saucisse,	Bacon. a Saufage.
une Andouille,	a Link.
un Boudin,	a Pudding.
de la Venaison,	Venison.
	Courte, a
	Pie
un Bouillon,	a Broth.
un Confumé. a	jelly Broth.
un Consumé, a de la Soupe, Soup	. Porridge.
une Purée-de-Pois	. Peale-por-
	ridge.
une Soupe-au-lait	Milk-por-
	ridge.
de la Bouillie,	Pap.
du Gruau, V	Vater-gruel.
du Lait,	Milk.
du Beurre,	Butter.
du Beurre frais, du Fromage,	new Butter.
du Fromage,	Cheese.
un Oeuf,	an Egg.
un Oeuffrais, and	w laid Egg.
une Aumelette, a	Pancake of
Tlan	Eggs.
un Flan,	a Custard.
un Bignet,	a Fritter.
une Gaufre, une Tarte, une Tou	a Wafer.
un Gâteau,	
du Sel,	a Cake. Salt.
de l' Huile, f.	Oil.
du Vinaigre,	
un Filet-de-Vinai	Vinegar.
bis L'ilec de y illai	of Vinegar.
	of winegur.

Mustard. dela Moutarde, des Champignons, m. Musbromes. Anchoves. des Anchois, m. Spice. des Epices, f. du Sucre, Sugar. du Poivre, Pepper. Ginger. du Gingembre, Pain-d'Epice, m. Gingerbread. dela Canelle, Cinnamon. des Cloux-de-girofle, m. Clo de la Muscade, a Nutmeg. du Macis, Mace. Licorifb. de la Reglisse, des Friandises, f. Dainties. des Confitures, f. Sweetmeats. des Dragées, f. Sugar-plumbs. des Oranges confites, f. candy'd Oranges. Conserve of du Cotignac, Quinces. Premier Service, the fir/t Course or Service. Second Service, les Entrées, the second Course, or Service. the Defert. Desfert, the Drink. la Boisson, Water. de l' Eau, f. Beer. de la Bière, de la Petite Biere, Small beer. de la Bière forte, Strong-beer. Wine. du Vin, - nouveau, New Wine. Old Wine. - vieux, - évanté, Poll'd, or dead Wine. du Clairet, ou Vin rouge, Claret. white Wine. du Vin blanc, pale Wine. - paillet, brûlé, burnt Wine. un Fils,

du Vin de France, Frence Wine - de Rhin, Rhenish Wi - de Canarie, Canary - Sec, ou Vin d'Espa gne, Sack - Sec brûle, mull'd Sack Poire, du Perry du Cidre, Cyder de l' Hydromel, m. Mead Lie, the Dregs Trait, un Coup, a Draugh un Verre, una Glass un. Membre-de-Viande, Foint of Meat un Quartier, a Quarter une Eclanche-de-Veau, a Le of Vea une Longe-de-Veau, a Loy of Vea un Colet-de-Mouton, a Ned of Muttor une Epaule-de-Mouton, Shoulder of Mutto un Gigot de Mouton, L of Muttor une Poitrine, a Breaf un' Aloyau, a Short Ri Ris-de-Veau, the Swee hread of Vea les Ailes de la Volaille, 1 Wings of a Fou les Cuisses, f. the Leg Degrés de Parenté. Degrees of Kindred. a Fathe un Père, a Moth une Mère, n Ga the Parent les Parens, m. a Chi un Enfant,

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we Fille, a Daughter. Grand-Père, l'Aieul, m. the Grand - Father. Grand-Mère, l'Aieule, f. the Grand - Mother. & Bisaieul, the great Grand-Father. Bifaieule, the great Grand-Mother. Petit-Fils, the Grand-Son. h Petite-Fille, the Grand-Daughter. a Brother. in Frère, a Sister. unte Sœur, Aine, m. the eldest Son, or eldelt Brother. Ainée, f. the eldest Daughter, or eldest Sister. le Cadet, the youngest Son, or younger Brother. La Cadette, the youngest Daughter or younger Sifter. der Gémaux, m. Twins. de Jumaux, m. an Uncle. an Aunt. n Oncle, me Tante, n Neveu, a Nepbew. me Nièce, a Niece. a Cousin. cousin, me Cousine, a she Cousin. n Cousin-germain, a he first Cousin. Ancêtres, m. Ancestors. Postérité, Polte-Descendans, m. rity. n Parent, a Kinsman, a be Relation. me Parente, a Kinswoman, a she Relation.

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Galand, un Amant, a Woer; or a Lover. Maîtresse, une Amante, a Sweet - heart.

un Parti. a Match. une Alliance, un Mariage, un Riche Parti, a rich Match. le Mariage, Wedlock, or Matrimony. les Nôces, une Nôce, a Wed-Epoux, m. the Bridegroom. Epouse, f. the Bride. Dot, f. Mariage, m. the Portion. a Husband. un Mari, une Femme, a Wife. un Beau-Pere, a Father-inune Belle-Mère, a Mother-inun Beau-Père, a Step-Father. une Belle-Mère, a Step-Moune Marâtre, ther: un Beau-Fils, a Son-inun Gendre, une Belle-Fille, a Daughterune Bru, in - law. un Beau-Fils, a Step-Son. une Belle-Fille, a Step-Daughun Beau-Frère, a Brother-inlaw. une Belle-Sœur, a Sister-ina Christning. un Batême, un Compère, a He-gossip. une Commère, a She-gollip. un Parain, a God-Father. une Maraine, a God-Mother, un Filleul, a God-Son. une Filleule, a God-Daughter. un Héritier, an Heir. un Héritage, an Inheritance. une Héritière, an Heiress. un Veuf, a Widower. une Veuve, a Widow. un Tuteur, a Guardian.

B

an Orphan. un Orphelin, une Orpheline, a she Orphan. une Accouchée, one that is brought to Bed. une Sage-Femme, a Midune Accoucheuse, \ Wife. un Accoucheur, a Man midwife. une Garde, a Nurse for a sick Per fon. une Nourice, a Nurse for a Child. Nouricon, a Foster-child. un Père nouricier, a Foter-father. un Frère-de-lait, a Fosterbrother. un Batard, a Baltardun Fils naturel, Jon. une Bâtarde, a Bastard-daughter. a be Friend. un Ami, a (be Friend. une Amie, un Mignon, a Darling. une Mignonne, un Voisin. a Neighbour. une Voisine, un Compagnon, a Compaune Compagne, n10n. un Hôte, a Landlor. une Hôteste, a Landlady.

Dignités Temporelles.

Temporal Dignities.
un Empereur, an Emperor.
une Impératrice, an Empress.
un Roi, a King.
une Reine, a Queen.
un Prince, a Prince.
une Princesse, a Princess.
un Archi-Duc, an Arch-Duke.
une Archi-Duchesse, an Arch-Dutchess.

un Duc, a Duke une Duchesse, a Dutches un Marquis, a Marquis une Marquile, Marchioness un Comte, an Earl, or Count une Comtesse, a Countess un Vicomte, a Viscount un Baron, a Baron une Barone, a Baroness un Chevalier, a Knight une Chevalière, a Knight's La Ecuier, una Sauire un Gentilhomme, a Gentle man un Lord, un Seigneur, a Lord une Dame, a Lady une Demoiselle, a Gentlewo man un Ambassadeur, an Ambas Sador une Ambassadrice, f. an Em bas adres un Gouverneur, a Governor une Gouvernante, a Gover 200 Maire, a Mayer un Echevin, an Alderman un a Fural un Jurat,

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Batêr

Officiers de Justice, Officers of Justice.

le Parlement, the Parliament la Chambre-haute, the Hou of Lord la Chambre des Commune la Chambre - baffe, the House of Common l' Orateur, m. the Speake le Président,

le Chancelier, the Chancello le Garde des Sceaux, 1

Lord Keepe

Chief Juge mage, Fustice. un Juge-de-Paix, a Justice of Peace. un Conseiller, a Serjeant at un Avocat, a Lawyer, or Advocate. m Procureur, an Attorney. m Notaire, a Scrivener, or Notary. m Sergent, a Serjeant, a Baily. n Geolier, a Goalor, or Fayler. n Bourreau, the Hangman.

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Keepe

June Eglise, Of a Church.

ne Eglise, a Church. me Chapelle, a Chapel. Nef de l'Eglise, the Nave of a. Church. Ailes d'une Eglise, the Isles of a Church. Chœur, the Quire or Choir. Autel, m. the Altar. Chaire, the Pulpit. Lutrin, the Reading desk. Sacristie, le Revêtiaire, the Veltry. Fonts, the Font. Ecriture, f. the Scripture. Vieux & le nouveau Testament, the Old and New-Testament. Evangile, m. the Gofpel. Verset, a Verle. Chapitre, a Chaptor. Pseaume, a Psalm. Prière, a Prayer. Sacrement, a Sacrament. Batême,

Baptism.

& Chef de Justice, the Lord la Communion, the Communion. des Aumônes, f. Alms. le Chant, Singing. un Air, un Chant, a Tune. Orgue, m. &f. an Organ. un Clocher, a Steeple. une Cloche, a Bell. une Horloge, a Clock. un Cimetière, a Church-yard. un Sépulcre, un Tombeau, a Grave. une Fosse, un Cercueil, une Bière, a Burial. un Enterrement, des Funerailles, m. a Funeral. les Obsèques, f. the Obsequies, or Funeral Rites.

> Le Clergé, les Ecléfiastiques, & les Oficiers d'Eglife, The Clergy, or Church-men. and Church Officers. un Archevêque, an Archbishop.

a Bishop. a Priest. un Evêque, un Prêtre, - a Dean. un Doien, a Canon. un Chanoine, un Prébendier, a Prebendary,

a Deacon. un Diacre. a Rector. un Recteur, a Parson. un Curé,

a Curate. un Vicaire, a Reader. un Lecteur,

a Churchun Marguillier, Warden.

un Sacristain, a Vestry-keeper. an Elder. un Ancien,

a Chanter. un Chantre, un Enfant-de-chœur, a sin-

ging Boy.

Scripture.

a Divine.

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1 1	the Contract of the Contract o		
De	s Arts, des Sciences, des	un	Prédicateur, a Preacher.
	Professions, & de ceux qui	un	Phisicien, anatural Philo-
	es professent,	9199	Médecin, a Physician.
Of	Arts, Sciences, and Profes-	2192	Chirurgien, a Surgeon.
	sions, and those that profess	2122	Jurisconsulte, a Civilian.
		111	Rhétoricien, a Rhetori-
un	Art, an Art. Métier, a Trade. Théologie, Divinity.	1472	Rhéteur, de Roeion.
un	Métier . a Trade.		
la	Théologie, Divinity.	un	Chronologiste, a Chro-
	Phisique, natural Philo/ophy	un	Chronologue, I nologen
	or Phylicks.	un	Arithméticien, an Arith
la	Morale, Ethicks. Médecine, Physick. Chirurgie, Surgery. Droit, Law.	2400	metician, or Accomptant Arpenteur, a Surveyor
la	Médecine, Physick.		
la	Chirurgie, Surgery.	Lans	Architecte, an Architect or Master-builder
le	Droit, Law.	un	Ingénieur, an Ingeneer
la	jurisprudence, the Know-		Statuaire, un Sculpteur
	ledge of the Civil-Law.	curs	a Carver, or Statuar
la	Poësie, Poetry.	11.22	Imprimeur, a Printe
les	Mathématiques, f. the Ma-		Maître-d'Armes, a Fe
	thematicks.	1.015	cing - maste
ľ	Algebra, f. Algebra.	112	Maître à monter à Cheva
	Gnomonique, Dialling.	1	un Ecuïer, a Riding-maste
ľ	Arpentage, m. Surveying.	112	Maître de danse, a Da
ľ	Architecture, f. Architec-	1015	cing - maste
	ture.	21,72	Maître de musique, a Sin
-	Chimie, Chymistry		ing-maste
la			•
la	Sculpture, Carving, or		
44	Statuary.	un	Maître d'Ecri- aWritin
ľ		1	ture, mast
ľ	Art de faire des Armes, m.	un	Ecrivain.
7.	Fencing.	un	Maître d'Ecole, a Scho
	Ecriture, f. Writing.		maji
ľ	Art de monter à Cheval, m. Riding the great Horse.	un	School Soumastre, an Usher (i
la	Danse, Dancing.	710	Ecolier, a Schol
la	Musique, Sin-	1	Ménétrier, a Minst
ľ	Art de chanter, m. \ ging.		TT.
	, , , , , ,	747	Comédien, a Stage-pla
ľ	Ecriture Sainte, the Holy	711	Charlatan, a Mounteval
	Scripture.	1	or Quack-dot

un Théologien,

a Surgeon. un Jurisconsulte, a Civilian. un Rhétoricien, a Rhetoriun Rhéteur, cian. un Chronologiste, a Chro un Chronologue, s nologer un Arithméticien, an Arith metician, or Accomptant un Arpenteur, a Surveyor un Architecte, an Architect or Master-builder un Ingénieur, an Ingeneer un Statuaire, un Sculpteur a Carver, or Statuar a Printe un Imprimeur, a Fe un Maître-d'Armes, cing - maste n Co un Maître à monter à Cheva n Er un Ecuïer, a Riding-maste 101 un Maître de danse, a Da Ar cing - maste Ch un Maître de musique, a Sin Ma Ma ing-mafte Pet un Maîtred'Ecri-) a Writin Col ture, majt un Ecrivain. Lib un Maître d'Ecole, a Scho Reli majt un Soumaître, an Usber (i Mar School a School un Ecolier, Pape a Minft un Ménétrier, Pape a Fid un Violon, Faife un Comédien, a Stage-pla un Charlatan, a Mounteba Barb or Quack-dol Péru a Citiz un Bourgeois, Horle

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tier, man. er. an. In Aprentif, a Prentice.

an. In Aprentif, a Prentice.

an. In Marchand, a Merchant, ori- in Négociant, or Trader.

an. in Courtier, a Broker, or bromaker of Bargains.
ger in Jouaillier, a Jeweller.
ith in Marchand boutiquier, a maker of Bargains. ant Shopkeeper. m Mercier, a Mercer. eyor m Marchand Drapier, a tect lder Woollen draper. meer n Marchand de Toile, a Lineur nen-draper. Marchand de Soie, a Silkuar inte man. , Fei Confisseur, \a Confectio-Confiturier, ner.

Epicier, a Grocer.

Orfèvre, a Goldsmith.

Argentier, a Silversmith. aste leva ralte Da naste a Sin Marchand de Chapeaux, naste a Haberdasber of Hats. Petit Mercier, a Haberda-(her of Small-wares. Tritin Colporteur, a Hawker, or malt Pedlar. Libraire, a Bookseller. Scho Relieur de livres, a Book majt binder. er (1 Marchand de Pa-School a Stapier, Schol Papetier, tioner. Mink Papetier, a Fid Faiseur de Pa- > aPaper re-play maker. pier, nteba Barbier, a Barber. un Potier, a Potter. Péruguier a Periguio maker. un Payeur, a Pavier. ck-do Péruquier, a Perincigmaker. un Paveur, Horlogeur, a Watch-maker. un Meunier, a Miller. Citi

ar. In Artisan, a Coiner. In Homme de méun Vitrier, a Glasser. un Verrier, a Glass-maker. un Chandelier, a Tallow-chanun Cierrier, a Wax Chanun Ciergier, un Brodeur, an Imbroiderer. un Tapissier, an Upholsterer. un Fripier, a Broker (for old Cloaths). un Gantier, a Glover. a Millener. un Mercier, une Mercière, a she Millener. une Lingère, une Coifeuse, a Seam stress. une Blanchisseuse, a Washerwoman. un Armurier, an Armourer. un Coutelier, a Cutler. un Fourbisseur, a Sword cutter. un Potier d'Etain, a Pewterer. Chapelier, a Hatter. un Chauderonnier, a Brasier. un Drouïneur, a Tinker. un Forgeron, a Smith. un Serrurier, a Lock-smith. un Maréchal, a Smith, or Farun Sellier, a Sadler. un Vanier, a Basket-maker. un Tailleur, a Taylor. a Sadler. un Cordonnier, a Shoe maker. un Savetier, a Cobler. un Charpentier, a Carpenter. un Menuisier, a Joyner. un Maçon, a Bricklayer. un Tailleur de Pierre, a. Stonecutter.

un Boulanger, un Pâtissier, a Pastry-cook. un Rotisseur, a Cook that keeps a Shop. un Boucher, a Butcher. un Poissonnier, a Fishmonger. un Brasseur, a Brewer. un Tavernier, un Cabaretier, a Tavern-man, or Vintner. un Cabaretier à Bière, ou de Biere, m. an Ale-boulekeeper. a Cooper. un Tonnelier,

un Messager, a Messenger. un Postillon, a Post-boy. un Batelier, a Waterman. un Faiseur de Boites, a Boxmaker. un Bahutier, a Trunk-maker. un Bonnetier, a Cap-maker. un Passementier, a Lace-maker. un Cardeur, a Wool-carder. un Tisserand; a Weaver. a Weaver. un Ouvrier en Soie, a Silkweaver. un Teinturier, a Dier. un Charbonier, a Collier. un Marchand de Bois, a Woodmonger. un Péletier. a Skinner. un Corroïeur, a Currier, or Leather-dresser. un Taneur, a Tanner. un Cordier, a Rope, or Cordmaker. un Epinglier, a Pin-maker. a Melter, or un Fondeur, Founder. un Blanchisseur de Toiles, a un Foulon, un Lanternier, a Lantborn- Comté, m. & f. a Cour

a Baker. un Porteur de Chaise, Chair-man un Crocheteur, a Street un Portefaix, porter un Mendiant, un Gueux, Beggar un Instrument, an Instru un Outil, ment, or Too un Marteau, a Hammer un Maillet, a Malle des Tenailles, f. a pair of Tong. un Virebrequin, a Wimbl une Lime, a Fil une Scie, a Sar une Enclume, an Anvi une Hache, an Ax une Coignée, a Hatche un Rabot, a Plan un Cifeau, a Chizz un Burin, a Grave des Forces, f. a pair of Sheer a Trow une Truelle, un Coin, a Wedg une Hie, une Demoiselle, Ramm un Chassoir, a Driv a Beet un Batoir, une Alène, an Au un Tranchet, a cutting Kni n Ale une Forme, a La un Pinceau, a Pen an O une Rame,

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Un Païs,

A. Country, or Land.

a Sta un Etat, un Roïaume, a Kingdo une République, a Comm weak

Wbitener of Cloth. une Principauté, a Principal a Duked a Fuller. un Duché, maker. un Marquifat, a Marquis

a Baronny. une Baronie, une Seigneurie, a Lord (bip. un Archevêché, an Archbishoprick. un Evêché, a Bilboprick. a Diocess. un Diocèse, an Island. une Isle, l' Espagne, f. Spain. Portugal, Portugal.
Angleterre, f. England. Ecosse, f. Scotland. Irlande, f. Ireland. la Flandre, Flanders. Alemagne, f. Germany. Pologne, Poland. & Suède, Sweden. Norvègue, Norway Suisse, Switzerland &c. Une Nation, A Nation. n François, a Frenchman.

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m Espagnol, a Spaniard. n Portugais, a Portuguese. m Anglois, an Englishman. m Ecossois. a Scotchman. n Irlandois, an Irishman. n Holandois, a Dutchman. m Flamand,
m Alemand,
m Polonois,
m Polonois,
m Spiddois
m Spiddois
m Spiddois a Sweed. n Suédois. n Danois, a Dane. n Suisse, a Switzer. n Grec, a Grecian &c.

Quelques Villes capitales.

Some capital Cities.

ondres, London.
aris, Paris.
msterdam, Amsterdam.
ienné, Vienna.
dadrid, Madrid.
dinbourg, Edinburgb.

Lisbonne, Lisbon. Dublin, &c.

D'une Ville en général, Of a Town or City in general. une Ville, a Town or City. une Maison, a Houle. une Rue, a Street or Lane. une Ruelle, a narrow Lane. une Cour, a Court, or Tard. une Place, an open Place. un Quarré, a Square. la Place du marché, the Market-Place. la Tuerie, a Slaughter-house. la Poissonerie, the Fish-marla Maison-de-Ville, Townl' Hotel-de-Ville, m. | bouse. une Eglise, a Church. une Paroisse, a Parish. une Sale - d'Armes, a Fencing School. une Hôtélerie, an Inn. un Cabaret, a Victualing-house. une Taverne, un Cabaret à Vin, } vern. nn Cabaret à Bière, an Aleboule. une Rotisserie, a Cook's Shop. la Comédie, the Play-bouse. les Petites-maisons, Bedlam. une Prison, a Prison, or Fayl. la Prison du Guet, the Round - Houle. les Portes, f. the Gates. un Pont, a Bridge. les Fauxbourgs - d'une - Ville, m. the Suburbs, or Liberties of a Town. Madrid. les Habitans, m. the Inhabitants.

D'un

Aa 3

D'une Maison en général, Of a House in general. une Maison, un Logis, a House. un Hôtel, a great Nobleman's House. un Château, a Castle. a Shed. un Apentis, une Cabane, a Cottage. un Bâtiment, a Building. les Décombres, m. 7 the Rub les Ruines, f. bilb. la Muraille, the Wall. Fondement, the Foundation. un Coin, a Corner. un Auvent, a Penthouse. un Plancher, a Floor. un Pavé, a pav'd Floor. le Plancher d'enhaut, \ the le Platfond, Cie-J ling. Lambris. une Boutique, a Shop. un Bas étage, a Groundfloor. un Etage, a Story. le Premier Etage, the first Story. Grenier, a Garret. le Toit, the Roof. un Logement, a Lodging. l' Escalier, m. la Montée, the Stairs. les Degrès, m. une Porte, a Door, or Gate. une Porte de derrière, a Backdoor. une Fente, a Chink. le Seuil. the Threshold. un Guichet. a Wicket. un Gond, a Hinge. un Marteau, a Knocker. une Serrure, a Lock. une Clef, a Key. in Verrou, a Bolt.

a Latch un Loquet, la Sale du commun, a Hall la Sale-basse, the Parlour, Salon, le une Chambre, a Room un Cabinet, a Clofet, or a une Etude, Study une Sale. a Dining une Chambre à 700m manger, une Chambre où l'on couche a Bed-Chamber une Bibliothèque, a Library une Garderobe, a Wardrobe un Balcon, a Balcony une Fenêtre, a Window les Vitres, f.the Glass Window une Fenêtre à Chassis, a Sast Window un Treillis, une Jalousie, Lattice les Volets, m. the Shutters Dépense, the But la le Garde-manger, tery Panéterie, la Pantry la Sommellerie, la Cuisine, the Kitchin Boulangerie, the Bakehoule la the Oven Four, le the Cellar la Cave, the Tard Cour, ·la or Court Baffe-cour, a Well un Puits, Brasserie, the Brewhouse Ecurie, f. a Stable for Hor les Lieux, m. & Hou un I le Privé, of Office un F la Garderobe, J a Garden un 1 un Jardin, a Coach-houf un B une Remise,

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un Atelier,

des Matériaux, m. Materials. du Bois-de-Charpente, Timber. une Poutre, a Beam. a Rafter. un Soliveau, une Late, a Lath: un Ais, une Planche, a Board. une Planche, a Shelf. la Boiserie, the Wainscot. une Pierre, a Stone. Pierre de taille, Freestone. a Tile. une Tuile. une Ardoise, a Slate. du Mortier, Mortar. de la Chaux, Lime. du Sable, Sand.

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Meubles de Maison, & quelques Utenfiles.

Housbold-Stuff, and some Utenfils.

k Gros meuble, the Lumber.

la Garniture, the Furniture. la Tapisserie, the Hangings. une Tenture-de-Tapisserie, a Juit of Hangings. Tapisserie de haute lice, Ta pestry Hangings. un Tableau, un Portrait, a Picture. un Miroir, a Looking-glass. une Bordure, a Frame. un Siège, a Seat. une Chaise, a Chair. une Chaise-à-bras, un Fauteuil, an Arm-Chair, or an Easy or Elbow-Chair. un Tabouret, a Stool. un Escabeau, a foint-stool.

un Marchepied, a Foot-stool.

un Banc, a Bench, or Form.

un Couffin,

un Magazin, a Ware-house. un Bufet, a Side-board Table, or a Cupboard. un Tapis, a Carpet. une Nape, the Table Cloth. a Cover. un Couvert, une Assiette, a Plate. un Tranchoir, a Trercher. a Napkin. une Serviette, un Couteau. a Knife. une Gaine, a Sheath. une Fourchette, a Fork. une Cueillère, a Spoon. une Salière, a Salt-seller. un Plat, a Difb. une Ecuelle, a Porringer. une Sauciere, a Saucer. une Aiguière, an Ewer. a Towel. un Essuie-main,

une Bouteille, a Bottle. un Bouchon-de-liège, a Cork or a Stopple of Cork. un Verre, a Glass. une Fiole, une Vinaigrier, a Crue, Vinegar-bottle. a Vial. un Godet, a Mug. une Tasse, a Beaker. une Bougie, a Wax-Candle. le Bout de la Chandelle, the Snuff. un Chandelier, a Candlestick. les Mouchettes, f. the Snuffers. l' Assiette à mouchettes, the Snuff-diff. un Guéridon, a Stand. un Binet, a Save - all. un Panier, a Basket. une Corbeille, un Corbillon, a Fiasket. une Cruche, . a Pitcher. une Cuvette, a Cistern, for a Dining-room. a Cushion. | un Vaisseau, a Vellel. Aa 4 une

une Barrique, a Hogsbead. un Perçoir, a Piercer. une Armoire, a Cupboard, un Buffet, Buffet. un Gardemanger, a Cupboard (to keep Victuals in. un Bureau, Chest of Drawers, or Scrutore. un Tiroir, a Drawer un Coffre, a Trunk. une Boite, a Box. un Coffre fort, a strong Box. une Caisse, une Caille, a Chest. une Malle, a Portmantle. un Lit. a Bed. un Bois-de-lit, a Beadstead. les Colones-de-lit, the Bedposts. un Ciel-de-lit, the Top of the le Fond-du-lit, the Tester. les Pieds-du-lit, m. the Bed'sfeet. Chevet, b the Bolfter. Traversin, un Lit-de-plume, a feather Bed. une Paillasse, a straw Bed. un Matelas, a Quilt. une Contrepointe, a Counterpain. un Oreiller, a Pillow. une Taie d'oreiller, a Pillowbeer. une Couverture, the Bed-cloaths. Couverture blanche, aBlanket. Couverture à long poil, a Rug. les Draps, m. les Linceuls, m. the Sheets. les Rideaux, m. the Curtains.

la Ruelle-du-lit, the Bedside. la Baffinoire, the Warmingpan. un Pot-de-chambre, a Chamber pot.

une Chaise-percée, a Closestool. un Lit-de-parade, a Bed of state. un Lit-de-repos, a Couch. une Couche, un Berceau, a Cradle. une Nate, a Mat. la Cheminée, the Chimney. Atre, m. le Forer, the Hearth. la Plaque d'une cheminée, the Back of the chimney. le Tuïau d'une cheminée, the Funnel of the chimney. une Grille-de-fer, a Grate. le Chenet, the Andiron. the Bellows. Souflet; les Pincettes, f. the Tongs. la Pelle, the Fire-shovel. le Fourgon, the Poker. un Ecran, a Screen (to keep off the fire) un Paravent, m. a Screen. le Feu, the Fire. du Bois, Wood, un Fagot, a Fagot. a Billet. une Buche. du Charbon, Coal. du Charbon de bois, Charcoal. du Charbon de terre, Seacoal, une Ra or Pitcoal. une Pa a Spark in Co
the live Coal, in Mo une Etincelle. la Braise, un Charbonéteint, a dead Coal. m Pil a Firebrand. me Lai un Tison, the Ashes. les Cendres, ine Ma Smoke. la Fumée, Soot. la Suie, n Tar une Boite-à-fusil, a Tinder-box. Amorce, f, la mèche, Tinne Bes n Sac der.

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a Match.

a Flint.

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une Alumette,

un Fusil,

une Pierre-à-feu,

un Embrasement, a great un Incendie, Fire.

un

Kitchen - furniture. un Chauderon, a Kettle. une Marmite, a great Pot.
un Couvercle, a Potlid.
un Crochet, a Flesh-hook.
un Trepied, a Trevet.
une Ecumoire, a Skimmer. une Cuilliere-à-pot, a Ladle. un Poilon, a Skillet. une Poile-à-frire, a Frying-pan. une Tourtière, a Pudding pan. un Gril, a Gridiron.
une Broche, a Spit. un Tournebroche, a fack. un Seau, a Pail, or Bucket. un Balai. a Besom, or Broom. un Houssoir, a Hair-broom. un Torchon, a Dishclout. des Décrotoires, f. a rubbing Bru(b). un Dreffoir, a Dreffer.
une Corde, a Rope.
une Eponge, a Spunge. une Léchefrite, a Dripping-pan. in Rechaut, a Chaffing dish. une Crémilière, the Pot-hanger. me Mais - de - boulanger, a Kneading-trough.

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Papier,

une Baterie-de-cuisine, a du Papier à écrire, a writingdu Papier brouillard, blotting du Papier gris , brown . Paper. du Papier doré, gilt Paper. une Main de papier, a Quire of Paper. une Fueille de papier, a Sbeet of Paper. un Caier de papier, a Paper book. un Livre, a Book. une Page, a Page, or Side. un Fueillet, a Leaf. the Margin. la Marge, de l'Encre, f. Ink. une Ecritoire, an Inkborn. un Cornet, une Ecritoire de table, a Stanune Plume, un Tuïau de plume } a Quil. à écrire, J une Plume taillée, a Pen. la Fente d'une plume, the Slit une Crémilière, the Pot-Dunger.
une Rape, a Grater. le Bec d'une plume, etc.
une Passoire, a Strainer.
une Couloir, a Cullander.
une Canif, a Penknise.
une Cani la Poussière, the Dust. le Sable, the Sand. meBeface, a Wallet.
m Sac, a Bag, or Sack.
meCuve, a Washing tub.
m Potager, a Stove.
Ecole, f. the School.
m Pulpitre,
m Papier.

Maleal-fieve.
une Oublie, a Wafer.
un Cachet, a Seal.
les Tablettes, a Table-book.
un Craion, a Pencil.
une Règle, a Ruler
l' Ecriture. le Poudrier, the Powder-box. Paper. une Virgule, a Comma: Aa 5

un Point, a Point, or Fullstop. un Billet doux, a Love letter, or Billet-doux. un Sujet, a Theme. un Thême, an Exercise. une Tâche, a Task. un Ouvrage, a Work. une Traduction, a Translation. une Dédicace, a Dedication. un Vers, a Verse, or Metre. une Harangue, an Oration, a Speech, or Harangue. un Journal, a Day-book, &c. un Sot, un Lourdaut, a Dunce. une Verge, un Chef de famille, a Houun Homme qui tient > se keemaison, un Maître. a Master. une Maîtresse, a Mistress. un Domestique, a menial Servant. un Maître-d'hôtel, a Ste. un Intendant, ward. un Comptrolleur, aController. un Dépensier, a Caterer. un Chapelain, } a Chaplain. un Aumonier, un Précepteur, a Tutor. un Gouverneur, un Ecuïer, a Master, or Gentleman of the borfe. un Valet-de-chambre, a Valet de chamber. un Comptrolleur de bouche, Clerk of the kitchen. un Ecuïer tranchant, a Carver. un Echanson, a Cup-bearer. un Sommelier, a Butler. un Cuisinier, a Cook. une Cuisinière, a Woman cook. un Marmiton, a Scullion. un Cocher, a Coachman, un Renard,

a Lackey, un Laquais, or a Footun Valet-de-pied, man. un Palefrenier, a Groom of the Itables. un Portier, a Porter. un Jardinier, a Gardiner. une Femme-de-charge, a Houle-keeper. une Demoiselle - suivante, 4 Suivante, a Waiting woman, or Gentlewoman. une Fille, a Maid. une Servante, a Chamberune Femme de maid. chambre,

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Des Animaux, Of Beafts. une Bête, un Animal, a Beaft. une Bête, fauvage, a wild Beaft. une Bête privée, a tame Beast. une Bête de somme, a labou ring Bealt une Bête de charge, a Beast for carriage une Monture, a Beast for th Saddle une Bête à corne, a Horn-beaft a Lion un Lion, une Lionne, a Liones un Lionceau, a Lion's whelp a Camel un Chameau, an Unicorn une Licorne, a Wolf un Loup, a She-Wolf une Louve, un Louveteau, a Wolf's whelf a Bear un Ours, a The Bear une Ourse, un Petit Ours, a Bear's cul a wild Boar un Sangelier, un Blereau, un Taisson, Badge a Fox

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un	Singe, an Ap	e, or	Mon	key.
une	Guenon,	a f	be 1	Ape.
1173	Guenon, Magot, a gre	at Mon	nkey	, or
	•		Bab	00n.
un	Lièvre,		a H	are.
	Levraut,	a	Leve	ret.
	Lapin,	a	Rab	bet.
un	Lapereau, a	young	Rab	bet.
ine	Bête fauve,		a D	eer.
un	Daim mâle,	a fallo	wD	eer.
une	Daine,		al	Joe.
un	Cerf, a H	art,	or S	tag.
une	Biche,		nH	ind.
	Faon-de-bicl			
	Chevreuil,		oe-bi	
	Ecureuil,	a S	quir	rel.
	Belette, •	a	Wed	ıfel.
un	Furet,		Fer	
	Bièvre,		Bear	-
	Herisson,	a He		
	Bétail,		1	tle.
un	Taureau,		a B	
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un	Bouf,		an (
	Vache, ·		a Co	
	Veau,		a C	alf.
une	Genisse,	a	Hei	ter.
un	Cheval,	c. a	Ho	rje.
un	Cheval entier	,aston	e-bo	rje.
un	Hongre,	a	Feldi	ng.
une	Cavale, une Ju	ment,	alvic	re.
1122	Poulain,	: - D	a C	olt.
1019	Cheval de tra	it, a D	raug	DE
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112	eval qui va le Bidet,	pas,	aP	Cit
une	Haquenée en	am blis	a I	26.
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un Agneau, a Lamb. un Bouc,
une Chèvre,
un Chévreau,
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un Ane,
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un Mulet,
un Mulet,
un Anesse,
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un Mulet,
une Anesse,
une Anon,
une Anon,
une Anon,
une Mulet,
une Anon,
une An une Mule, a she Mule. un Cochon, un Pourceau, a Hog. un Verrat, a Boar. une Truie, a Sow. un Cochon de lait, a Pig. un Chien,
une Chienne,
un Mâtin,
un Matin,
un Barbet,
un Epagnuel,
a Waster Dog.
a Spaniel. un Chien, un Chien-courant, a Hound. un Basset, a Terrier. un Levrier, a Greybound. a Terrier. une Levrette, a Greybound Bitch. un Chien métis ou métif, a Mongrel. un Chat, a Cat. une Chate, a she Cat. un Chaton, a Kitten. une Souris,
un Loir,
une Taupe,
une Taupinière,
a Mouse.
a Mouse.
a Mole.
d Molebill. Bêtes, Things relating to Beafts.

Choses qui ont raport aux

un Troupeau, a Herd, or Flock. un Cuir, a Hide.
une Peau, a Skin.
une Toison, a Fleece.
la Laine, the Wool. une Brebis, an Ewe, or Sheep. une Corne, a Horn. m Mouton, a Weather. la Pate, the Paw. la

la Crinière, the Maine. la Queue, the Tail. le Mufeau, the Muzzle. Groin-d'un-cochon, the Snout of a bog. un Chevrier, a Goat-berd. un Berger, a Shepherd. une Bergère, a Shepherdess. une Houlette, a Sheep - book. une Bergerie, a Sheep-fold. un Porcher, a Hogberd. une Etable - à - pourceaux, a Hogsty. un Licou, a Halter. une Bride, a Bridle. une Selle, a Saddle. a Pack-saddle. un Bât, une Souricière, a Mouse-trap.

Des Oifeaux, Of Birds. un Oiseau, a Bird, or Fowl. Aigle, m. & f. an Eagle. un Aiglon, an Eaglet. un Phénix, a Phenix. un Faucon, a Hawk, or Falcon. une Bufe, a Buzzard. un Corbeau, a Raven. une Corneille, a Crow. a Crane. une Grue, un Coucou, a Cuckow. une Poule, a Hen. une Poule qui couve, a Broodhen. un Poulet, a Chicken. une Poularde. a Pullet. un Coq-d'inde, a Turkey, or Turkey-cock. une Poule-d'inde, a Turkey-ben. un Dindon, a young Turkey, neau, or Turkeypout une Oie, a Gooje. un Oison, a Gosling, or young Goose. un Hibou,

une Oie-sauvage, a wild Goose, un Jar, a Gander. un Canard, a Drake. une Cane, a Duck. une Cercelle, a Tealun Cigne, a Swan. a Cygnet. un Jeune Cigne, un Plongeon, a Ducker. un Pigeonneau, a young Pigeon. une Colombe, a Dove. une Tourterelle, a Turtle-dove. un Pigeon-ramier, a Ring dove. un Milan, a Kite. un Vaneau, a Lapwing. une Perdrix, a Partridge, un Perdreau a young Partridge a Pheafant. un Faisan, un Faifandeau, a young Phea fant! une Becasse, a Woodcock une Gélinote, a Woodhen . a Snipe une Bécassine, une Caille, a Quaile a Lark une Alouette, a Thrush. une Grive, a Blackbird un Merle, a Nightingale un Rossignol, un Moineau, a Sparrow a Parrot un Perroquet, Pie, or Magpie une Pie, un Serin-de-canarie, a Cana ry Bird a Linnet une Linote, un Hochequeue, a Wagtail a Wren un Roitelet, un Chardoneret, a Goldfinch a Chaffinch un Pinson, un Rougequeue, a Bulfinch un Gorgerouge, a Robin-red

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un Pleuvier,

un Choucas,

un Chat-huant, a So	breechowl.
ine Chouette,	a Chough.
un Vautour,	a Vulture.
un Butor,	a Bittern.
	an Ostrich.
un Héron,	a Hern.
un Martin-pêcheur	, a King's
	Fisher.
un Etourneau,	a Sterling.
un Sansonet,	
une Cigogne,	a Stork.
une Chauvesouris,	a Bat.
	a Swallow. a Wing.
une Aile,	the Tail-
la Queue,	a Feather.
une Plume, un Tuïau,	a Quill
	the Down.
le Croupion,	the Rump.
un Ergot, a Spur (of a	
la Crête-de-coq, aC	ock's-comb
le Bec,	the Bill.
une Grife,	a Claw.
le Jabot,	the Crop.
un Oeuf.	an Egg.
la Coque-d'un-œuf	, an Egg-
	shell.
un Nid,	a Nest.
une Volière,	in Aviary.
un Oiseleur,	a Fowler.
un Colombier, al	Dove house,
un Pigeonnier,	or Pigeon-
	bouse.
du Glu,	Birdlime.

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Infectes, I	n/ects.
un Reptile, a creej	ping Thing,
4	or Reptile.
un Serpent, a Serpe une Hydre,	nt, or Snake.
un Serpent d'eau,	a Water-
une Couleuvre,	fnake. an Adder.
un Limaçon,	a Snail.
un Ver,	a Worm.

un Ver à soie,	a filk Worm.
une ligne.	a Moth
un Petit Ver d	e fromage. a
	Maggot
une Araignée,	a Spider.
une Fourmi,	an Ant.
une Cigale, une	Sauterèle, a
une Olgaic, une	Grass-hopper.
une Grenouille,	Grajs-Dopper.
une Cremounie,	()
un Crapaut,	a Toad.
une Chenille,	a Caterpillar.
un Grillon,	a Cricket.
un Pou,	a Louse.
des Poux, m.	Lice.
une Lende,	a Nit.
une Puce,	a Flea.
une Punaise,	a Bug.
un Haneton,	a May-bug.
une Mouche,	a Fly.
un Papillon,	a Butterfly.
un Papillon, un Escarbot,	a Beetle.
un Moucheron	, un Cousin,
	a Gnat.
une Sangsue,	a Leech.
une Guépe,	a Walt.
une Mouche-à-m	nel.)
une Abeille,	? a Bee.
un Aiguillon,	the Sting.
une Ruche,	a Bee-bive.
du Miel,	Honey.
de la Cire,	Wax.
un Essaim,	a Swarm.
wir Dilaini,	a Swarm.

Des Poissons, Of Fisbes. un Poisson, a Fish. a W bale. une Baleine, un Barbeau, a Barbel. un Brochet, a Pike. un Carrelet, a Flounder. une Truite, a Trout. une Ecrevisse, a Crawfish. une Ecrevisse de mer, a Lobster. une Morue, a Stockfish, or Codfist.

Argent, m.

Cuivre,

Silver.

Iron.

Steel.

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Copper, or

un Harang, an Herring. un Harang foret, ared Herring. une Anguille, an Eel. une Raie, a Thornback. un Congre, a Conger. une Plie, a Plaice. un Anchois, an Anchovie. a Whiting. un Merlan, un Rouget, a Roach. un Eturgeon, a Sturgeon. a Sprat. une Melette, un Veau-marin, a Sea-calf. une Alose, a Shad. une Chevrette, a Shrimp. un Maquereau, a Mackarel. a Porpoise. un Marsouin, une Huître, an Oyster. des Moules, f. Muscles. un Limaçon-de-mer, a Cockle. a Tortoise. une Tortue, le Museau-d'un-poisson, the Snout of a Fish. les Ouïes, f. the Gills. les Nageoires, f. the Fins. les Ecailles, f. the Scales. une Coquille, une Ecaille, the Shell. une Ecaille d'huître, an Oyster (bell. les Arêtes, f. . the Bones. le Frai, les Oeufs de Poisson, the Spawn. Fishing. la Pêche, a Fisher. un Pêcheur, un Filet, a Net. une Ligne, a Line. une Canne, an Angleune Verge de Pêred. cheur, J a Hook. un Hameçon, un Apas, une Amorce, a Bait. Métaux & Minéraux,

Airain, m. Brass. Léton, Laiton, m. yellow Brass. le Fer, ľ Acier, m. Etain, m. Tin, or Pewter. Fer blanc, Tin, or Iron tinn'd over. du Plomb, Lead. de l' Argent-vif, Quicksilver, du Mercure, for Mercury. du Soufre, Brimstome, Suldu Vitriol, Vitriol. un Aimant, a Loadstone. de l' Amidon, Starch. White Lead. de la Céruse, une Ardoise, a Slate. un Caillou, a Flint. un Rocher, une Roche, a Rock. une Pierre, a Stone. une Pierre à feu, a Fire-stone. Pierre de taille, Free stone. une Pierre de touche, a Touch-Itone. une Pierre ponce, a Pumice-stone une Pierre précieuse, a precious Stone. une Emeraude, an Emerald. du Marbre, Marble. Pitch. de la Poix, Rofin. Poix-résine, f. du Goderon, Pitch and Tar. de la Térébentine, Turpentine. Balm. du Baume, Frankincenfe. de l'Encens, Wax. de la Cire, Tallow. du Suif, De la Campagne, & de l'Agriculture,

Of the Country, and Husbandry.

un Village, un Bourg, a Vil

Metals and Minerals. l' Or, m. Gold.

	110HOH WIN
er.	un Hameau, a Hamlet.
or	une Métairie, a Farm.
fs.	une Grange, a Barn.
ſs.	Aire-d'une-Grange, f. a
n.	Barn-floor.
el.	un Grenier, a Granary, or
er.	Corn-loft.
un	a Fruiterie, a Fruit-loft, or
er.	Apple - loft.
ad.	Etables-pour-les-Bestiaux, f.
er,	Stables for Cattle.
ry.	Ecuries, f. Stables (for Horses.)
ul-	une Montagne, a Hill, or
ur.	Mountain.
iol.	un Côteau, une Coline, a lit-
one.	tle Hill.
cb.	une Valée, un Valon, m. a Val-
ead.	ley, or Dale.
ate.	& Sommet, le haut d'une
int.	Montagne, the Top of a
ock.	Hill.
one.	un Fossé, a Ditch.
one.	une Caverne, a Den.
one.	del' Argile, Clay.
ucb-	du Sable, Sand.
one.	Terre sabloneuse, Sandy-
tone	Ground.
pre-	du Gravier, du gros Sable,
one.	Gravel.
ald.	dela Craie, Chalk.
rble.	du Bois, a Wood.
itch.	un Bosquet, un Bocage, a
osin.	Grove.
Tar.	un Arbre, a Tree.
tine.	m Arbrisseau, a Sbrub.
alm.	un Buisson, a Bush.
ense.	une Haie, a Hedge.
Vax.	h Terre, the Ground, or
low.	Terrolch and Land.
1'A-	Terre labourable, arable Land.
13	un Camp, a Field.
ndry.	un Raion, a Furrow.
Vil	un Sillon, a Ridge.
lage.	un Guéret, a Fallow-ground.
4197	

un Prè, une Prairie, a Meadow. un Clos, un Enclos, a Close. une Clôture, an Inclosure. du Gazon, Turf. de l'Herbe, Grass. du Foin, Hay. un Rateau; . a Rake. une Charrue, a Plough. Manche-de-Charrue, m. the Plough-bandle. le Soc de la Charrue, the Ploug-[bare.

loug, le the Toke. un Aiguillon, a Goad. une Herse, a Harrow. un Hoïau, a Mattok. une Pioche, une Houe, a Pickune Bêche, a Spade. un Sarcloir, a Weeding-book. une Faucille, a Reaping-book. une Faux, a Sythe. un Van, a Fan. Crible, un a Sieve. du Fumier, Dung. un Fumier, a Dunghill. Semence, the Seed. du Blè, Corn. Blè en herbe, Standing Blès qui ne sont Corn. pas coupés, J les Légumes, Pulse. du Froment, Wheat. du Sègle, . Rye. de l' Orge, m. Barley. de l' Avoine, f. Oats. de l' Yvroie, f. Tares. une Fève, a Bean. des Pois, m. Peale. la Gousse, the Husk. l' Ecosse, f. the Shell, or Cod. un Epi, an Ear. Paille, the Straw.

le

the Stubble. Caume, Tuïau, le Chalumeau, the Blade. a Sheaf. une Gerbe, un Monceau-de-gerbes, a Shock of Sheaves Moisson, . the Harveft. une Vigne, a Vine-yard. un Vignoble, une Vigne, a Vine. a Grape. un Raisin, a Vintage. les Vendanges, a Cart. une Charette, a Waggon. un Chariot, a W beel. une Roue, the Axle-tree. un Effieu, the Spokes. les Rais, m. a Whip. un Fouet, Païsan, a Countryman, or Peasant. un Laboureur, a Plowman, or Husbandman. un Fermier, a Farmer. un Tenancier, un Rentier, a Tenant. a Sower. Semeur, un a Reaper. Moissonneur, un Bateur - en - Grange, a Thrasher. a Mower. un Faucheur, a Carter. un Chartier, Vendangeur, a Grape-gatberer. a Weeder. Sarcleur, 2173 a Garden. lardin, un Jardin-potager, a Kitchengarden. Jardin-à-fleurs, aFlowergarden. un Parterre, an Orchard. un Verger, une Allee, a Walk, or Alley un Carreau-de-jardin, a Bed in a Garden.

un Tapis-verd, ? a Grass. un Boulingrin, Plot. un Cabinet, a Summer-bouse. un Cabinet de ver-) san Ar. dure, une Salle verte, bor. un Berceau, a Bower. un Jet-d'eau, a Water-spout. un Apui, a Prop. une Serpe, a Pruning-hook. un lardinier, a Gardener. les Herbages, m. Herbs. Tige, the Stalk, or Blade. la les Feuilles, f. the Leaves la Racine, the Root. un Navet, a Turnip. de la Béte, Beets. dela Béterave, red Beets. des Panais, m. Parsnips. une Rave, a Radilb. un Raifort, Horse-radish. des Epinards, m. Spinage des Choux, m. Coleworts. des Choux cabus, a Cabbage. leunes choux, de Sprouts. des Choux-fleurs, Colliflowers une Asperge,. Asparagus. dela Laitue, Lettice. la Chicorée, Succory, or En dive

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du Perfil, Parfley du Pourpié. Pur lain du Cresson, Cresses Sorrel de l'Ozeille, f. Garlick de l' Ail, m. a Leek un Porreau, Fennel du Fenouil, Marjoram de la Marjolaine, Chervil du Cerfeuil, Lavander la Lavande, un Concombre, a Cucumber a Goura une Citrouille, a Pumkin une Courge,

del Absinte, f. Wormwood. une Ortie,
dela Fougère,
dela Ciguë,
un Chardon,
une Fleur,
a Flower. un Rosier, a Rose-tree, a Bush. du Romarin, Rosemary. un Gratecu, a wild Rose. Hiacinte, Hyacinth-flower, Jacinte, or Crowfoot. une Narcisse, Narcissus, or white Daffodil, or Primrofe. la Passe-velours, the Vel-P Amarante, f. Just flower.
R Anemone, f. the Windflower. a Pink. un Oeillet, une Giroflée, a Gilliflower. the Lilly. le Lis. un Muguet, a yellow Lilly. une Marguerite, a Daisie. un Pavot. a Poppy. un Souci, a Marigold. Pansey. une Penfée. un Pié-d'Alouette, Lark beel.

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Fruits, & Arbres, Fruits , and Fruit Trees. un Arbre, a Tree. un Arbrisseau, a Sbrub. un Espalier, a Wall-tree. du Fruit meur, ripe Fruit. une Pomme, an Apple. un Pommier, an Apple-tree. une Reinette, a Pippin. me Poire, a Pear-tree.

un Poirier, a Pear-tree.

Cherry. une Cerise, a Cherry. der Bigarreaux, m. hard Cherries. un Cerisier, a Cherry tree. a Plumb.

un Prunier, a Plumb-tree. une Amande, an Almond. un Amandier, an Almondtree. un Abricot, an Apricock. un Abricotier, an Apricock-tree. une Pêche, a Peach. a Peach tree. un Pêcher, un Pavie, a Nectarin. un Figuier, un Figuier, a Fig-tree. une Chataigne, a Chefnut. un Chataigner, a Chefnut tree. une Noix, a Walnut. un Noier, a Walnut-tree. une Noisette, a Smallnut. un Noisétier, a Smallnut tree. une Aveline, a Filberd. un Coudrier, a Filberd-tree. un Casse-noisette, a Nut cracune Grenade, a Pomegranate. un Grenadier, a Pomegranate-tree. un Coing, a Quince. un Coigner, a Quince-tree. un Pin, a Pine-tree. une Pomme-de-pin, a Pineapple. a Sorb-apple. une Sorbe, un Sorbier, un Cormier, a Sorb-Apple-tree. un Neffe. a Medlar. un Neflier, a Mediar-tree. un Oranger, an Orange tree. un Citron, a Limon, or Lemmon un Citronier, a Limon-tree. un Limon, a Citron. un Limonier, a Citron tree. un Palmier, a Palm-tree. un Olivier, an Olive-tree. un Raisin, a Grape.

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un Raisin-de-corina Curthe, une Groseille rouge, J. ran. une Groseille, a Goofeberry. un Grofeiller, a Curran-tree. or Goofeberry-tree. une Fraile, a Strawberry. un Fraisier, a Strawberry plant. une Meure a Mulberry. un Meurier, a Mulberry-tree. un Gland, an Acorn. un Chêne, an Oak. la Faine, Beech-maft. un Hêtre, a Beech-tree. des Grains, des Baies, m. Berries. un Laurier, a Bay-tree, a Laurel. du Lierre. Ivy. an Elder-tree. un Sureau.

Arbres qui ne portent point de Fruit,

Trees not bearing Fruit.

un Cèdre, a Ceder-Tree. un Sapin, a Fir-tree. un Saule, a Willow, or Willow-tree. un Sycomore, a Sycomoretree. un Tremble, an Aspin-tree. un Peuplier, a Poplar-tree. a Box-tree. un Buis, un Frêne, an Alb-tree. un Ormeau, an Elm. un Liège, a Cork-tree. a Maple-tree. un Erable, un Charme , Horn - beam , or Hedge-beech. un Bouleau, a Birch-tree. du Genêt, Broom. une Bruiere, a Heath. une Epine, a Thorn, une Ronce, a Bramble.

Choses qui ont du raportaux Fruits & aux Arbres,

Things relating to Fruits and Trees.

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la Queue d'une Pomme, the Stalk of an Apple, &c.

la Peau, la Pelure, the Skin. la Chair, the Pulp, or Pap.

le Trognon, the Core. la Graine, le Pepin, the Seed.

la Coque, la Coquille, the

le Noïau, the Kernel.

l' Amande, d'u-) the Stone of ne Cerife, d'u- a Cherry, ne Pêche, &c. J Peach, &c.

le Pepin-de-Raisin, the Stone of Grapes.

l' Ecorce-de-Grenade, f. the
Shell or Rind of a Pomegranate
une Branche

une Branche, a Branch une Fueille, a Leaf un Rameau, a Bough with

Legvet le Tronc - d'un - Arbre, Th Trunk of a Tru

la Racine, the Root une Ecorce, the Bark, o

un Jet,
un Rejeton, a young Sprig

une Verge, une Houssine.

une Grèfe, a Graf une Fleur, a Blosson

un Bouton, a Bu

		Lichicii
ı	Un Voyage, A	Journey.
	le Grand-chemin, t	be Highway.
	la Route, un Chemin écarté	the Road.
	un Chemin écarté	, a Byway.
	un Sentier,	a Path.
	une Ornière, a Trac	t of a Wheel.
	la Roue la Rour	
	la Fange,	be, the Dirt.
	un Bourbier,	a Mire.
	h Poussière,	the Dust.
	une Monture, a B	east for the
4	M12	Saddle.
	une Selle,	a Saddle.
be	une Sangle,	the Girths.
ll.	la Croupière, th	e Crouper,
d.	T. C.	or Crooper.
of	les Etriers, m. t	be Stirrups.
y ,	la Bride, le Mords,	the Bridle.
110	h Gourmette,	the Bit.
es.	un Chariot,	a Curb. Waggon,
Le	une Charette,	or Cart.
18-	un Carosse,	
te.	un Fiacre	a Coach.
b.	un Caroffe de L	a Hackney-
af	louage.	Coacb.
itt) .
jes.	un Carosse de voi-	Stage-
Tb	ture.	Could.
786	b Diligence, t	be Flying-
oot	AND COLUMN BOOK AND A COLUMN B	Lanch
ind	in Caroffe coupé	, a Chariot.
lina bool	me Caleche.	a Calash.
rig	Flèche,	the Coach-
cker	mon du Ou	beam.
	rosse,	
wil	me Harelleria f	a Wheel.
raf	11016	laras bankan
[on	" Valet-d'Ecurie,	the Holt
Bu	a medile,	ler.
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L'Eau, T	be Water.
la Mer,	the Sea.
une Onde,	a Wave.
une Vague,	a Billow.
une Source,	a Spring.
une Goute - d'I	
kla-75	Water.
un Etang,	a Pool.
un Tournant,	
STEPLE I	Whirlpool.
une Rivière,	a River.
un Fleuve,	a great River.
	Brook, or Ri-
	vulet.
le Rivage,	the Shoar.
un Marais,	a Marsh or
un Marécage,	
un Etang,] a	Pond, or Fish-
un Vivier,	pond.
un Bateau,	a Boat.
une Chaloupe,	a great Boat.
un Bac,	a Ferry-boat.
un Navire,	a Ship, or
un Vaisseau,	Veffel.
un Vaisseau ma	the second of th
man and a fr	ebant-man.
	Strate Colons

Poids, & Mesures, Weights, and Measures.

un Poids. a Weight. une Livre, a Pound. un Quintal, ou Cent livres pefant, a bundred Weight. Chopine, f. Half a Pint French. Deux quartes, a Pottle. Quatre quartes, a Gallon. un Barril, a Ferkin. a Gallon. une Barrique, a Hogsbead. une Pipe, a Pipe, or Butt. un Tonneau. a Tun. Bb 2

Trois.

Quatre,

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un Picotin	a Peck.
un Boisseau,	a Busbel.
un. Minot,	two Bushels.
un Pouce,	an Inch.
un Piè,	a Foot.
une Verge,	a Tard.
une Aune,	an Ell.
une Perche, a P	erch, or Pole.
un Pas,	a Pace.
un Stade,	a Furlong.
un Arpent, a	French Acre.
une Lieue,	a League.

Monoie, Argent.
Coin, Money.

un Liard, un Fardin, a Farthing. un Sol, or Sou, a Penny. un Demi-fol, m. a Halfpenny. Quatre fols, a Groat. Six fols a Sixpence. un Chelin, a Shilling. un Ecu, a Crown. un Demi-Ecu, Half a Trente Sous, Crown. une Livre-ster-) a Pound Sterling, ling, or a une Pièce. une Guinée. a Guinea. Demi-guinée, f. Half a Guiun Jacobus, a Jacobus, or a broad Piece. une Piastre, a Cob. un Louis-d'Or, a French Pi (tol, or Lewis d'Or.

Nombres, Nombre Cardinal.

The Numbers, a Cardinal
Number.

Un, Deux, 2. Two.

Cinq,	5.	Fiv
Six,	6.	Sis
Sept.	7.	Seven
Huit.	8.	Eigh
Neuf.	. 9.	Nine
Dix,	10.	Ten
Onze,	11.	Eleven
Douce.	12.	Twelve
Treize,	13.	Thirteen
Quatorze,	14.	Fourteen
Quinze,	15.	Fifteen.
Seize,	16.	Sixteen
Dix-sept,	17.	Seventeen
Dix huit,	18.	Eighteen
Dix-neuf,	19.	Nineteen
Vingt,	20.	Twenty
Vingt & un	IM a	Twenty one
Vingt-deux	,	Twenty two
Vingt-trois,	&c. 7	wenty three
Trente,	30.	Thirty
Quarante.	10.	Forty
Cinquante,	50.	Fifty
soixante,		Sixty, &c
Soixante &	dix, S	seventy, &c
Quatre-ving	gts, 1	Eighty, &c
Quatre-ving	ts-dix	, Ninety
		&0
Cent,	1 453	a Hundred
Six-vingts,		Sixscor
Deux cens,	Tu	00 Hundred
Cinq cens,	Fir	ve Hundred
Mille,	000.	a Thousand
Un Million	,	a Million

Three.

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Nombre Ordinal.

An Ordinal Number.

One. Second, ou Deuxième, 2d, Second Two.

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les Figures, f.

Bb 3

Theighman ad . Thind	. Plan - Plan
	Bleu, m. Blue.
Quatrième, 4th, Fourth	The state of the s
Cinquième, 5th, Fifth.	
Sixième, 6th, Sixth.	
Septième, 7th, Seventh.	Couleur de feuille-morte,
Huitième, 8th, Eighth.	Fillamot.
Neuvième, otb, Ninth.	Incarnat, m. Carnation.
Dixième, 10th, Tenth.	Isabelle, f. Isabella.
Onzième . 11th . Eleventh.	Gris-de-lin . m. Greesdeline.
Douzième, 12th, Twelfth.	
Treizième, 13th, Thirteenth.	The same of the sa
Quatorzième, 14th, Fourteenth.	Divertissemens, Jeux.
Quinzième, 15th, Fifteenth.	1 - 1 - 1
Seizième, 16th, Sixteenth	Diversions, Play, or Gaming.
Dix-septième, Seventeentb.	
Dix-huitieme, Eighteenth.	la Paume, Tennis,
Dix-neuvième, Nineteenth.	la Boule, Bowles.
Vingtième Transist	les Quilles , f. Ninepins.
Vingtième, Twentieth.	
Vingt & unième, Twenty	les Pièces des Echecs, f. the
first, &c.	
Trentième, 30th, Thintieth.	The state of the s
Quarantième, 40th, Fortieth.	01-1-0
Cinquantième, 50th, Fiftieth.	le Roi, the King.
Une fois, Once.	la Dame, the Queen.
Deux fois, Twice.	une Tour, a Rook.
Trois fois, Thrice, or three	un rou, a bijbop.
Times.	un Chevalier, a Knight.
Quatre fois, Four times, &c.	un Echiquier, a Chessboard.
Premiérement, First, or in	les Dames, f. Draughts.
En premier > the first	un Damier, a Draught-Board.
En premier the first Place.	une Dame, a King (at
Secondement, Secondly:	Draughts.)
Troisièmement, Thirdly.	un Pion, a Man.
Quatriemement, Fourthly.	les Dez, m. Dice.
Cinquièmement Fifthe Co.	un Dez, a Die.
Cinquièmement, Fiftbly, &c.	le Cornet, the Die-box.
	le Trictrac, Trick-tack.
Couleurs, Colours.	Toutes-tables, Back-gammon.
Colours.	lou de hazard Chance blan
Blanc, m. White.	Jeu de hazard, Chance-play.
Noir m. White.	un Jeu de Cartes, a Pack of

Black.

Gneen.

Red.

le Roi,	the King.	un Clavessin,
la Dame,	the Queen,	une Epinette,
le Valet,	the Knave.	un Violon, a Vi
l' As, m	the Ace.	Signal Signal
le Dix,	the Ten.	une Viole,
	be Nine, &c.	un Hauthois,
le Cœur,	Hearts.	une Cornemuse,
le Carreau,	Diamonds.	and Cornellate,
le Trèfle,	Clubs.	A taking Till I a say
le Dique	the state of the s	Termes de
le Pique,	Spades.	1 - 100 14 10 44 4 5 4 12 12 1
le Piquet,	Picket.	Terms of I
l' Ombre, m.	Omber.	F-differentiate the
la Bassette,	Baffet.	un Soldat,
des Jetons, m.	Counters.	un Homme de
l' Oie, f.	the Goo-	guerre,
le Jeu de l'Oi	e, [e.	un Officier.
Pair ou non pa		un Lieutenant-
+ has on hon be	odd.	Général,
wm Wolant		un Major-Généra
un Volant,	a Shittlecock.	un Major-Genera
un Batoir,	a Battledore.	The last live 10 A
un Sabot,	a Top.	un Brigadier-d'A
une Toupie,	a Gig.	gadier
un Fouet,	a Lash.	un Maréchal-de
un Balon,	a Football.	Fi.
- // (A) (A) (A)	The state of the s	un Commissaire,
	12 (1 21)	Torist or Vine
Exercices.	Exercises.	le Grand Maître
2. 10. 0	1 2 2 2 3	rie, the M
la Danse,	Dancing.	19 20 1 19 12 C. 112
la Promenade,	Walking.	un Aide-de-Camp
IA L'ASSA	The state of the s	

Saut, Leaping. Courfe; the Race. Course à Cheval, Horseracing la Chasse, Hunting. Chaffe aux Oiseaux, Fowling. la Pêche, Fishing. Nage, la Swimming. Art de faire des-Armes, m. Fencing. Escrime, f. Manège, Riding the great Horle: le Chant, Singing.

un Clavessin, a Harpsicord. une Epinette, a Spinet. un Violon, a Violin, or Fidune Viole, a Viol. Hauthois, a Hoboy. une Cornemuse, a Bagpipe.

Termes de Guerre.

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Quarter-Master.

. & Foot Sol-

a Soldier.

Terms of War.

guerre, Officier, an Officer. un Lieutenant- a Lieutenant-Général, m Major-Général, a Major-General. in Brigadier-d'Armée, a Brigadier of an Army. in Maréchal - de - Camp, a Field Mar bal. in Commissaire, a Muster-Malter. e Grand Maître de l'Artillerie, the Master of the Ordonance. un Aide-de-Camp, an Aidde-Camp. un Colonel de Cavalerie, Maître de Camp, a Colonel of Horfe. un Aide-Major, an Adjuun Cornette de Cavalerie, a Cornet of Horfe. a Guidon. un Guidon, un Maréchal - de - logis,

un Fantaffin,

un Pieton,

an Cavalier, a Trooper, or Horseman. un Dragon, a Dragon. un Garde - du - corps, a Lifeguard-man. un Piquier, a Pikeman. un Factionaire, a private Sentinel. un Chef-de-file, a File-leader. un Goujat, a Soldier's - boy. an Archer, an Archer. un Arbaletrier, a Crossbowun Frondeur, a Slinger. un Roi-d'Armes, a King at Arms. un Poursuivant - d'Armes, a Pursevant at Arms. an Herald. un Héraut, un Trompette, a Trumpeter. un Timbalier, a Kettle Drumun Tambour, a Drunimer. an Mineur, a Miner. un Matelot, a Seaman. un Vice-Amiral, a Vice-Admiral. un Contre-Amiral, a Rear-Admiral. l' Avant-garde, f. the Vanguarde. le Corps-de-Bataille, le Grosde-l'Armée, the main Body. l' Arrière-garde, f. the Rear-Guard, or the Rear. le Corps-de-Reserve. a Body of Referve. un Camp-volant, a flying Camp, or flying Army. les Enfans perdus, the Perdues, or forlorn Hope. la Cavalerie, the Horse.

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une Compagnie d'Infanterie, a Company of Foot. Drapeau, the Colours. le Bagage, the Baggage, or un Espion, Carriages. un Vivandier, a Sutler. Provisions, f. Munitions-de-Bouche, f. Provisions. Municions de guerre, Ammunitions. une Flote, a Fleet. une Escadre de Vaisseaux de guerre, a Squadron of Men of War. un Vaisseau, a Ship. un Vaisseau de guerre, a Man of War. un Brulot, a Firesbip. une Galiote - à - Bombes, a Bomb-Vessel, or Bomb-Ketch. Armes ofentives, Offensive Arms. Armes défensives , Defensive un Mousqueton, a Blunderun Fusil, a Hand-Gun, or a Fusee. une Pièce d'Artillerie, a Piece of Ordonnance. une Couleuvrine, a Culverine. un Canon-de-Fonte, a Brass Gun. la Bouche d'un Canon, the Mouth of a Gun. la Culasse d'un Canon, the Breech of a Gun. l' Afut d'un Canon, m. the

Carriage of a Gun.

Bb 4

l' Infanterie, f. the Foot,

une Compagnie de Cavalerie,

a Troop of Horle,

un Coup-de-Canon, a Canon Shot. une Bombe, a Bomb, or a Shell. une Grenade, a Grenade, or Fireball. un Mortier, a Mortar, un Boulet-de-canon, a Canonball. une Bale, a Bullet (for a Musket or Piftol.

Poudre-à-canon, f. Gunpowder. une Mêche, a Match. un Dard, un Trait, a Dart. une Lance, a Launce, a Spear. une Fronde, a Sling. un Arc, a Bow. une Arbalette, a Crossbow. an Arrow. une Fleche, a Quiver. un Carquois, Hache-d'Armes, f. a battle Ax. une Epée, a Sword. la Poignée, the Handle. la Garde, the Hilt. le Pommeau, the Pummel. la Plaque, the Shell. the Blade. la Lame, la Poince, the Point. le Fourreau, the Scabbard. te Crochet, the Hook. the Chape. le Bout, a Hanger. un Coutelas. un Poignard, a Dagger. ?' Armure, f. Armour. un Casque, a Headpiece. a Helmet. un Heaume. un Morion, a Murrian. un Gorgerin , un Hausse-cou. a Gorget, or Neckpiece. une Cuirasse, a Cuirass, or Armour for Back and Breast.

une Cote-de-mailles, Jaquede-mailles, f. a Coat, or Jacket of Mail.

une Cote d'Armes, a Coat of
Arms.

un Cuissard, Armour for the
Thigh.

les Genouillères, f. Pully-pieces for the Knees.

un Ecu, un Bouclier, a Shield,
or Buckler.

une Guérite, a Centry-box.

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Termes de Fortification.

Termes of Fortification.

une Ville, ou une Place de guerre, a fortified Town, or Place. un Fort, a Fort. - a little Fort. un Fortin, a Caltle. un Château, tes Murailles, f. the Walls. un Rampart, the Rampart.
une Tour, a Tower. un Donjon, a Dungeon. un Cavalier, a Cavalier. a Portbole. une Embrasure, la Courtine, the Curtain. une Fausse-braie, a False-bray. a Gate. une Porte, une Sarrazine, une Herse, a Portcullis. Echauguete, f. a watch Tower. une Poterne, a Postern. un Pont-levis, a Drawbridge. les Dehors, m. the Outworks. une Demi-lune, a Halfmoon.

rdieffe, une Corne, un Ouvragea cor- > 4 Hornne, J work. un Ouvrage - à - Couronne, a Crown-work. un Fossé, a Ditch. une Escarpe, the Scarp. une Contrescarpe, the Counter-Scarp. a Slope. un Talus, un Chemin couvert, a covered Way. le Glacis, the Glacis. les Fraises, f. Frailes. un Blocus, a Blockade. the Trenches. a Tranchée, Lignes de Communication, f. Lines of Communication. Lignes de Circonvallation, f. Lines of Circonvallation.

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Autres Termes de Guerre,

Other Terms of War.

Lever des Troupes, ou Faire des Soldats, to raise Men. Enrôler un Soldat, to list a Soldier. Senrôler, to list onesself. A Paie, ou la Solde des Soldats, Soldiers Pay. Faire la revue d'u-) to Muster ne armée, san Army. Passer une Armée en bataille, to draw up an Army in Order of Battle. A Marche d'une Armée, the March of an Army.

une Contremarche, a Counterun Defile, a Defile, or narrow Passage. Camper, to Incomp. Enlever un Quartier, to beat up one's Quarter. un Combat, a Fight. un Combat Naval, a Seafight. une Bataille rangée, a pitch'é Battle. une Escarmouche, a Skirmish. Sonner la Charge, to found a Charge. Mettre l'Ennemi en déroute, to rout the Enemy. Défaire les Ennemis, to defeat the Enemy. Gagner la Bataille, to win the Battle. Perdre la Bataille, to lose the Battle, or the Day. un Grand Carnage, une grande Tuerie ou Boucherie, a great Slaughter. Se rendre, to yield. Demander quartier, to cry Quarter, Passer au fil de l'hipée, to put to the Sword. Affièger une Place, ou y mettre le Siège, to besiege a Place,. or to lay Siege to it. les Affiègeans, the Bestegers. les Affièges, the Besteged. Faire une Sortie, to make a Salty. Batre une Place, to batter, or canonade a Place. Atacher le Mineur, te set on the Miner. Contreminer, to counterengrammine. Bb 5 Donner

Donner l'Escalade, to scale a la Hardiesse, Boldness, Town. un Assant, an Assault, or Storming of a Place. Donner l'Affaut à une Ville, to give an Affault to a Town, or to storm a Town. Batre la Chamade, to beat a Parley. Capituler, to capitulate. Rendre la Ville, to furrender, or yield the Town. la Reddition d'une Place, the Surrender of a Place. Mettre Garnison dans une Ville, to garrifon a Town, or put a Garrison into it. Lieutenant de the Deputy-Roi, Governor, or Commandant.

Des Vertus & des Vices,

Of Virtues and Vices.

Vertu morale, a moral Virtue. une Vertu Chrétienne, a Christian Virtue. la Force, Fortitude. la Foi, Faith. Hope. Espérance, f. Charity. Charité, Tempérance, Temperance. Goodness. la Bonte, Piete, Piety or Goodness. Modestie, la Pudeur, Modesty. Timidité, Bashfulness. la Timidit la Honte, l' Economie, f. Thriftiness. Bb 5

la Vérité, 100 Truth. l' Amitié, f. Friendsbip. la Paix, la Sagesse, Peace. Wisdom. la Pitié, la Compassion, Pity la Débonnaireté, Meekneli, la Reconnoissance, Thankful ness, or Gratitude, la Fidélité. Fait bfulness la Haine; Hatred l' Honêteté, f. Honefty. la Lâcheté, la Poltronerie Cowardia le Desespoir, De pair la Finesse, Craft, or Cun la Rufe, ning la Tromperie, Deceit, of la Fraude, Fraud la Friponerie, Knavery la Gourmandise, Gluttony l' Yvrognerie, f. Drunken le Luxe, Luxury, or Superfluity la Luxure, Lechery, or Lafa viou nes la Lasciveté, Wantonness la Convoitife, l'Impudicité, Lui la Fierté, l'Orgueil, m. Prid a Lie le Mensonge, le Babil, le Caquet, Ba la Prodigalité, Lavishnes Covetou ne l' Avarice, f. Rashnes la Témérité, Slote la Paresse, Idlenel l'Oisiveté, f. Humeur-volage, f. Fich l' Opiniatreté, f. Stubbon

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Obstination, f. Obstinacy. 1 Ingratitude, f. Untbankfulness. Infamie, f. la Méchanceté, une Méchante action, Villany. Ungodline/s. Impiété, f. Murder. Meurtre, Homicide, m. Manslaugbter. Theft. Larcin . Rebellion. Revolte, Cruelty. Cruauté,

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The Nouns I have omited in this Vocabulary, are nost of them to be found a the foregoing List of Vords the same in Englished in French. This I have one to avoid needless Recuitions, and to make this locabulary the shorter.

Personnes vicieuses.

Vicious Persons.

Fripon,

Bélître,

a Knave.

a Rajcal.

Scélérat, a Rake - bell, or Villain.
Débauché, a Rake, or Debauchee.
Trompeur, a Cheat.
Fourbe, a Sharper.
Breteur, a Bully.
Voleur, a Thief.

Coquin, a Rogue.

Pendart, a Newgate-bird.

un Filou, a Pick-Poket.
un Coupeur-de-bourse, a
Cut-purse.
un Maquereau, a Pimp, or
Pander.
une Maquerelle, a Bawd.
une Putain, une Garce, une
Prostituée, a Whore,
or Prostitute.
une Garce, une Fille de joie, a
Wench, a Crack, a Woman
of the Town, or a Miss.
un Sorcier, a Wizard, or Sorcerer.
une Sorcière, a Witch, or Sorceress.

Principaux Oficiers & Domestiques apartenant au Roi d'Angleterre.

Principal Officers and Servants of the Housbold belonging to the King of England.

la Table Verte, ou les Requêtes de l'hôtel, the Board of Green-Cloth.

le Grand-maître de la Maison, du Roi, the Lord Steward of the King's Houshold.

Trésorier de la Maison, the Treasurer, or Cofferer of the Housbold.

Comptrolleur de la Maison, the Controller of the Houshold. Maître-d'Hôtel du Roi, the Master of the King's Hous-

Clerc de la Table Verte ou Commis des Requêtes de l'Hôtel, a Clerk of the Green Cloth.

Maî

Martre-Clerc Comptrolleur. the first Clerk Controller. Clerc de la Grande Boulangerie, the Clerk of the great Bake bouse. Chef de la Panéterie ou du Gobelet, the Gentleman of the Pantry. Aide de la Panéterie, the Teoman of the Pantry. Chef de la Cave, de l'Echansonerie ou du Gobelet, the Serjeant of the Cellar. Gentilhomme de la Cave, the Gentleman of the Cellar. Aide de la Cave, the Teoman of the Cettar.

Chef de la grande Dépenfe, the Gentleman of the great Buttery. Clerc ou Comptrolleur de l'ofice des Epices, a Clerk of the Spicery. Chef de l'ofice de la Bougie, ou des Chandelles, the Serjeant of the Chandlery. Mastre Confisseur, ou Oficier du Gobelet, the Teoman of the Confectionary. Garçon Confisseur, à Groom of the Confectionary. Garde-Vaisselle, the Gentleman of the Ewry. Aide du Garde-Vaisselle, the Teoman of the Ewry. Garçon du Garde - Vaisselle, the Groom of the Every. Premier Comptrolleur Clerc de Cuisine ou d'Ofice, the chief Clerk of the Kitchen. Mastre Queux, Mastre Cuisinier, ou premier Ecuïer de

Cuisine, the Master Cook.
Ecuier de la Bouche, the Inman of the Mouth.
Ecuier de Cuisine, Cuisinier, the Teoman of the Kitchen.
Garçon cuisinier, à Groom of the Kitchen.
Chef du Garde-manger, the Serjeant of the Larder.
Comptrolleur de l'Ofice de la Volaille, the Clerk of the Poultry.

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Comptrolleur de la Pâtisserie, the Clerk of the Pastry. Grand-Aumônier, the Lori Almoner. Sous-Aumônier, the Sub-Almoner.

Maréchal de Logis, a Gent leman Harbinger Fourrier, a Teoman Harbinger Premier Portier, the Serjean Porter Maréchal de la Salle, the Mar Shal of the Hall Chevalier-maréchal, the Knigh Marshal Pourvoieur, a Purveyor

Grand-Chambellan, the Lor Chamberlain Vice-Chambellan, the Vice

Chamberlain
Ecurer de la Chambre de Pré
fence, Gentleman-Usher o
the Presence Chamber
Page ou Garçon de la Cham

bre de Préfence, a Page 1

the Prefence

Echanson, a Cup-beart Ecuïer-tranchant, a Carver or a Sewer

Ecuie

Gentilhomme ordinaire de la Chambre Privée du Roi, a Gentleman of the King's Privice de la Chambre Privée, a Gentleman - Usher of the Privice, a Chambre Privée, a Chambre Chambre Chambre Privée, a Chambre Privée, a Chambre Privée,

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Call

igb bal Valet de la Chambre Privée, a Groom of the Privy Chamher

Premier Gentilhomme de la Chambre du Lit du Roi, the Groom of the Stole, and first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber.

Gentilhomme de la Chambre du Lit, a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber.

Valet de la Chambre du Lit, a Groom of the Bed-Cham-

Page ou Garçon de la Chambre du Lit, a Page of the Bed Chamber, or Back stairs. Intendant de la Chambre, the Surveyor of the Chamber, and Dresser.

Valet de la grand Chambre, a Groom of the great Cham-

Portier de la grand'Chambre, the Groom-Porter. Huissier du Cabinet du Roi, the Keeper of the King's Clo-

Huissier du Cabinet des Armes, the Keeper of the Private Armory, or Gentleman of the Guns.

Geneiltemme ordinaire de la Huissier du Cabinet des Peintures, the Keeper of the King's

Huissier de la Galerie, a Gallery Keeper.

Maître des Cérémonies, the Master of the Ceremonies. Roi-d'Armes, a King at Arms. Héraut, a Herold. Poursuivant-d'Armes, a Pur-

Juivant at Arms. Intendant des Menus-Plaisirs, the Master of the Revels.

Médecins du Roi, the King's Physicians.

Apoticaires du Roi, the King's Apothecaries.

Barbiers du Roi, the King's Barbers.

Chirurgien du Roi, the King's Surgeon.

Chirurgien de la Marson, the Surgeon to the Housbold.

Garde des Joiaux, the Mafter of the Jewel House.

Messager ordinaire, a Messenger in ordinary.

Premier Peintre du Roi, the King's chief Painter.

Concierge, ou Capitaine d'une Maison Rosale, the House Keeper.

Grand Fauconier, the Mafter Falconer.

Maître des Faucons, eu des Oiseaux, the Serjeant of the

Hawks.
Fauconier, a Falconer.
Grand-maître des Eaux, &
Forêts, the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre.

of the Guns. Maître de la grand' Garde-

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robe, the Master of the great | Trésorier de l'Ordinaire & à Wardrobe. Garde-meubles, the Keeper of the Wardrobe. Valet de la Garderobe, a Groom of the Wardtobe. Garçon de la Garderobe, a Page of the moving Ward. . a. Herold.

Maître de la Garderobe, the Mafter of the Robes. Tréforier des menus Plaisirs, the Keeper of the Privy-Purle. Tréforier de la Chambre, the Treasurer of the Chamber. Comptrolleur de la Chambre, the Controller of the Cham-Intendant des Bâtimens, the Surveyor - General of the. Works. Comptrolleur des Bâtimens, the Controller of the Works. Historiographe du Roi, the King's Historiographer. Bibliothécaire, the Library Keeper. Géographe, the Geographer. Notaire - Public , the Publick Notary. Secretaire-d'Etat, a Secretary of State. form. Makere des | sucons, on des

l'Extraordinaire des Guerres; the Pay-master of bis Majesty's Forces. Secretaire du Cachet, the Clerk Garde du Petit-Sceau, the Lord Privy Seal. Grand-Ecuier, the Mafter of the Horle. Monsieur le Premier, the first Gentleman of the Horse. Ecuier, an Equerry. Page - d'Honneur, a Page of Honour. Intendant des Ecuries, the Surveyor of the Stables. Doien de la Chapelle de Sa Majesté, the Dean of bis Majesty's Chapel. Sous-Doien, the Sub-Dean. Clerc de la Chapelle, the Clark of the Closet. Chapelain, a Chaplain. Gentilhomme de la Chapelle, a Gentleman of the Chapel. Maître de la Musique, the Master of the Musick Garde des Instrumens, the Instrument Keeper. Huissier du Cabinet, the Closet Keeper. Gentilhomme Pensionaire, ou

à Bec-de-Corbin, a Gentle

man Penfiont.

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RECUEIL de Noms ADJECTIFS

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A Collection of Adjectives.

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			11.1	Fidello,
Masc. F	lem.	Mafc. 1	Fem.	Viet,
Adroit,	e, dexterous, bandy.	Court,	e, '	Short.
Aifé,	e, eafy.	Camus,	e,]	
Actif,	ve, nimble.	ou.		flat nosed.
Amer,	e, bitter.	Camard,	e, J	1-1-1-0-211-3121-31
Aigre,	four.	Courbé,	6,7	Annual Control
Aveugle,	blind.	014		crooked.
Alité,	e, hedrid.	Vouté,	6,	e Dilwitz
Afable,	courteous.	Chauve,		bald-pated.
Avaricieux	(, /e,)	Chagrin,	e,	peevisb, cross.
014	covetous.	Chiche,		niggardly.
Avare,	J	Dificile,		difficult.
Ami,	friend,	Droit,	e,	Strait.
Aucun,	e, any.	Doux,	ce,	Sweet.
Autre,	other.	Dur,	e,	bard.
Beau, B	elle, Handsom.	Defoblige	int, e,	unkind.
Bon,	ne, good.	Eveillé,	е,	brisk.
Bourru,	e, peevish.	Enemi,	е,	enemy.
Bienfait,	e, proper, comely.	Egal,	е,	equal.
Borgne,	one ey'd.	Ennuieux,	Se,	tedious.
Bégue,	Stammering.	Epais,	Se,	tbick.
boiteux,	se, lame, cripple.	Etroit,	e, n	arrow, strait.
Bollu,	e, bunch-back'd.	Estropié,	e, 1	ame, maim'd.
Bizarre,	odd.	Edenté.	е,	tootblefs.
bien-aile,	glad, or pleas'd with.	Ehanché,	е,	bip-sbot.
Bas .	se, low.	Enragé	е,	raving mad.
Bref,	ve, short.	Efronté,	е,	brazen-faced.
Badin,	e, wanton, full.	Emporté,	е,	passionate.
	of play.	Epargnant	, e,	Javing.
Brutal .	e, brutish.	Froid.	е,	cold.
Coupable,	guilty.	Faux,	Se,	false.
Chaud.	e, bot.	Feu,	е,	late.
Civil.	e cignil	Frugal,	e,	thrifty.
Commode	congressient	Fort,	8,	Strong.
Contrarian	t,e', cross.	Facile,		eafy.
Cher,	e, dear.	Foible,		weak.
				Majs.
				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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7.6			1		
Masc. Fem	March Son	Masc.	Fem.		
Franc, b	e, downrigh	Leger !		ligi	be
Fâcheux,	e, troubleson	Lourd,	e,	heavy, du	11
Fantasque,	bumour[on		7	coward	y
Fou,	e, foolists, mad	Laid,	e,	ugly, burnel	p
Fidelle,	loyal, faithful	Louche,	1. 1	Squint-ey'	d
rier, e	proud	Large,		wide brown	d.
Fin, e	, cunning	. Mauvais.	e, ?	ill , bad	
Fripon, e,	knavifo	· Mechant,		naughty	
Friand, e,	aainty mouth a	. Mince		thin	
Fainéant, e,	idle	Maire	1 2 50		l l
Gros, se	. 012	Mon	le.	foft	
Gras, se	9	ivial-alle,	e. b	ard, difficult	
Grand, e,		Titouille 9	e,	wet.	Q R
Généreux, se	generous.	Moite,		moift.	R
Gai, e,	merry.		e, :	ugly, homely,	K
Gauche,	left.	Muët,	e	dumb	Ra
Groffier, e,	clownish.	Ivial-adroit	.0.	and have	Ro
Gourmand, e,		Mal-habile	, }	awkward.	Ra
Glouton, e,	} gluttonous.	Malade,		Yick.	
Goulu, e,		Maladif.	900,	fickly	Seu
Habile,	able, skilful.	Mal henre	100 /0	unhappy	Ste
Haut, e,	bigb.	Menteur,	ſe,	lyer	Sec
Hardi, e,	Doug,	Millericord	ieux, e	, merciful	Suci
Humide,	damp.	Meur.	e.	ripe	Sim
Honête,	bonest, kind.	Meilleur.	2.	better.	
Heureux, se,	bappy.	Nuisible.		burtful	
Hautain, e,	baughty.	Nud,	e.	naked	
Honteux, Je,	Dalpful.	Necellaire.	1,26	- useful.	
Ingrat, e,	ungrateful.	Neuf.	ve,	new	
Joli, e,	pretty.	Net,	e,	clean.	
Incommode,	troublefom.	Obscur,	e ,	dark	
Importun, e,	and a forest of the second	Ouvert,	е,	open.	
Joieux, se,	joyful.	Ordinaire,		ordinary.	
Insensé, e,	mad.	Orgueilleux	,0,	proud.	
Infidelle,	unfaithful.	Opiniâtre,		Stubborn	
Impie,	ungodly.	Oifif,	ve,	idle	
Incivil, e,	uncivil, rude.	Paifible,		quiet	
Inutile,	useless, needless.	Profond,	e,	deep	
Indigne,	unworthy.	Propre,	1 2	fit	
eune,	young.	Plein,	e,	full.	
aune,	yellow.	Paresseux,	e,	idle, lazy	
Libre,	free.	Probable,		li kely.	1.,
				Mafe	4

Masc. Fem.		1
Pauvre,	poor .	
Petit, e,	little, small	1
Pefant, e,	beavy.	
Pie-bot,	crumpfooted.	-
Pieux, se,	godly.	
Pitoïable,	pitiful.	(
Prodigue,	lavish.	5
Promt, e, bas	ty, soon angry.	31.15
Plusieurs,	several.	,
Peu,	few.	-
Querelleux, se,	quarrelsom.	1
Quelque,	fome.	1
Quelqu'un, 8,	some body.	-
Reconnoissant, e	grateful	1
-	, grateful. round.	1
Rond, e,		1
Rare,	Scarce.	V
Roide,	Stiff.	V
Rassasié, e,		
	s bis belly full.	V
Seul, e,		V
Sterile,	barren	V
sec, be,		V
Suculent, e,	juicy.	UY
Simple,	filly.	Y

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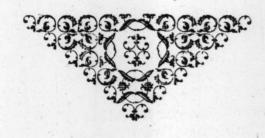
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Masc.	Fem.	
Sage,	- 01200	wise.
Sain,		whole fom.
	e,	
Sale,		dirty
Salop,	e,	sluttish.
Souple,		limber, pliant.
Sourd,	e,	deaf.
Saint,	e,	boly.
Triste,	Sa	d; sorrowful.
Trompeur		deceitful.
Traitable,	, ,	tractable.
Témeraire		rasb.
Tout,	,	all.
Tous les de	ell v	botb.
Vif	cux,	
Vif,	110	alive-
Vieux, Vie		old.
Vîte,	-	Swift.
Veritable,	-	true.
Vite, Véritable, Vrai,	e, s	0,000
Venimeux,	le.	venomous.
Vuide,		empty.
Vilain,	е,	nasty.
Vindicatif,		revengeful.
Un autre,	.,	another.
Vura	1	
Yvre,	uru	ink, fuddled.



Of WORDS,

The same, or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Signification, and are likewise written after a different Manner.

A			
A,	bas.	Amender,	to mend, &c.
à,	to, or at.	Aman,	a Man's Name.
Ah!	ba!	Amant,	a Lover.
Abaisse.	lets - down.	Amande,	an Almond.
Abesse,	Abess.	Amende,	Penalty.
Aboi,	Barking.	André,	Andrew.
Abois,	Distress.	Endroit,	a Place.
Ail,	Garlick.	Archer,	an Archer.
Qu'il aille,	let bim go.	Archet,	a Bow.
Ai-je?	bave 1?	Après .	after.
Ais,	a Board.	Aprêt,	Preparation.
Es,	art.	Apel,	Appeal.
Eft,	is.	Il apèle,	be calls.
Et.	and.	An,	Tear.
Eh!	be!	En,	in
Aife,	eafe.	Ane,	an Als.
Aix,	a City in France.	Anne,	Ann
Air,	the Air.	Ancre,	Anchor
Aire,	a Barnfloor.	Encre,	Ink
Il erre,	he errs.	Antre,	a Cave.
Erres,	earnest.	Entre,	bet ween.
Haire,	Hair-cloth.	Anvers,	Antwerp
Aile,	Wing.	Envers,	towards
Elle,	she.	Arrhes,	Pledge
Ele,	Ale.	Arts,	Arts
Aller,	to go.	Arrète,	a Fish-bone
Allée,	an Alley.	Arête,	Jt op
Aléne,	an Awl.	Acord,	Agreement
Haleine,	Breath.	Acort,	courteous
Alan,	a Kind of Dog.	Armée,	an Army
Allant,	going.	Armet,	an Helmel
Aiman,	Loadstone.	Autel.	an Alta
Aimant,	loving.	Hôtel, ag	great Man's Houle
Amandé,	a fort of Posset.	Au, x,	10 000
- 10	100		Eau

Bé Bil Bil Bin Ban Bea Bea Bot Bea Bot

Eau, Water.	Begune a Trans in France
	Bone, a City in Germany, Boi, drink
Avant, before.	
Avent, Advent.	
Autant, as much.	
Otant, taking - away	Boite, limps
Bal, a Ball.	
Bale, a City in Swiffe.	Bond, Rebounds
	Bot, a Boat.
Bail, a Leufe.	
Il baille, be gives.	7
Il bâille, he gapes.	Boucher, a Butcher,
Balai, a Broom.	Boue, Dirt.
Balet, a Ballet. Ban, a Ban.	Bout, End.
	Bouchon, a Cork
Banc, a Bench.	Nous bouchons, we stop.
Bar, a Fish in Heraldry.	Bridon, a Snaffle
Barre, a Bar.	Nous bridons, we bridle.
Baron, a Baron.	Brocher, to knit.
Nous barrons, we bar. Bas, low.	Brochet, a Pike.
7.4	Brut, rough.
Bât, a Pack-saddle.	Brute, a Brute.
Il bat, he heats.	But, End.
Ils batirent, they did strike. Ils bâtirent, they did build.	Bute, a But-
Ils bâtirent, they did build.	Bouillie, Pap.
Bâton, a Stick.	Bouillir, to boil.
Nous batons, we beat. Bel, an Idol.	Bouillon, Broth.
D-11	Nous bouillons, we boil.
Belle, bandfom.	ça, come on-
Il bêle, be bleats. Bête, a Beet.	Sa, his, or her.
DA.	Sas, a Sieve.
D.II	Cap, Cape.
10.11	Cape, a Riding-bood.
Dia	Caen, a City in France.
0: 0 0	Cam, a Sover. of Tartary.
	Camp, a Camp.
Una-	Quand, when.
	Quant, as to, as for.
Post	Cahot, a folt.
Beauce a Province in France.	Chaos, Chaos,
Beauce, a Province in France.	Cacher, to bide.
Bosse, a Hunch on the Body.	Cachet, a Seal,
	Cc 2 Ca-

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400 Of Words the same in Sound, &c.

Calais,	a City in France.	Cet;	th
Caler,	to strike Sail.	C'est,	't
Car,	for.	Chaine,	a Chai
Quart,	Quarter.	Chêne,	an Oa
Carte,	a Cart.	Chair,	Fl
Quarte,	a Quart.		a Pulpi
Ce,	this.	Chèr, e,	dea
Se,	bimself, &c.	Champ,	the Fiel
Ceint,	girt-about.	Chant,	the Singing
Sain,	wholesom.	Chaud,	the hea
Saint,	boly.		Lim
Sein,	Breaft.		a Soci
Seing,	Signature.	Nous chauf	
Cinq,	five.	THE ACTION OF THE	Shoes . &
Celle,	(be, or that.	Chaume,	Stubble
Selle,	a Saddle.	Il chomme	
Scel,	a Seal.	Chassie,	blearedness
Sel,	Salt.	Chassis,	a Window Frome
Céne,	the Lord's Supper.	Choc,	a Sbock
Saine,	bealthy.	Il choque,	he offends
Scéne,	Scene.	Qu'il ceigne	e, let bim gird
Seine,	a Sean.	It faigne,	he bleeds.
Seine,		Cigne,	a Swan
wbicb	runs through Rouen	Signe,	Sign.
	and Paris.	Cire,	Wax.
Cent,	hundred.	Sire,	, Sir.
Sang,	Blood	Cité,	a City.
Sans,	without.	Citer,	to cite.
Sens,	Senje.	Claie,	a Hurdle.
Il fent,	be smells.	Clé,	a Key.
Cenfé,	accounted.	Clair, e,	clear.
Senfé,	that has good Sense.	Clerc,	Clark.
Cerf,	Stag.	Clause,	a Clause.
Serf,	Slave.	Close,	∫hut.
Sers,	serve.	Cocher,	Coachman.
Serre,	a green House.	Cochet,	a Cookrel.
Vous fere	z, you will be.	Cœur,	Heart.
Serrez,		Chœur,	Quire.
Ces,	these.	Coi,	quiet.
Ses,	his, or ber.	Quoi?	what?
Saie,	a fort of Brush.	Coin,	Corner.
Je fai,	I know.	Coing,	Quince.
Sept,	seven.	Col,	the Neck.
83			Cole,

	~ .	C :::	
Cole,	Glue		
Coler,	to_glue	. Cueille	z, gather.
Colet,	a Band		Leather.
Come,	a City in Italy.	Cuire,	to bake.
Comme,	as.	Creuser	to dig.
Compte,	an Account.	Creuset	Crucible.
Comte,	an Earl.	Creux,	bollow.
Conte,	a Fable.	Cru,	believed.
Comptant,	counting.		
Content,	contented.		a Curate.
Contant,	telling.	4	to cleanse.
Coq,	a Cock.	Curée,	Carnage.
Coque	a Shell.		
Coque,	a Hunter's Horn.	Cyprez	Cypress tree.
Cor,	Body.	Dans,	in.
Corps,	a Corn.	Dents,	Teetb.
Cors,			
Cour,	a Court.		e, or of the, or from the.
Cours,	run.	Dé,	a Thimble.
Court,	Short.	Dès,	from.
Côte,	a Rib.	Dais,	a Canopy.
Cote,	Petticoat.	Décend,	
Quote,	Quotes.	Décent,	
Cou,	Neck.	Danse,	Dance.
Cous,	fow thou.	Dense,	tbick.
Coût.	the cost.	Date, th	e Date of a Writting.
Coup,	a Blow.	Datte.	Dates, a fort of Fruit.
Corner,	to wind a Horn.	Deçu,	deceived.
Cornet,	a Horn.	Dessus,	upon.
Cordier,	a Rope-maker.	Deux,	two.
Vous cordiez	you did cord.	Deu,	due.
Courier,	an Express.	Du,	of the, or from the.
Couriez,	did run.	Demi,	balf.
Crain,	fear.	Démis,	out of inint
Crin,	Hanfa hain		out of joint.
Cran,	Horse-hair.	Dépend,	depends.
Crane	Knotch.	Dépens,	Charge.
Crane,		Denier,	a Denier.
Craie,	Chaulk.	Déni-er,	to deny.
Crée,		Dis,	fay.
Croi,		Dix,	· ten.
Crême,	Cream.	Doi,	owe.
Chrême,	Chrism.	Doigt,	Finger.
Croi.	believe.	Douer,	to endow.
Croix,		Douay,	a City in Flanders.
		Cc	
			to N

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D	0:6	. D .c	
Don,	Gift.		doing.
Donc,	then.		Top.
Dont,	whereof.		do, or make.
Dore,	gild thou	Fête,	a holy Day.
Dort,	sleeps,		a Fawn.
D'Or,	of Gold.	Fend,	fplit.
D'où,	from whence.	Fau,	a Beech tree.
Doux,	Sweet	Faut,	must.
Echo,	Echo.		false, or a Scyche.
Ecot,	Share.		false.
Ecrie,	cry out.		a Grave.
Ecrit,	a Writing.	Fausset,	Faucet.
Enter,	to graft.		Dimple.
Hanter,	to frequent.	Faire,	to do.
Entens,	understand.	Fer,	Iron.
Hantant,	frequenting.	Fi,	fy.
Etang,	a Pond.	Fils,	Son.
Etant,	being.	Je fis,	I did.
11 étend,	be stretches.	Fil,	Thread.
Etaim,	carded Wool.	File,	Row.
Etain,	Pewter.	Filer,	to spin.
Eteint,	extinguished.	Filet,	a Net.
Etaie,	the Stay of a Ship.	Foi,	Faith.
Eté,	been.	Foie,	the Liver.
Eté,	Summer.	Fois,	Time.
Etre,	to be.	Foix,	a City in France.
Hêtre,	Beech tree.	Fond,	Bottom.
Epais,	thick.	Fonds,	Stock.
Epée,	a Sword.	Ils font,	they do.
Epi,	Ear of Corn.	Foulon,	a Fuller of Cloth.
Epie,	Watch.	Nous fould	ons, we tread upon.
It eut,	be bad	Four,	Oven.
	a Note in Musick.	Je fourre,	
Exaucer,	to grant.		
Exhausser,	to raise.	Forgeron,	rons, we shall forge.
Face,	the Face.	Flan,	Custard.
Qu'il fasse,	let bim do	Flanc,	Flank.
Faim,	· Hunger.	Forer,	to drill.
Fin, .	End.	Forêt,	a Forest.
Feint,	feigned.	Frai the	Spawning of Fishes.
Fai,	do, or make.	Frais,	cool.
Faix,	Burden.	Fraix,	Charges.
Faisan,	Pheafant.	Fret,	Fraight.
,	- wandann.	Tice,	Froid,
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Of Words the Ja	me in Sound, &c. 403
Froid, cold.	Jura, favore
Il fut, be was.	
Fût, the Stock of a Gun.	Il, he
Futaie, a Wood of bigh Trees.	Ile, Island.
Futé, cunning.	Ils, they
Fume, fmoak thou.	
Nous fames, we were.	Là, there.
Fumier, Dungbill.	La, the.
Vous fumiez, you smoaked.	Las, tired.
Gens, People.	Lags, Snare.
Jean, John.	Lacer, to lace.
Grace, Grace.	
Graffe, fat.	
Graisse, Fat.	Lé de mousseline, a Breadth
Grèce, Greece.	of Muslin.
Gril, Grid-iron.	Lai, Secular.
	Laie, a wild Sow.
Gris, grey. Grillon, Cricket.	Lais, a Tiller.
Grillons, let us broil.	Les, the.
Guère, but little.	Les,
Guerre, War.	Legs, Legacy.
	Laid, ugly, Lait, Milk.
Habilement, cunningly. Habilement, Apparel.	Lesse, a Leash.
Habillement, Apparel. Haie, an Hedge.	Lest, the Ballast.
11 .	Leste, Spruce, &c.
177	Lande, Heath.
IT .	Lende, a Nit.
	Lie, Dregs.
	Lis, Lilly.
Haut, high. Ho!	Il lit, be reads.
H0!	Lieu, a Place.
Hôte, Landlord.	Lieue, a League.
Ote, take away.	Limon, a Limmon.
Heur, Luck.	Limons, let us file.
Heure, Hour.	Loir, a Dormouse.
Houe, a Spade.	Loire, a River in France.
Houx, Holm.	Lion, a Lion.
Ou, or.	Lions, let us tie.
A - A .	Lire, to read.
Août, the Month of August.	Lyre, a Lira viol.
young.	Livrée, Livery.
leune, Fasting.	Livrer, to deliver.
	Cc 4 L'on,

404 Of Words the same in Sound, &c.

T'on	show for	Marchand	38
L'on,	they, &c.		
Long,	long.		
	Lot.	,	Market.
Lote,	an Eelpowt.		to walk.
Lui,	bim.		Morning.
Luit,	Shines.		a Mastiff-dog.
Il lut,	he read.		Evils.
Il lute,	be wrestles.		a City in France.
Luch,	a Lute.		Words.
Loue,	bire thou.		St. Maur.
Loup,	e Wolf.	Maure,	a Black
Ma,	my.		bite thou.
Mât,	a Mast.	Mors,	a Horse-bit.
Mais,	but.	1	dead.
Mes,	my.	Métier,	a Trade.
Mets,	Meats.	Mettiez,	did put.
Metz,	a City in Lorrain.	Meure,	Mulherry.
Messe,	Mafs.		Wall.
Main,	Hand.	Je meurs,	I die.
Maint,	many.	Mœurs,	Manners.
Mein,	a River in Germany.	Mi,	balf.
Maine,	a Province in France.	Mie,	Crum.
Mène,	lead thou.	Je mis,	I put.
Maire,	Major.	Mil, or mil	le, thousand.
Mer,	the Sea.	Mile,	a Mile.
Mère,	Mother.	Il je mire, b	e looks in the Glass.
Mail,	a Mall.		they put.
Maille,	a Stitch in Knitting.	Mirrhe,	Myrrb.
Manes,	the Manes.	Moi,	I, or me.
Manne,	. Manna.	Mois,	Montb.
Mal,	Evil.	Mon,	my. a Hill.
Mâle,	the Male.	Mont,	
Marc,	a Mark, 8 ounces.	Mou,	foft.
Mare,	a Pool.	Moue,	a wry Face.
Mars,	the Month of March.	Moût,	weet wine.
St. Marc		Il mut,	he moved. Moulting.
Marque,	a Mark.	Mue,	born.
Mari,	Husband.	Né,	Nose.
Marri,	forry.	Nez,	
Marais,	a Marsh.	Ni,	neither, nor. a Nest.
Marée,	Tide.	Nid,	dans that
Maître,	Master.	Nie,	deny thou. a Knot.
Mettre,	to put.	Nœud,	Neuf,
			TACMI

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		D. C	
Neuf,	nine.		to dress.
Nom,	Name.		to think.
Non,	no.		by.
Nourrice,	a Nurse.	Pare,	adorn thou.
Qu'elle nourrisse	, let ber nurse.	Pars,	go away.
Nud,	naked.	Part,	Share-
Nue,	a Cloud.		Park.
Il noue,	he ties.	Parque,	Destiny.
Nous,	we, or us.		adorning.
0!	ob!		Relation.
Oh!	0!	Nous penfic	
On,	they.		a Pension.
Ont,	bave.	TO .	a Wager.
Oignon,	an Onion.		the City of Paris.
Oignons,	let us anoint.		a Party.
Oui,	yes.		Part.
J'ou-is,	I heard.		to go away.
Ouvrier,	a Workman.	Passion,	Passion.
Vous ouvriez,	you did open.		ns, we passed.
Pain,	Bread.	Pâté,	a Pie-
	painted		
Peint,	a Pine-tree.	Paul,	to paste- Paul-
Pin,	a Peer.	Pole,	Pole.
Pair,	a Pair.	Pau,	~ -
Paire,		Po,	a City in France
Per,	Father.	Peau,	a River in Italy.
Père,			Skin-
Pers,	lose thou.	Pot,	a Pot-
Pai,	feed thou.	Pause,	Pause.
Paie,	Pay.	Pose,	lay thou-
Paix,	Peace.	Paume,	Tennis.
Pairle,	Pairl	Pomme,	an Apple.
Perle,	a Pearl.	Pécher,	to fin-
Pal,	pale.	Pêcher,	a Peach-tree.
Pâle,	pale, wan.	Perce,	pierce thou-
Palais,	Palace.		Perfia.
Palet,	Coit.	Peu,	little-
Palez, the Piles	of a wooden	Je peux,	I can-
	Bridge.	Peuplier,	a Poplar.
Pan,	Pan.	Vous peuplie	z, you multiplied.
Pân,	a Peacock.	Pie,	a Magpie.
Pend,	bang thou.	Pis,	worse-
Panse,	Belly.	Pieu,	a Stake-
Pense,	think thou.	Pi-eux,	godly.
		Cc 5	Pic,

406 Of Words the same in Sound, &c.

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Nou Sau Son Nou Pfe. Son Son Son Vou Seli Cel Seri

Pic,	a Pick-ax.		the Pul
Pique,	a Pike.		, Pul
Piquer,	to prick.	1 1	Ster
	Game of Picket.	Pré,	a Meador
Piller,	to plunder.		nea
Pilier,	a Pillar.	Prêt,	read
Pilon,	a Pestle.		pray thoi
Nous pilons,	we bray.		taken
Pincon,	a Chaffinch.	Prix,	Price
Pinçons,	let us pinch.	Il prima	
Peinte,	painted.	Primat,	Primat
Pinte,	a Pint.	Pronom	
Placer,	to place.	Prônons	
Placet,	a Petition.	Puce,	a Flea
Plaie,	a Wound.	Je pusse	
Plais,	please.	Puis,	then
Plain,	plain.	Puits,	a Well.
Plaint,	pittied.	-	
Plein,	full.	Raie,	See the Letter, C. a Line.
Plie,	a Plaice.	Rais,	a Beam.
Pli,	Plait.	Raiz,	
Plu,	pleased.	Rets,	even. a Net:
Plus,	more.	Raion,	a Beam.
Plumer,		Raions,	
Plumet,	to plume. a Feather.	Rang,	let us cross. Rank.
Plumet, Poids,			
Pois,	Weight.	Rend,	render thou.
Poix,	Peafe.	Raifonne	to reason.
Poil,	Pitch.	Resonne Récent,	r, to sound.
Poile	Hair.		
Poile,	a Stove.	Restens,	2 -
Poing,	the Fift.	Reine,	a Queen.
Point,	no, or a Point.		the Rein of a Bridle.
Police,	Policy.	Rennes,	
Qu'il polisse,	let him polish.	Ris,	Laughter. Rice.
Pond,	lay Eggs.		
Pont,	a Bridge.	Rode,	ramble thou.
Pore,	Pore.	Rhodes,	the Island of Rhodes.
Port,	Port.	Roc,	a Rock.
Portier,	a Porter.		hoarse.
Vous portiez,		Roi,	a King.
Pouce,	the Thumb.	Rouër,	to break upon the
Pousse,	push thou.		Wheel.
Pou,	a Louse.	Rouët,	a spinning Wheel. Rouant,

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Rouant,	breaking upon the	Serein,	a fort of Mildew.
	Wheel.	Serain,	clear-
Rouën,	a City of France.	Sur,	upon.
Roue,	a W beel.	Seur,	Jure.
Roux,	red.	Scie,	a Saw.
Romp,	break thou.	Si,	if.
Rond,	round.	Six,	fix.
Rot,	a Belch.	Scieur,	a Sawer.
Rôt,	roasted Meat.	Sieur,	Sir.
Rôtie,	a Toast.		a Shekle.
Rôtir,	to roast.	Cycle,	a Cycle.
Rue,	Street.	Sion.	Sion.
Rut,	Rutting.	Scions,	let us savo.
Rouffi,	Russia Leather.	Soi,	one's self.
Rouffir,	to readen.	Soie,	Silk.
Sachet,	a little Bag.	Sois,	be.
Sachez,	know ye.	Son,	bis, or ber.
Seau,	a Pail.	Ils font,	they are.
Sceau,	a Seal.	Sommelier,	a Buttler.
Saut,	a Jump.	Sommeiller,	to flumber.
Sot,	a Fool.	Sonner,	to ring.
Saul,	Saul.		a Sonnet.
Saule,	a Willow-tree.	Sor,	red.
Sol,	Sol.	Sors,	go out.
Sole,	Sole, a Fish.	Sort,	Fate.
Salon,	a Parlor.	Sou,	a Penny.
Salons,	let us falt.	Soul,	Jutisfied.
Saumur,	a City in France.	Sous,	under.
Saumure,	Brine.	Soulier,	a Shoe.
Savon,	Soap.	Souiller,	o to pollute.
Nous favo:	ns, we know.	Soufler,	to blow.
Saumon,	a Salmon.	Souflet,	Bellows.
Sommons	, let us summons.	Sui,	follow.
somme,	a Sum.	Suie,	Soot.
Nous fomr	nes, we are.	Suis-je?	am 1?
Pleaume.	Pfalm.	Ta,	thy.
sommer.	to summon	Tas,	a Heap.
sommet,	the Top.	Tache,	a Spot.
sangher.	a wild Boar	Tâche,	a Task.
Vous lange	iez, you did gird.	Taire,	to co ce l.
ociller.	a Sudler.	Terre,	the Earth.
Celier.	a W ne-cellar.	Tai-toi,	bold thy Tongue.
Serin,	a Thistle-finch.	Tes,	tby.
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408 Of Words the same in Sound, &c.

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Thé,	Tea.	Tortu,	crooked
Taillon,	a fort of Tax.	Tortue,	a Tortoile
Taillons,	let us cut.	Tokay, a	City in Hungary
Talion,	like for like.	Toquet,	a fort of Cap.
Tan,	Tan.	Tribu,	a Tribe.
Tant,	so many.	Tribut,	Tribute
Tems,	Weather, Time.	Trin,	Trine
Tend,	bend thou.	Train,	Train
Tendron,	a young Shoot.	Tu,	thou
Tendrons	ious? shall we bend?	Tue,	kill
Qu'il se tail	se, let bim bold his	Trois,	three
	Tongue.	Troies,	a City in France
Thèse,	Thefis.	Trève,	a Truce.
Tain,	a tin Plate.	Trèves, a	City in Germany,
Teint,	Complexion.	Trébucher,	to stumble.
Thym,	Thyme.	Trébuchet,	
Il tint,	be beld.	Vain;	vain.
Tapi,	Squat.	Vin,	Wine.
Tapis,	Carpet.	Vingt,	twenty.
Tante,	Aunt.	Il vint,	be came.
Tente,	a Tent.	Vaine,	vain.
Taupe,	a Mole.	Veine,	a Vein.
Tope,	I agree to it.	Van,	a Fan.
Tar,	a River in France.	Il vend,	be sells.
Tard,	late.	Vent,	the Wind.
Tare,	Tare.	Vair,	vair.
Tiran,	a Tyrant.	Ver,	a Worm.
Tirant,	drawing.	Verre,	a Glass.
Toi,	tbee.	Vers,	a Verse.
Toit,	the Roof.	Vert,	green.
Ton,	tby.	Vaut,	worth.
Thon,	Tunny, a Fish.	Veau,	a Calf.
Tond,	Chear thou.	Vos,	your.
Toue,	towage.	Vener,	to bunt.
Tout,	all.	Venez,	come.
Toux,	a Cough.	Vante,	praise thou.
Tourner,		Vente,	a Sale.
Tournay.	City in Flanders.	Verser,	to pour.
Tour,		Verset,	a Verle.
Tours,	a City in France.	Voue,	consecrate.
Tord,	twist thou.	Vous,	you.
Tore,	Torus.	Vice,	Vice.
Tort,	wrong.	Vis,	a Screw.
			Fe

re visse, I (bould fee. vile, mean. Vile, Town, or City. Ville, I will. fe veux, a Vow. Voeu, see thou. Voi. Way. Voie, Voice. Voix, Robbery. Vol, vole, or slam. Vole, Vite, quick. Vîtes-vous? did you see?

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Of Equivocal Words.

They are so called, because one and the same Word signifies several Things, quite different from one another.

Air, m. one of the four Elements. Air, m. the Air of a Song. Air, m. Air, Gate, Presence. Barbe, f. Barbara, a Woman's Name. Barbe, f. the Beard. Barbe, f. a Barbary Horse. Coche, m. a travelling Coach. Coche, f. a Sow. Coche, f. a Notch. Cornète, m. the Cornet of a Troop of Horje. Cornète, f. a Woman's Headcloaths. Corps, m. Body. Corps, m. Stay's. Couple, m. a leather String to tie two Dogs. Couple, f. Couple. Cour, f. the Court.

Cour, f. a Court Tard. Date, f. the Date which ferves to shew the Day of the Month and Year. Date, f. Date, the Fruit of the Palm-tree. Dragon, f. a Dragoon. Dragon, f. a Dragon, a certain Serpent. an Elk. élan, m. élan, m. a Jerk, or sudden Motion. Espace, m. a Space, or Diftance. Espace, f. a Ruler us'd by Printers. Exemple, m. Example, or Model. Exemple, f. a Copy to learn to write by. Exemt, free from. Exemt, m. an Exempt, an Officer in the Life-guards. Feu, m. Fire. Feu, m. deceased, late. Flambeau, m. Flambeau, Link. Flambeau, m. a filver Candle-Itick. Flux, m. Flux, Tide Flux, m. a Flush at Cards. Flux, m. a Flux and Loofeness. Garde-robe, m. a Frock. Garde-robe, f. a Wardrobe. Garde-robe, the necessary Houls. Gréfe, m. Regiltry. Gréfe, f. a Graft. Haire, m. a Game at Cards. Haire, f. a penitential Shirt. leune, m. Falting. Jeune, m. and f. Toung. Livre, m. a Book. Livre, f. a Pound Weight.

Livre, f. a Pound in Money. Manche, m. a Handle. a Sleeve. Manche, f. Mémoire, m. a Memorandum. Mémoire, f. Memory. Mode, m. a Mood. Mode, f. Way, or Fashion. Mole, f. foft. Môle, m. a Mole, or Peer. a false Conception. Môle, f. a Mould. Moule, m. Moule, f. a Kind of Shell-fish. Navire, f. a Ship, a Veffel. the Ship Argo. Navire, f. Neuf, m. nine. Neuf, m. new. Ofice, m. Office, Duty, Bufiness. Ofice, m. a Buttery, an Office. St. Ofice, m. the Holy Inquisition. Où, where. Ou, or. a Page. Page, m. Page, f. Side of a Leaf. Pair, m. a Peer. Pair, m. even. Paralelle, m. Comparison. a parallel Line. Paralelle, f. Pâques., m. Easter-day. Easter Devotions. Pâques, f. a Pendulum. Pendule, m. Pendule, f. a pendulum Clock. Periode, m. a Revolution of Time. or ode , f. the Period of a Difcourse.

Pique, m. Spade at Cardi. Pique, f. a Pike. Poile, m. a Store. Poile, f. a Frying-pan. Pivoine, m. f. a Gnat- snapper. Pivoine, f. a kind of Flower. Personne, m. No-body. Personne, f. Person, a Man, or Woman. Poste, m. Post, Station. Poste, f. Post, or Post-boule. Quartier, m. any Quarter of a Town. Quartier, m. Quarters given by an Enemy. Raie, f. a Line. Raie, f. a Thornback. Satyre, m. a Satyr, a Manne presented by Poets with Goat's Feet. Satyre, f. Saraca/m. Siège, m. a Seat. a Siege. Siège, m. Sleep. Somme, m. Somme, f. a Sum of Money. a Temple, or Temple, m. Church. Temple, f. the Temples on each side of the Head. Triumph. Triomphe, m. Triomphe, f. the trump Card. a Veil. Voile, m. a Sail. Voile, f. a Theft. Vol, m. Vol, f. the Flight.

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Recueil



Recueil de Proverbes, ou Dires communs,

A Collection of Proverbs, or common Sayings.

L fage entend à demi-

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Charité bien ordonnée commence par foi-même,

On oublie bien-tôt les absens, Ce qui vient par la flute, s'en retourne par le tambour, Qui trop embrasse, mal étreint, La chair est plus proche que la chemise,

Il n'est sauce que d'apetit. Le bien mal aquis ne profite

jamais, L'argent fait tout,

Mets-toi avec les bons, & tu feras bon,

Dis-moi qui tu hantes, & je te dirai qui tu ès,

Tel Maître, tel Valet,

Chacun aime fon femblable, Une hirondelle ne fait pas le Printems,

Le mal est pour celui qui le cherche,

Il n'y a point de bon cheval qui ne bronche,

A quelque chose malheur est bon,

Pour bien connoître un homme, il faut avoir mangé un muid de sel avec lui,

Ne cherche point par la force, ce que tu peux avoir de gré, A Word to the Wife. Charity begins at bome.

Long Absent, soon forgotten. Lightly come, lightly go.

Grafpall, lofe all.

The Smock is nearer than the Petticoat.

A good Stomach is the best Sauce. Goods ill-gotten never prosper.

Money commands all.

Keep honest Company, and bonest thou shalt be.

Tell me your Company, and I shall tell you who you are.

Like Master, like Man.

Like loves like.

One Swallow makes no Summer.

Evil to bim that Evil thinks.

'Tis a good Horse that never stumbles.

'Tis an ill Wind that blows no Body good.

A Man must eat a Peck of Salt with his Friend before be knows him.

Never seek that by foul means, which thou canst do by fair,

De

De deux maux il faut éviter le pire,

Selon ta bourfe, gouverne ta bouche,

Toutes vérités ne sont pas bonnes à dire,

L'ocasion fait le larron, Pren l'ocasion aux cheveux,

avant qu'elle tourne le dos, Un tien vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras,

Le moineau en la main vaut mieux que l'oie qui vole,

L'adresse surmonte la force, Ce qui est diféré n'est pas perdu,

Chaque brebis avec sa pareille,

Chacun mesure les autres à fon aune,

La patience est un remède à tous maux.

Point d'argent, point de Suiffe,

Un rat est souvent aussi bon qu'un chat,

Le renard prêche aux poules, Pendant que les chiens s'entregrondent, le loup dévore la brebis,

Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange,

La pêle se moque du fourgon,

Papier parle, quand les hommes se taisent,

Quand la fortune est à la porte, il faut lui ouvrir sans la faire attendre,

L'ocasion perdue ne se retrouve pas toûjours,

Il faut batre le fer, pendant qu'il est chaud.

Of two Evils chuse the least.

You must cut your Coat according to your Cloth.

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The Truth is not to be spoken at all Times.

Opportunity makes a Thief.

Hold Opportunity by the Forelock, before she turns her Tail.

One hold fast is better than two I'll give thee's.

A Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush.

Policy goes beyond Strength.
All is not lost that is delay'd.

Every Sheep to ber Mate.

Every one measures other People's Corn by his own Bushel. Patience is a Plaster for all

Patience is a Plaster for all Sores.

No longer pipe, no longer dance.

A Rat is oftentimes as good as & Cat.

The Devil rebukes Sin.

Churchmen's Contention is the Devil's Harvest.

Dawb yourself with Honey and you'll never want Flies.

The Pot calls the Kettle black Arse.

Paper speaks, when Beards never wag.

When Fortune knocks, be sure to open the Door.

An Opportunity lost, is not so soon regained.

Strike the Iron while 'tis hot.

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Une chose bien commencée est à-demi achevée,

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Personne ne peut dire, je ne boirai jamais de cette eau, L'homme propose, & Dieu

dispose,
Il faut prendre le tems comme il vient,

Chacun est ouvrier de safor-

Un malheur ne vient jamais

Inefaut pas craindre de donner un œuf pour avoir un bœuf,

Bon Avocat, mauvais voisin,

Qui aime Bertrand, aime fon chien,

Qui prête à l'ami perd au double,

Affez confent qui ne dit mot, Les honneurs changent les

mœurs, Argent comptant porte médecine.

La guérison n'est pas si promte que la blessure,

Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide.

Bonnerenommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée,

Chacun cherche fon femblable.

les fous font des festins, & les sages les mangent,

Aquiers bonne renommée, & dors grasse matinée,

lfait bon pêcher en eau trouble,

'oisivété est la racine de tous maux,

A thing once begun is half ended.

There is no Man can say, I will never drink of this Water.

Man proposes, and God disposes.

We must take our Lot as it falls out.

Every Man is the Architect of bis own Fortune.

One Misfortune comes upon the Neck of another.

He's a Fool that will not give an Egg for an Ox.

A good Lawyer is an ill Neighbour.

Love me , love my Dog.

I lend my Money to my Friend, I lost my Money and my Friend. Silence gives consent. Honours change Manners.

Ready Money is as good as Phyfick.

A Man is not so soon bealed as burt.

Aburnt Child dreads the Fire.

A good Name is better than Ri-

Birds of a Feather flock together.

Fools make Feasts, and wise Men eat them.

Get a good Name and go to fleep.

'Tis good fishing in troubled Waters.

Idleness is the Root of all Evil.

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Les Rois ont les mains lon- Kings bave long Hands. gues,

Peu de bien, peu de soin, Marie ton fils quand tu voudras, mais ta fille quand tu pourras,

Necessité n'a point de loi, Nul ne sait si bien où le souher bleffe, que celuiqui le porte,

Nouveaux Rois, nouvelles

Une brebis galeuse gâte tout le troupeau,

Service de Grand n'est pas héritage,

Il n'est pire eau que celle qui

Familiarité engendre mépris, Faire d'une pierre deux coups,

Il est bon d'avoir deux cordes à ion arc,

Ce qu'on aprend au berceau, dure jusqu'au tombeau,

De l'abondance du cœur la bouche parle,

Où il n'y a rien, le Roi perd fes droits,

Qui veut batre fon chien trouve assez de bâtons,

Bonne bête s'échaufe en mangeant,

Le grand bœuf aprend au petità labourer,

On a beau mener le cheval à l'eau, s'il n'a foif,

La faim chasse le loup du bois,

Little Wealth , little Sorrow. Marry your Son when you will but your Daughter when you

Necessity bas no Law.

None knows so well where the Shoe wrings, as he that wears

New Lords, new Laws.

One feabby Sheep mars the who le Flock. Service is no Inberitance.

I

G

The still Sow sucks up all the Draught.

Familiarity breeds Contempt. To kill two Birds with on Stone.

'Tis good to bave two Strings to one's Bow.

What's bread in the Bone, will never out of the Flesh.

What the Heart thinks the Mouth Speaks.

Where nothing is the King loses his Right.

'Tis an easy Matter to find Staff to beat a Dog. Quick at Work, quick at Meat

The Cock crows as he the ch one bearetb.

A Man may lead bis Horse t Water, but cannot make bin drink unless be lift. Hunger beats down Stone Wall

HANSONS.

I.

Dialogue entre un Gentilhomme & une Bergère, fur l'air: Charmante Gabrielle, &c.

Bergère, mon souci, Sous ce feuillage aimable, Que faites-vous ici?

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B. Je n'ai point d'autre afaire, Qu'à prendre foin Du troupeau de mon Père Qui n'est pas loin.

G. Peut-on belle Bergère, S'asseoir auprès de vous, Sur la verte fougère, Sans vous mettre en courroux?

Rencontre agréable! B. Ah! Monsieur, prenezgarde. Eloignez-vous. Car le chien qui me garde N'est pas trop doux.

> G. Je crains peu de connoître La rigueur de ce chien. Quelque fort qu'il puisse être Il ne vaut pas le mien. le crains belle Bergère, Pour tout malheur, La rigueur trop sévère De votre cœur.



II.

Chanson sur les Amours de Jean & de Jeanne.

HANTONS les amours de Jeanne, Chantons les amours de Jean, Rien n'est si charmant que Jeanne, Rien n'est si joli que Jean, Jean aime Jeanne, Jeanne aime Jean , Joli jeune Jean aime jeune Jeanne, Jeanne jeune Jeanne aime jeune Jean.

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Endi-

French Songs.

Endimion & Diane S'aimerent moins tendrement: Baccbus auprès d'Ariane N'étoit pas si tendre amant. Jean aime, Jeanne, &c.

Jean ne fait rien que pour Jeanne, Et Jeanne fait tout pour Jean, Jean aime tout avec Jeanne, Jeanne n'aime rien sans Jean. Fean aime Feanne, &c.

On n'a qu'à chagriner feanne, Si l'on veut voir pleurer Jean, Si l'on veut voir rire Jeanne, On n'a qu'à divertir Jean. Jean aime Jeanne, &c.

III.

IMABLE vainqueur, Le flambeau du monde Cher tiran d'un cœur : Amour dont l'empire Et le martire Sont pleins de douceur: Joins à tes charmes L'éfort de tes armes; Hâte mon bonheur. Tu peux quand tu veux Nous brûler dans l'onde;

Brille de tes feux. Tu fais charmer, Tu sais desarmer Le Dieu de la Guerre; Le Dieu du Tonnerre Se laisse enslammer: Dans les Enfers, Aux Cieux, fur la Terre, Tout porte tes fers.

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IV.

Complainte de l'amoureux PIERROT.

On humeur est Catherine Plus aigre qu'un citron On ne fait qui te chagrine Ni qui gagne, ni qui perd;

Qu'on soit sage ou qu'on badine, Avec toi c'est choux pour choux, Comme un vrai fagot d'épines Tu piques par tous les bouts.

2

Si je parle tu t'ofenses, Tu grognes si je me tais; Lorsque je me plains tu dan-

Quand je ris je te déplais:
A ton oreille mal-faite,
Mes chanfons ne valent rien,
Et ma tant douce mufète,
N'est qu'un instrument de
chien.

3.

L'autre jour d'un air honête, Quand je t'ôtai mon chapeau, Plus vite qu'une arbelête, Tu le fis fauter dans l'eau; Et puis d'un ton d'arrogance, Sans dire ni qui, ni quoi, Tu me baillas l'ordonnance De m'aprocher loin de toi.

4.

D'un plein pot de marjolaine, Quand je te fis un présent, Aussitôt pour mon étrenne Tu le cassas moi présent. Si j'avois cru mon courage, Après ce beau grand-merci, Ma main qui bouilloit de rage T'ent cassé la gueule aussi.

5.

Cependant quoique tu difes, Je ne puis quiter ces lieux, Et quoique tu me méprifes, Par tout je fuivrai tes yeux, Je m'en veux mal à moi-même Mais quand on est amoureux, Un cheveu de ce qu'on aime Tire plus que quatre beufs.

6

Pour te mettre en oubliance A d'autres j'ai fait la cour, Mais par cette manigance Tu m'as baillé plus d'amour; Je croi que tu m'enforcelles, Car à mes yeux ébauhis, Auprès de toi les plus belles Ne me sont que du pain bis.

7

Avec Jean dans nos prairies,
Tu t'en vas batifoler,
Vous jasez comme deux pies,
Et moi je n'ose parler,
Il te prend, il te chatouille,
Il te frote le grouïn,
Et moi d'abord que je grouille,
Tu me flanque un coup de
poing.

8.

Sangué, vois-tu Catherine,
Je n'y faurois plus tenir,
Je crève dans ma poitrine,
Il faut changer ou finir;
Tu me prens pour une buche,
Parceque j'ai l'air benin,
Mais tant à l'eau va la cruche,
Qu'elle fe casse à la fin.

V. ELOGE du CAFE'.

SI vous voulez fans peine
Vivre en bonne fanté,
Sept jours de la femaine,
Prenez de bon café;
Il vous préservera de toute
maladie,
Sa vertu chassera, la la,
Migraine & sluxion, don don,
Rhume & mélancolie.

Sa force est sans égale
Contre les maux de cœur;
La glande pinéale
Y trouve sa vigueur.
Quand on y met du lait, il
guérit la poitrine;
Au sang il donnera, la la,
Sa circulation, don don,
Dans toute la machine.

Voulez-vous dans l'Eglise Ne rien perdre au sermon, D'une éloquence exquise Goûter l'expression, Vous devez vous munir, sur tout l'après-dinée, De cette boisson-là, la la, Votre aplication, don don, Sera moins détournée.

Malgrè la bonne chère Le convive est chagrin Si votre cafetière Ne finit le festin; Dès qu'on la voit entrer, la joie est redoublée, Chacun se dit voilà, la la, De ce repas si bon, don don, La fête couronnée.

F I N.



Multiplication TABLE.

ur

n,

la

2 times	$ \begin{cases} 2 & \text{is } 4 \\ 3 - 6 \\ 4 - 8 \\ 5 - 10 \\ 6 - 12 \\ 7 - 14 \\ 8 - 16 \\ 9 - 18 \end{cases} $	5 times	5 is 25 6-30 7-35 8-40 9-45 10-50 11-55 12-60
	$ \begin{cases} 10-20 \\ 11-22 \\ 12-24 \end{cases} $ $ \begin{cases} 3 & \text{is } 9 \\ 4-12 \end{cases} $	6 times	6 is 36 7-42 8-48 9-54 10-60 11-66 12-72
3 times	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 5 - 15 \\ 6 - 18 \\ 7 - 21 \\ 8 - 24 \\ 9 - 27 \\ 10 - 30 \\ 11 - 33 \\ 12 - 36 \end{array} $	7 times	7 is 49 8-56 9-63 10-70 11-77 12-84
	4 is 16 5-20	8 times	8 is 64 9-72 10-80 11-88 12-96
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	12-48	10 times	10 is 100.

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Paris.	보면하다 하는 사람이 가게 되었다. 그는 사람들은 바람이 살아 있다면 그렇게 되었다.	

The irregular Verbs of the fecond Conjugation, viz.

Bouillir,	to boil.	93.	Ouir,	to bear.	100.
Courir,	to run.		Partir,	to go away.	ibid.
Couvrir,	to cover.		Puir,	to stink.	IOI.
Cueiltir,	to gather.	ibid.	Querir,	to fetcb.	ibid.
Dormir,	to sleep.		Aquerir,	to acquire.	102.
Faillir,	to fail.	97.	se Repentir,	to repent.	ibid.
Fuir,	to fly.	ibid.	Saillir,	to leap.	103.
Haïr,	to bate.	98.	Asaillir,	to asfault.	ibid.
Mourir,	to die.	99.	Sentir, to fee	l; or to smell.	104.
		1	Dds		Ser-

	to serve.	105.	Vêtir,	to cloath.	. 1
Sortir,	to go out.	106.	Ofrir,	to cloath.	and
Tenir,		ibid.	Sourrir,	to juffer, are	conjug
Venir,	to come.	107.	ted l	ike Couvrir,	9
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Choir,			Seoir,	to fit.	ibi
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Savoir,	to know.	112.			
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	to beat.		Lire,	to read.	129
Boire,	to drink.	117.	Mettre,	to put, &c.	130
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Clorre,	to close, &c.	119.	Repaître,	to feed.	133.
Conclure,	to conclude.	ibid.	Plaire,	to please.	ibid.
Conduire,	to lead.	120.	Prendre,	to take.	134.
Confire,	to preserve.	121.	Rire,	to laugb.	135.
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Coudre,	to sew, &c.	123.	Absoudre,	, to absolve.	ibid.
Croire,	to helieve.	124.	Sufire,	to suffice.	137.
Dire,	to fay.	125.	Suivre,	to follow.	ibid.
Ecrire,	to write.	126.	Traire,	to milk.	138.
Faire,	1	127.	Vaincre,	to overcome, &	c.ibid.
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Aimer,	to love.		Echoir,	to fall, &c.	144.
	to be needful.		Avoir,	to bave.	ihid.
Pleuvoir,			Etre,	to be.	145.
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